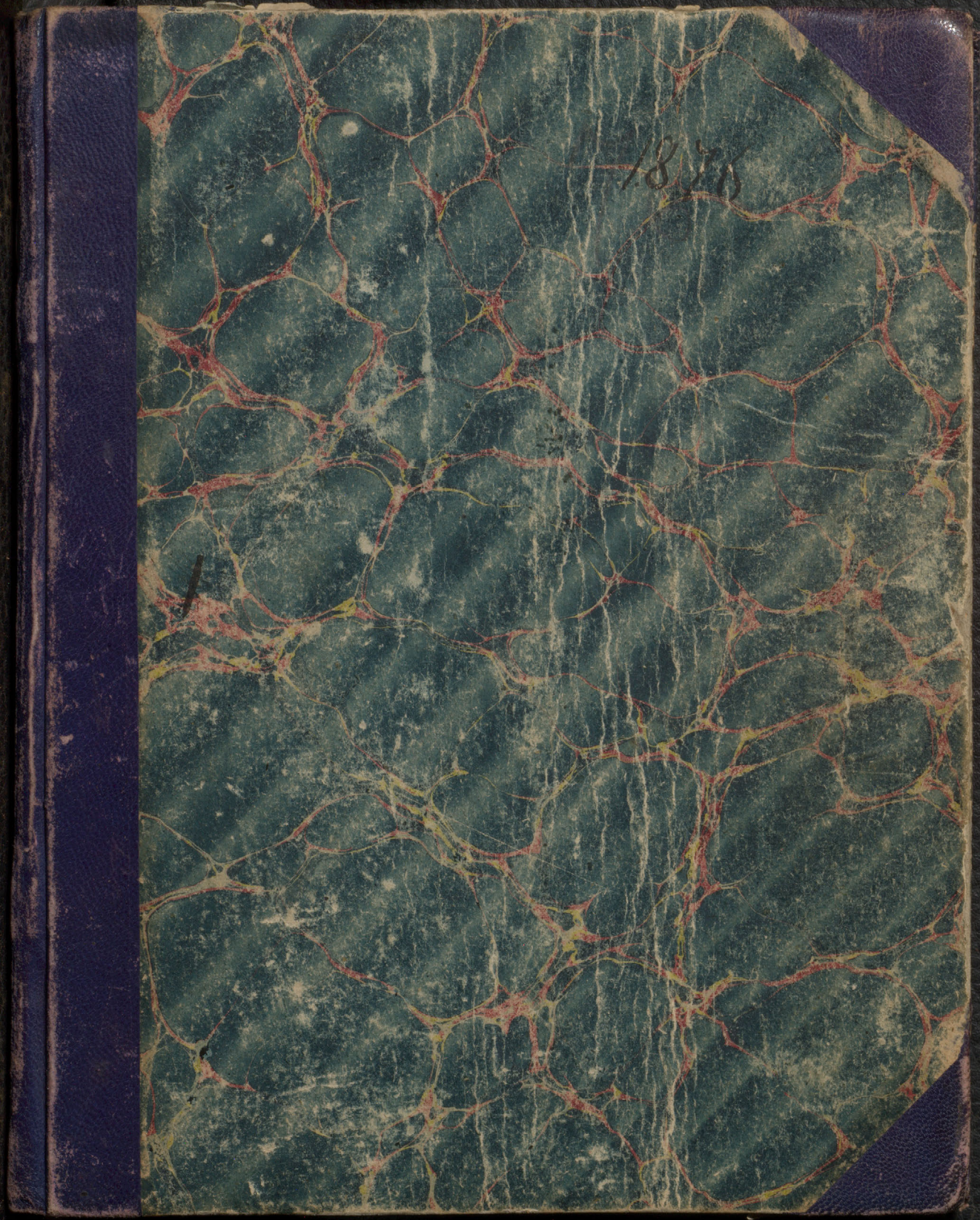
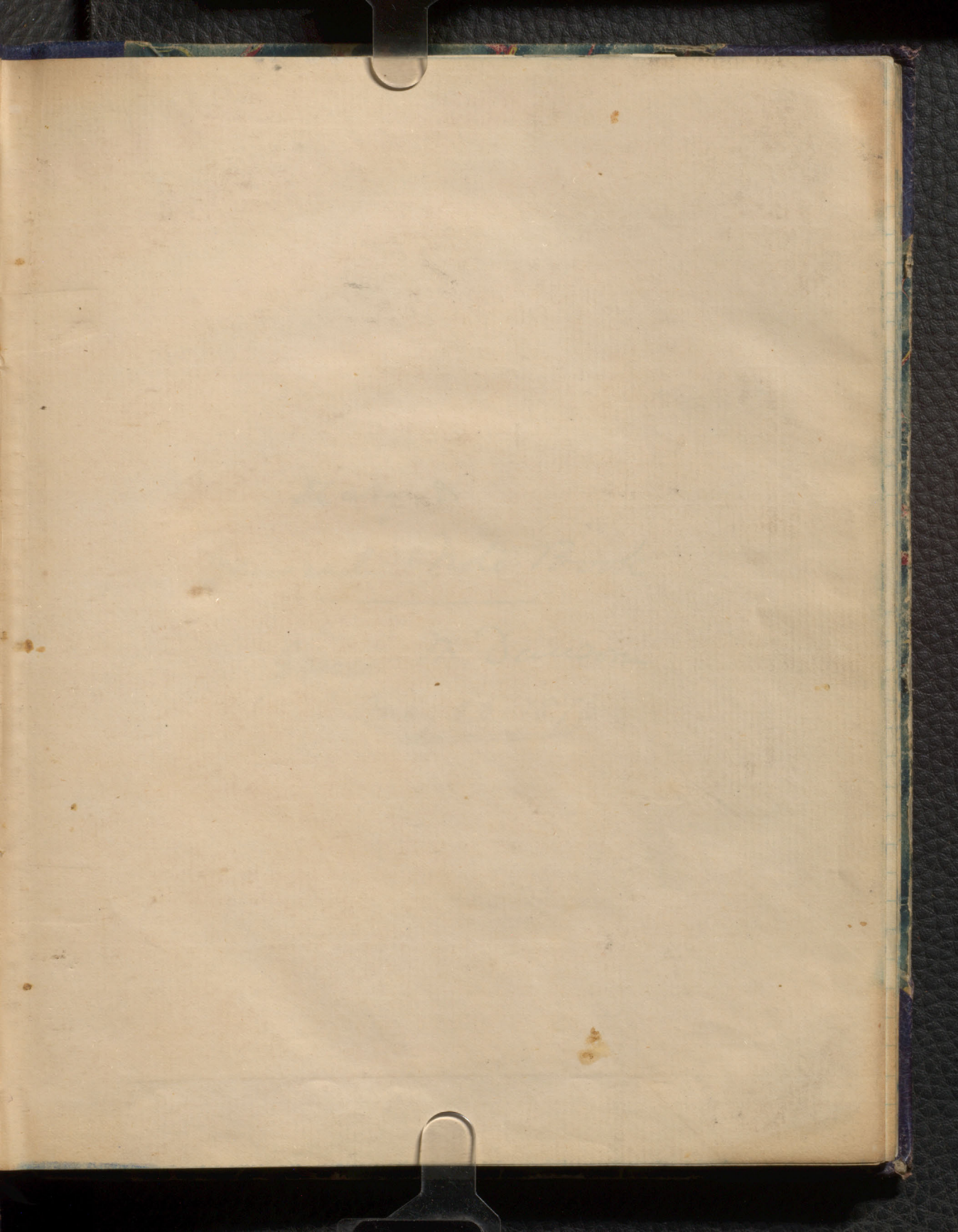
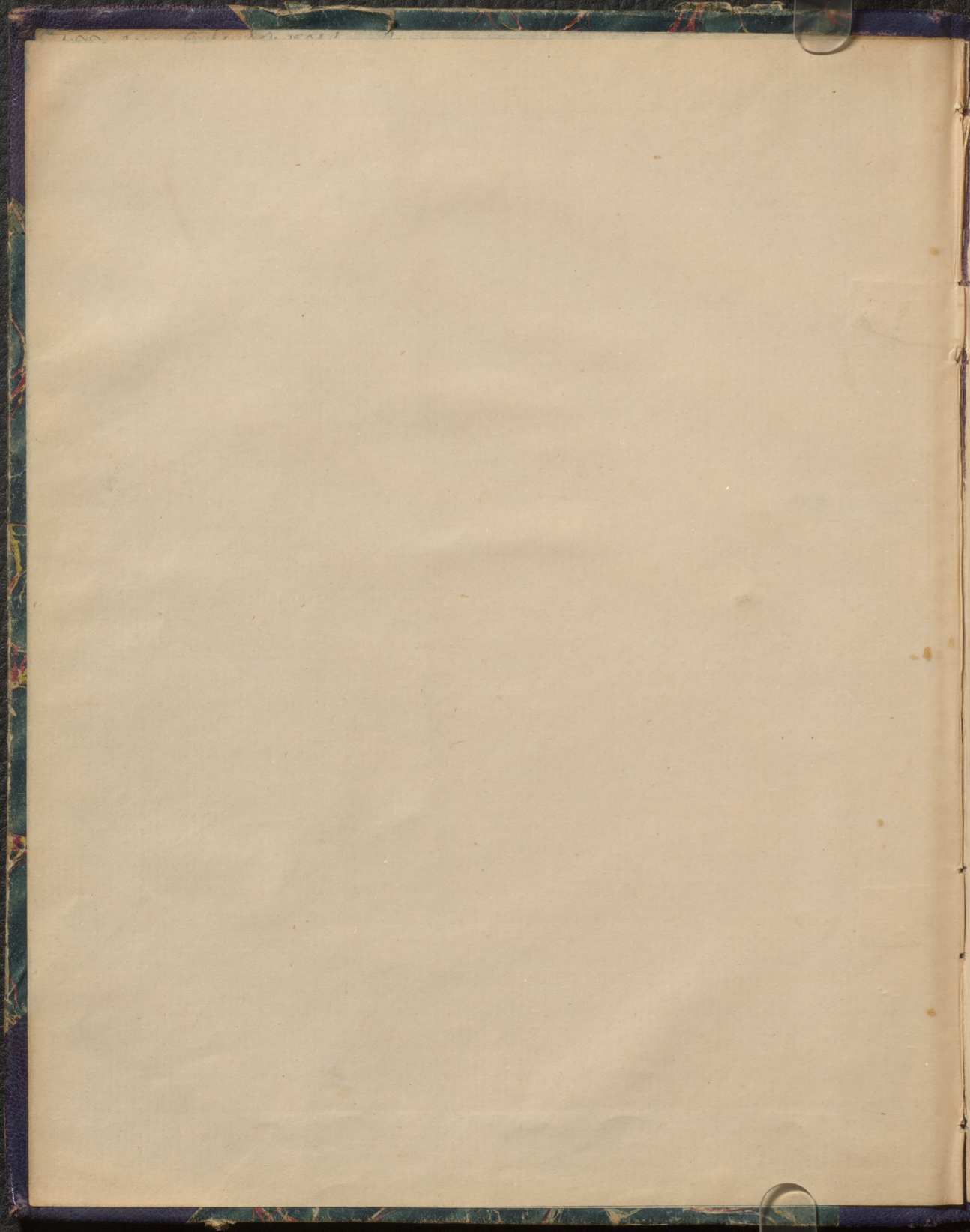


1875



HSS, coll. G. H. BAWSON





Diary &
General Note Book

George M. Dawson
May 26. 1876

18 10 25
James Whitcomb
100 N. 2nd St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 26. 1876. Arrived at Quessel Mouth
of steamer from Soda Cr, about 6 P.M.

May 27. Slept last night on board steamer
went into camp this morning. Went over
to Quessel, looked over & selected what
required for Sumner's work &:
From yesterday evening to this evening water
has risen $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Jose Bowman Cheque for \$170 being payment in advance
on wages.

May 28. Sunday. Writing home for this afternoon's
mail changing plants & dry papers, &
collecting what now in flower about here.
Got a bore measured with B. & estimated the
velocity of the river now I am assured higher
than last June, which up to this time the highest
water known. Since last evening water has
fallen 8 inches.

Current of
Trough

Bore measured 544 feet. Time occupied by
sticks floating down centre of river $41\frac{4}{10}$
seconds (average of 5 - close observations)
This equals 8.93 miles per hour velocity - of surface
& centre of current.

Estimated width of river now 350 yds. average
depth 18 feet. Sectional area 29,700 or taking
the full velocity for all parts of the stream outflow
of about 2,522,400 Cub. ft. per minute.

Vegetation

Vegetation many of the more peculiar

Western & dry climate forms met with
on the lower part of the wagon road, now
lost, indicating a greater rainfall northward.
Grain grows without irrigation at Quesset.
Plants now in bloom. (Seedpods collected)
Strawberries still with many blossoms, wild
cherry in full flower. Wild roseberries & currants
with young berries forming. Cornus Canadensis
just beginning to show white blossoms, Viola
Canadensis in full flower. Amelanchier Can.
in full flower. Willows just flowering. High-
bush Cranberry? in flower. Shepherdia
Canadensis berries forming
Mosquitoes beginning to appear

Aug 29. Making preparations for leaving on a
reconnaissance trip to the Is-ah-Saes-li R., &
country westward, with Mr. Millan. Leave Bowman
in charge of material & hope that Li & Ross will get
off next Saturday, & meet me on the Blackwater.

Aug 30 left early & off about 8. AM. Reached Boone
I about half way to Blackwater Bridge by
3.30. Camped beside Mr. Dewdney who had left
yesterday morning, but we got this fair
day rather blasty with passing showers, but evening
calm & clearing.

Vegetation. Vegetation on the higher ground passed over today appreciably
behind that at Quesset, but not very far. The difference

Much was noticeable when elevations above 2000 ft. reached
Coactostaphylos, leucocarpa, a species of *Arnica?*, a *Nardosmia*,
Fragaria, *Viola cucullata*, *Alnus* in full flower. Leaves of
Populus tremuloides, still soft & brown.

Thus we passed extensively & often over the surface of this part of
the country, removing the original thick growth of *A. douglasii*
& *P. composita* & even the windfall, almost completely over
great areas. Small alders, aspens, & scattered scrub pines
coming up, but ferns in tufts, which appears pretty good
feed, but said to be wirry & cowie, & ditto suitable to horses &
Cattle. Represents ultimate stage of plateau forests
destroyed by fire. If better ferns or other fodder could be
introduced to spring up, great areas might be barred off for
stock runs.

A *Thuidium* abundant in some places near Forest, &
also here near the trail at this evening's Camp. Seems
indistinguishable from *T. dens-leavis*, & if so is already
a well established exotic.

probably a cliffment
species, abundant all
way up the Blackwater

Terraces

Terraces & = May be highest level of good terraces in P.C.,
where they form the upper belly drift, equal to the ^{long} period of
long water action represented by the Missouri loess?.

Glacial events. Succession.

Glacial events as follows? Great-glacier. Striation
Tsa Whay out. Surface plateau Chilcoter & = Great
Submergence, modification of old great Uvavus, formation of
belly boulder clay. Rather sudden partial emergence, leaving
upper level clays & little wood. Form deposit on permafrost,
rather gradual, perhaps sporadic complete emergence,
forming terraces. Small glaciers pushing out into sea in
some places to near the close (see remarks on lowly about
Nayev. Tetta & =. Probably no glaciers on V.I. after

8000

great glacier, protruding to sea water & glacial water
present, except in higher parts. Traces about Victoria
then of great glacier period, with deposits made at the
foot during its retreat, afterwards modified by water, terraced &c.
during emergence. In higher parts of V.I. might find
traces of small local glaciers, containing wood, in some
stone keels.

May 31 From Gone L. to Blackwater Bridge,
about 25 miles, along trail. Pleared to
find the bridge still in place, though had heard
at Quersel report that in danger of being
carried away by floods. Water had touched
the struts, but now about 4 feet below them.

improvement
of plateau
burning

Perhaps a little good land in the valley S of the
trail, but greater part of region almost or
entirely useless. May cut a great part of the
higher plateau lower by turned into
grazing lands of fair quality by burning off
all scrub &c. Perhaps might induce growth
of some better fodder than the warty grass
now obtaining.

Comparison of
drift with
Missouriian.

Missouriian The upper hills drift deposits
of this country much resemble the Colerian in
many respects, but the latter has been bare of trees,
& consequent denudation has made hills more
stony, & filled up many valleys partly.
May orogen be the same?

Two sets of tracks
to the ch. road
to the top of valley
Bridge built
Hurry back. se Mackay

se the Co. Corrupted from Wain Bever pen R.
other name of the lake.

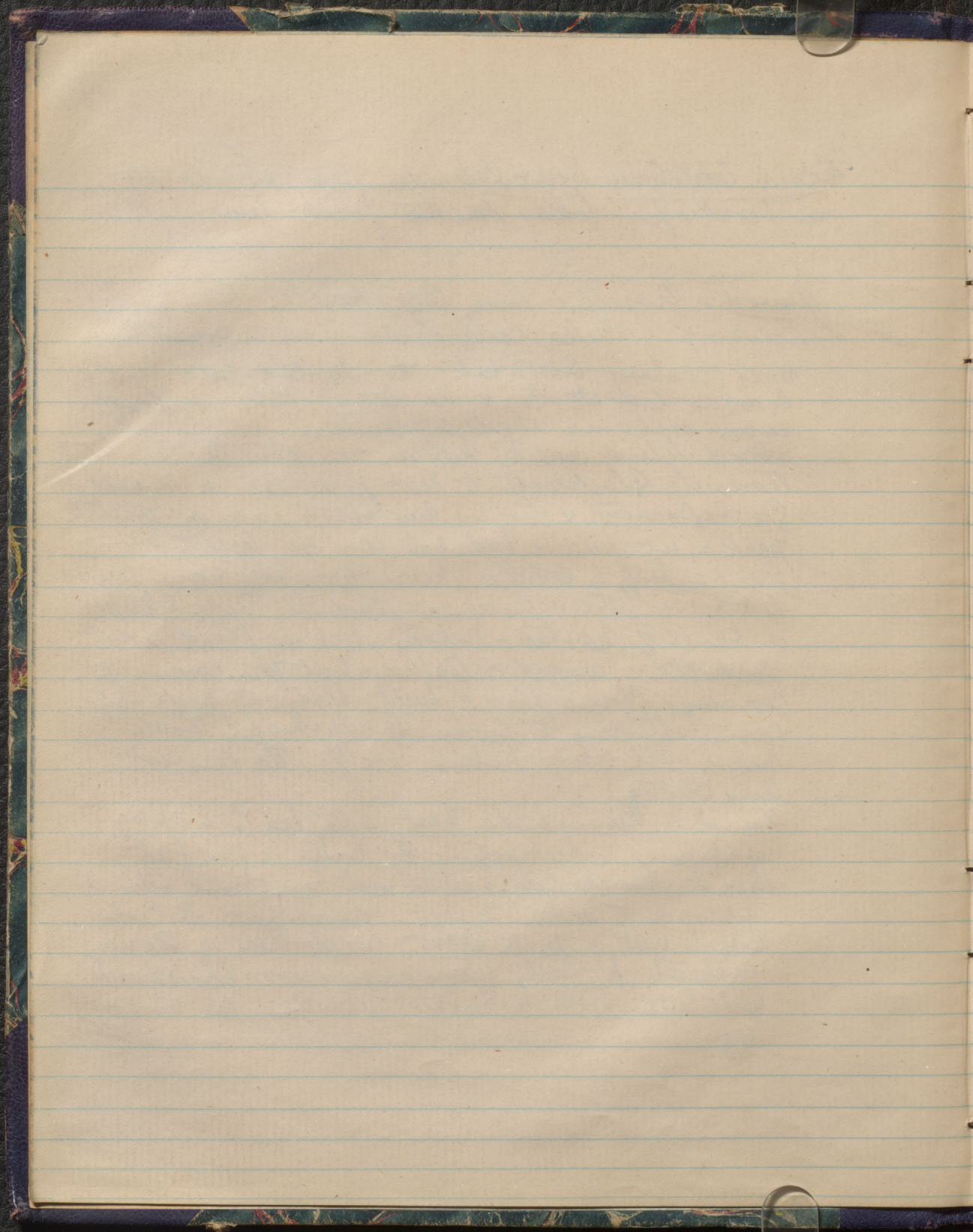
Thomas L = Tri - 63rd on Big Stone L.

Curlew nest.

Ledum latifolium Saw Labrador tea abundantly
in swamps today for the first time.

June 1. Travelled from Blackwater Br. to
Crossing of Bella Coola Trail with a small
river running SW. into the So-Lo-lato-ly R.
Indians call the Creek Na-tan-i-Koh, or "Leaf
River", distance about 22 miles.
Staid behind with Mc Millan near where the B.C. trail
leaves the Blackwater to look for a Bench Mark
Got separated, & starting ten ahead rode on. Overtook
packs, but find he had not come up. Waited an
hour & a half by the trail, when he arrived, having been
lost some time. Rode on & found the Packs stopped
on bank of Na-tan-i-Koh, which in flood & not
fordable. Camped & looked about for means of
crossing. Chose a place & built bridge to pack stuff
over. Intending to swim the animals. Took
nearly all evening building bridge, the current
being strong.

Found a Herring birds nest attached to a sprig
of spruce & overhanging the water, a few feet
above it. Female sitting on the nest, very close allowed
approach to within 4 feet. Brown back, white
breast with a dark spot. Nest full of blowing
material, probably from anemones. Covered with
white lichen & the it moss outside. One white
egg.

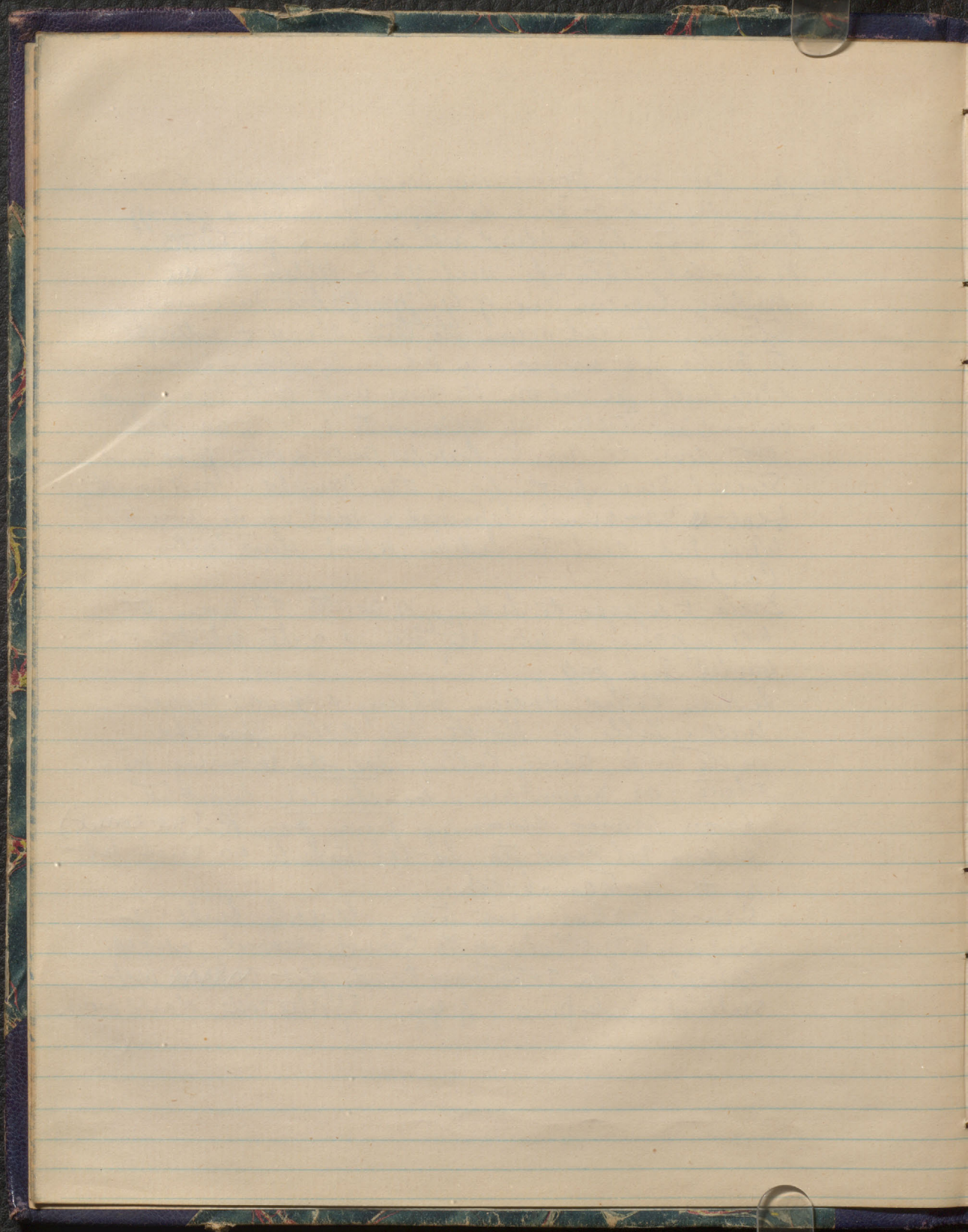


June 2. Got - Supt paddled over bridge & overflowed
Swampy flat to W. side. Secum animals, & got off
rather late. Paddled ahead with M. N. & after striking
the Is-cal-taes-li went off to follow the ~~the~~
Railway location line of G. party - lost swimmers.
intending to cut across the trail ahead & intercept
the packs. Got involved in bad country, lakes & swamps,
& eventually got out on the river west of the trail. Found
an Indian tripping who explained the country to us. Set
out down the river to look for packs, & after going round
several swamps & found them camped. Had something
to eat - ~~the~~ got animals repacked, & went up the river to
where had met the Indian, about three miles.
Camped.

tried to engage the Indian, or winter old man to
accompany us, but they seemed rather reluctant, &
wanted high pay.

Indian called Indian Johnny & speaks English
well. Tells us that the lake called Icha-cha
on the map, really called Ixi-cha meaning big-
stone, or mountain. re-cha-cha corrupted
from name meaning lesser pass R. (not correct)
He does not know the Is-cal-taes-li as such but
as the U-tan-i-Roh.

Saw a Curlew's nest today, roughly built of
fragments of sticks on the ground, scarcely at all
concealed, on rather bare sandy flat ~~covered~~ with
scattered scrub pines. 4 eggs. Spotted with dark brown.



June 3 Feed being poor, animals fed straight
away during night & could not be found for
some time. Got packed up at last & off by 9 am.
Followed for about 4 miles northward the Indian
trail towards Stony Cr. Skirted the Na-tan-i-Koh
& then turned west, cutting in that course, a very
heavy de remainder of the day. Got from swamps
to windfall & from windfall & broke back to swamps,
& thickets almost enough to scrub one off the trees.
Much chopping necessary in places. Got into
rather broken country with low hills & ridges chiefly
composed of basalt boulders. Bosell in place of
Camp.

Camp beside a pretty little brook with dark brown water,
tried fishing unsuccessfully.

June 4. Sunday. Rem. declined to have a day of rest,
but feed being poor decided to push on. Traveled about
5 miles cutting through some bad brush & windfall, &
progressing slowly. Arrived before noon at an abrupt
corse like brook flowing SW and joining the Is-Cul-Tas li
about a mile off. Fire had passed several times
over the country & left it bare, with some pretty good
grass. Camped. Rem. ascended a ridge about half
a mile off to get view & bearing. Heavy showers at
intervals with some thunder.

Larch

Larch a single small tree of *Larch* *L. occidentalis*?
growing on the burnt ground. About 4 feet high &
apparently thrifty. Cores about half out.

Burning the Mtns. Note vegetation of prairie up on burnt plateau
Plateau country (pure country) Grasses naturally grow apparently of

So - stat.
Key - a - 1003
In - 10 - 1003

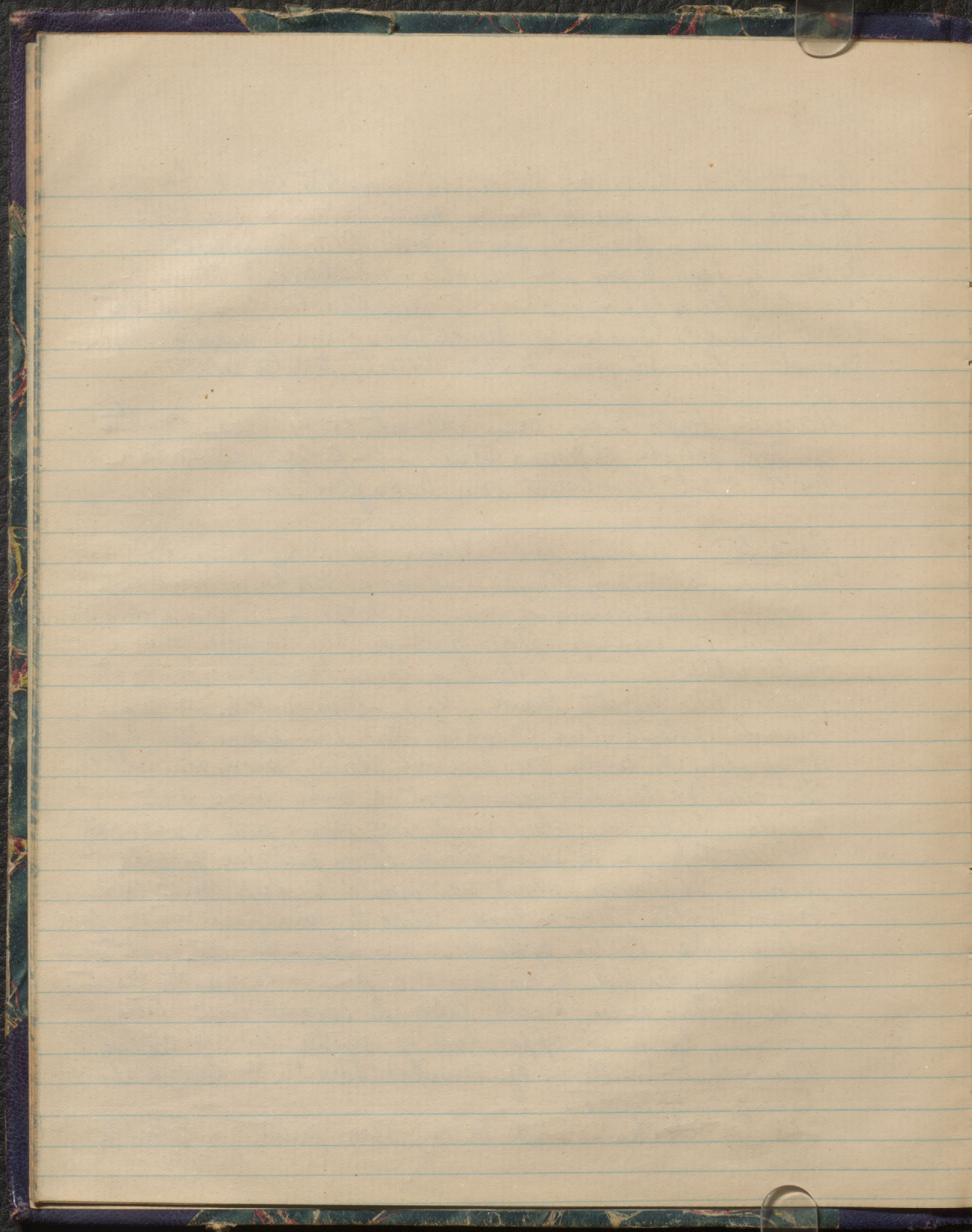
Rain
Great Tolly.
Incl. ans.
Incl. asherat
Incl. clear on

parrots; decollate
hairs; decollate
see a ribbon clud of small pot -

little value. Can any hardy grass or other plant be introduced. In some places much sedge & pea vine comes up also very very good feed. Often considerable areas of bear-berry, & roots. (? species) Chaps of cleveley berry off wood. Not disadvantageous, for the most valuable fodder (viz. much forest sedge) grows on dry ground. Beach grass & Sage County would abound.

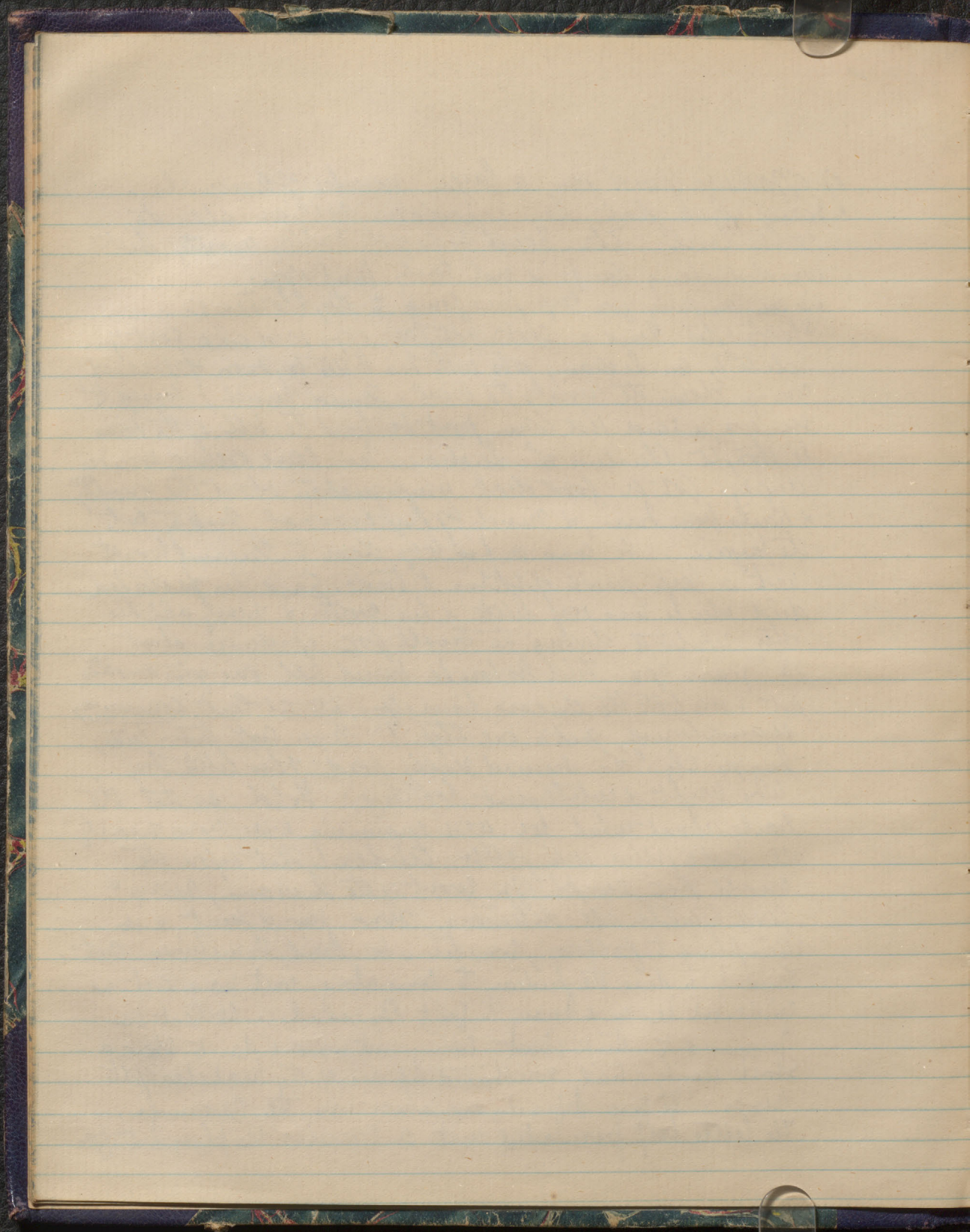
Hairy birds may be seen almost everywhere over the country, which appears strange in a region so far north, & at elevations over 3000 feet.

June 5th. Morning dark & stormy, left Camp & travelled westward cutting way through windfall & thick young scrub pines & aspens, though occasionally getting a little open ground along the margin of a swamp. About 11 o'clock struck a deep ravine & brook, which followed a short distance brought us out on the prairie-like northern bank of the Su-tsin-i-Koh or main branch of the Is-cal-tas-ki. Found an Indian trail, & followed it up along the river till half past three. Heavy rain all day. The river valley averages about a mile wide, & the northern slope is well covered with grass, with occasionally a little sedge, & in some places large patches of wild onions. The river about 50' wide & 5' deep with clear brown water. Now in flood, where the river first struck found a long lake called by the Indians Las-an-that. It seems to be nearly divided in one place by a peninsula from the north bank & has many small islands covered with trees. At lower camp at upper end of another long lake called Klau-chat-is-thi. of similar character to last, & about half a mile wide. The Su-tsin-i-Koh valley very pretty, & capable

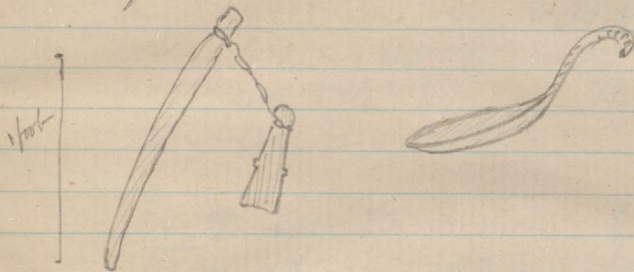


of affording food for a large number of animals.
Some fine flat low meadows not far above the
water level. The south side of the valley mostly thick
wooded, being damp & not so dry burnt-off.

On ~~our~~ camping got large fires going to dry clothes &c.
Shortly after heard a shot not far off, fired as a sort of
Salute by an Indian, who with his little boy soon appeared
coming down the river by the trail. Seemed much pleased to
see us, & said that when first he heard the bell of the horse
he thought Clusters & Luchman had come over, & was very
angry. Got a good deal of information about the country
& trails from him, & much of his personal history, into
the bargain. He was on his way down to Quersel mouth
with a large pack of skins to trade. Said his father had
died when he was very little & his mother & nearly all his
other relatives during the small pox epidemic about
13? years ago. Told us how he buried all one after another
but never took the disease himself, "to at least 'Connoway
amanalouse, nika one stop?" "He-ya sick tum-tum,
li-ya che." &c. Seemed really fond of his little boy
who bright & intelligent looking. Told us that the
trails about which we were enquiring were now nearly
all bad & fallen with fallen timber. That before the
small pox swept off most of the Indians, many &
good trails in all directions now few & faint & in
attempting to follow, sometimes see trail, sometimes not.
Tried to induce the Indian to come along with us & act as
guide, but he is a hurry to go to Quersel. At last he
promised to think about coming with us one day to show a
short-way by a trail southward up one of the branches of the
river. He gave definite answer in the morning.
The little boy furnished with a curious implement for

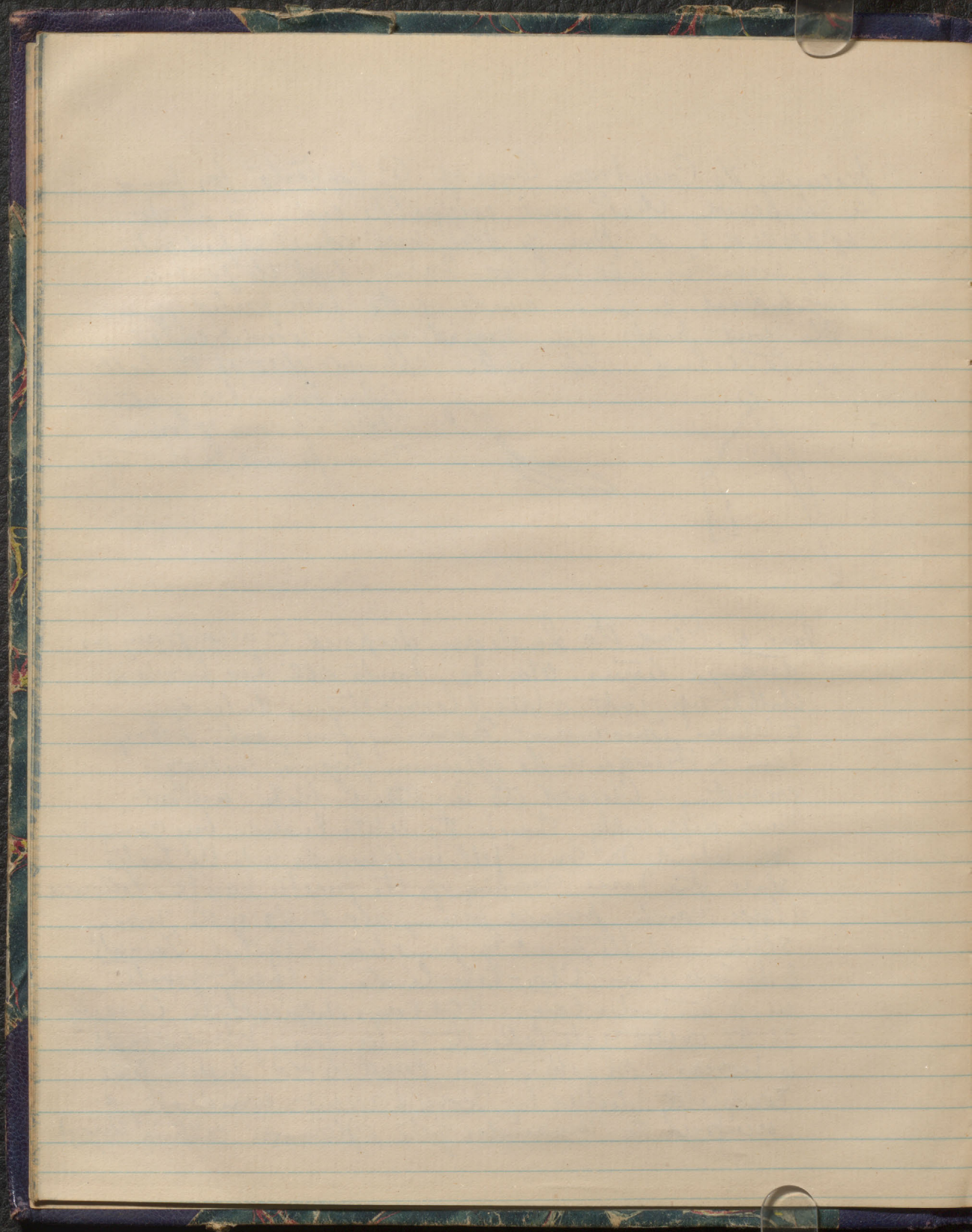


procuring the Cambium Layer of *P. Contorta* for food.
a sharpened stick with wedge like end, tied at the
upper end to a piece of bone with chisel shaped outer
end, something like a Sloc-Farm. With the first a
longitudinal incision made, & the bark peeled off.
The sweet juice then scooped off the wood & eaten
by the second. The whole carried through the belt.



Also furnished with
Farm spoons of bone
manufacture, & this shape.

June 6. Find the Indian disposed to accompany us.
arrange terms. When he took all his goods &
chopped up into a tree & crossed them, intending
to return tomorrow. Morning fine, but heavy
rain & thunder in the afternoon, again wetting
everything. Crossed the Su-tai-i-Koh without
much difficulty, though the little Indian boy going
over behind me, fell backwards into the water
while the horse rearing up the further bank. Followed
a large branch probably joining about 1/3 of the main
stream at the point of junction, & called Tai-uk
to its source in Cho-tan-li. a sheet of water
one or two miles long. Had some difficulty in crossing
at the outlet of the lake, the water being ponded back
by beavers. On getting over found the old Indian trail
completely blocked by heavy & recent windfall, &
occupied the remainder of the afternoon cutting through

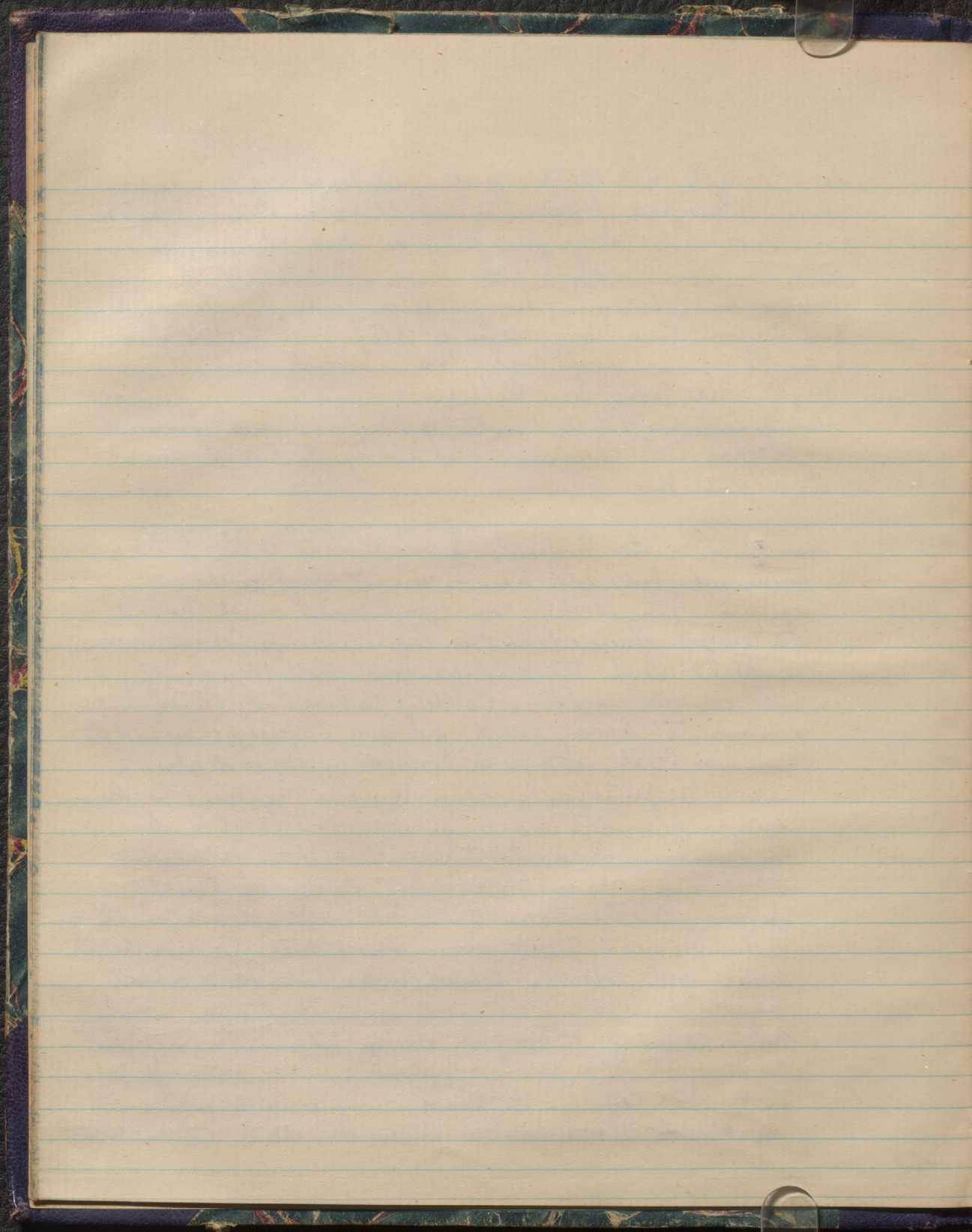


about a mile & a half of it, in heavy & incessant rain. Camped between two small lakes called Kuy-na-bun-Kut. Got large fires going & began drying up.

On one occasion during the morning one of the pack mules in attempting to jump over a log, fell & rolled and lay on its side down a steep bank. It was stopped by a lot of windfall logs. Not seriously hurt, though might well have been killed.

Indian tells us that the water of Kuy-a-Kuy L. flows northward to the Neclaw. That that of Ta-luk L. runs to the Chellaw.

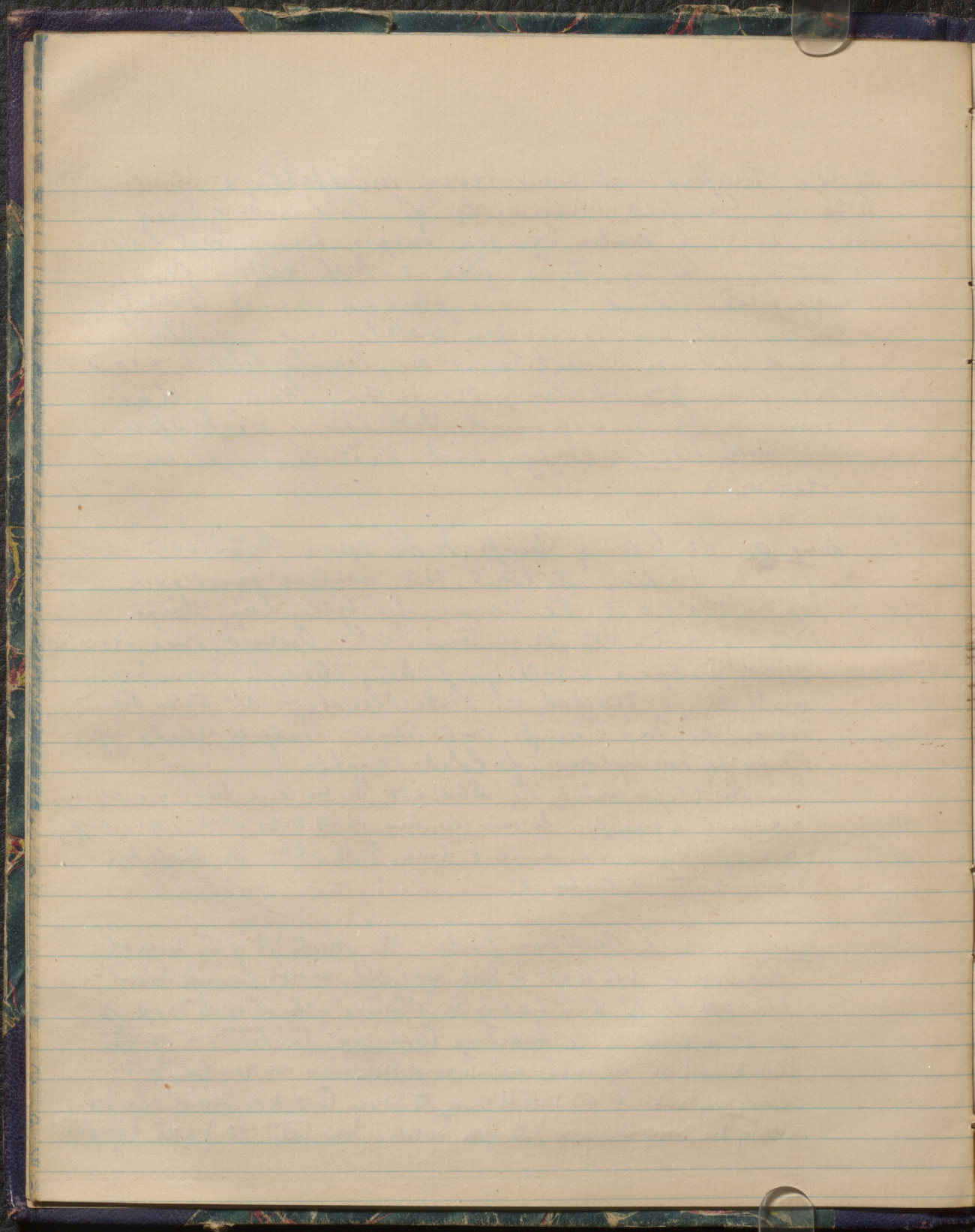
June 7. Gave the Indian \$200 instead of the \$150 promised, but told him he must show us the best of the good trail southward which he had told us of. Immediately on leaving camp got into heavy windfall which the Indian had not known of & enjoyed like a R.R. cutting labourers through it & found the worst part of a long swamp. Crossed the swamp safely, though it looked a very bad place & about 1/4 m. wide. Slop was a scattered sphagnum spruce along the margins. Found the trail, & dismissed the Indian. Had a little lunch & then proceeded southward over a broad & high ridge or gently sloping plain. Country covered with dense growth of black spruce & scrub pine. Third tall. Ground dotted deeply with spongy green moss, but hard & stony below. The whole saturated with water, & steady rain coming straight down between the tall trees making it very uncomfortable. Saw some patches of snow deep in the shady woods at an elevation of about 4000 feet. Descended the S. slope of the



ridge, waiting with some heavy windfall & about
6:30 P.M. Camped at Sun-cha L. Cold wet & tired.
The horses & mules have been hungry, having had little
to eat since leaving the Su-then-i-Koh valley. Made
large fires & warmed in. The place as described looking as
one in that wastes as can well be imagined. The
ground had been nearly burnt over, leaving little but sand.
Stragglers tall spikes of scrub pine, many of them
dead on the higher ground. Tall sparse black spruces,
often really black & stoggy with black moss, in the
swamps.

June 8. On leaving camp had some difficulty at
first in finding the trail, but at last picked it
up & followed it the remainder of the day, though
often so faint that for a time lost. Crossed over several
wood ridges & valleys, cutting through some heavy
windfall & reached the Blackwater at 5:30 P.M.
Found McMillan's Camp only about half a mile off,
the party having come up last night.
Soon shortly before reaching the Blackwater a very large bear, grey above,
& probably a grizzly. It was climbing up the rocks about 1000 yards off,
& turning round occasionally to have a look at us. The mule team
had evidently disturbed it.

June 9. Mr. McMillan finding the country N of the river at
this point not what he had expected, moved camp about
7 m. up the R to the head of Su-chen-i-cha L of the trap or
as it is called by the Indians Cush-ga. Nothing yet of the
Pack train from Quinsell with Ross & Bowman, so decided to
accompany him. He & I share during the same tent, & a second also being
used by his men belonging to the Gen. Survey. New tents for party expected



by the train. Most of day occupied getting camp moved & tents & arranged in new place.

June 10, Writing up notes & plotting track survey. Ran visited the falls of the Blackwater about 1 m. above here called Cash-yu-mye-ti by the natives. Fall of about 15' over basalt, widely glacial. Very pretty with amber coloured water of the R. lit up by the Sun.

Obsidian

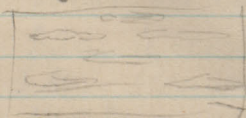
Obsidian Indians tell me that not far up the Blackwater a high mountain of (or yielding) this material. As I understand it the mountain referred to is the first of the range thru S of the R marked on the map W. of here.

new
Anakin's Peak.

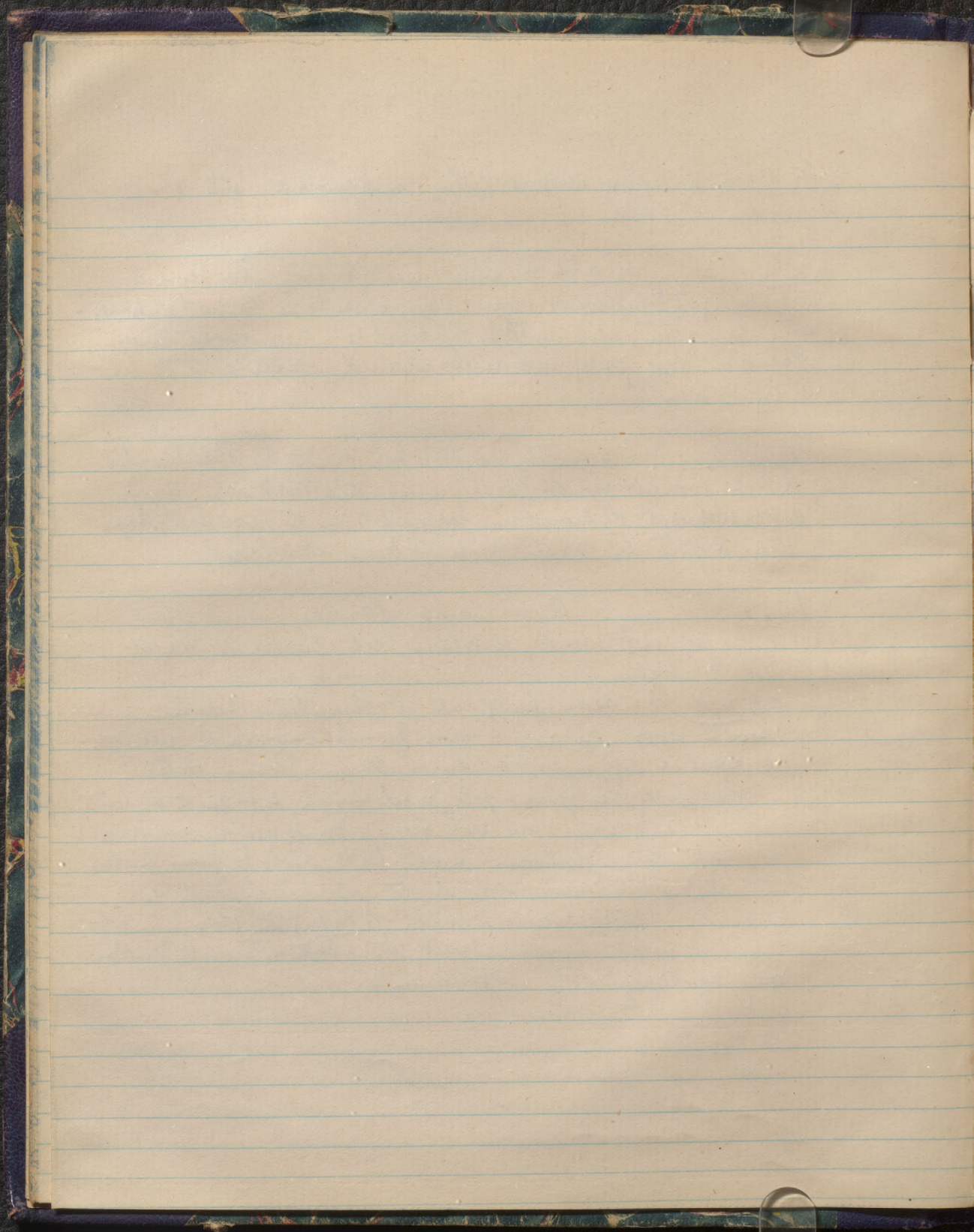
June 11. Sunday. About camp all day, part of time occupied with map, working out barometer heights with the aneroid.

A. grandis

Spruce, in swampsy ground at elevations between 3000' & 4000' on way S from En-shin-i-oh R, noticed a spruce different from any I know. Growing rather sparingly in groves of *P. Engelmannii*, but quite distinct from it in foliage, cone not seen. Bark of young branches smooth like "balsam" & with little blobs of gum under the bark in the same way. In the old trees (which in general appearance not unlike a *Eng.*) the blobs turn into horizontal seedlings, which work the *Alnus* smooth bark very regularly. See specimen.



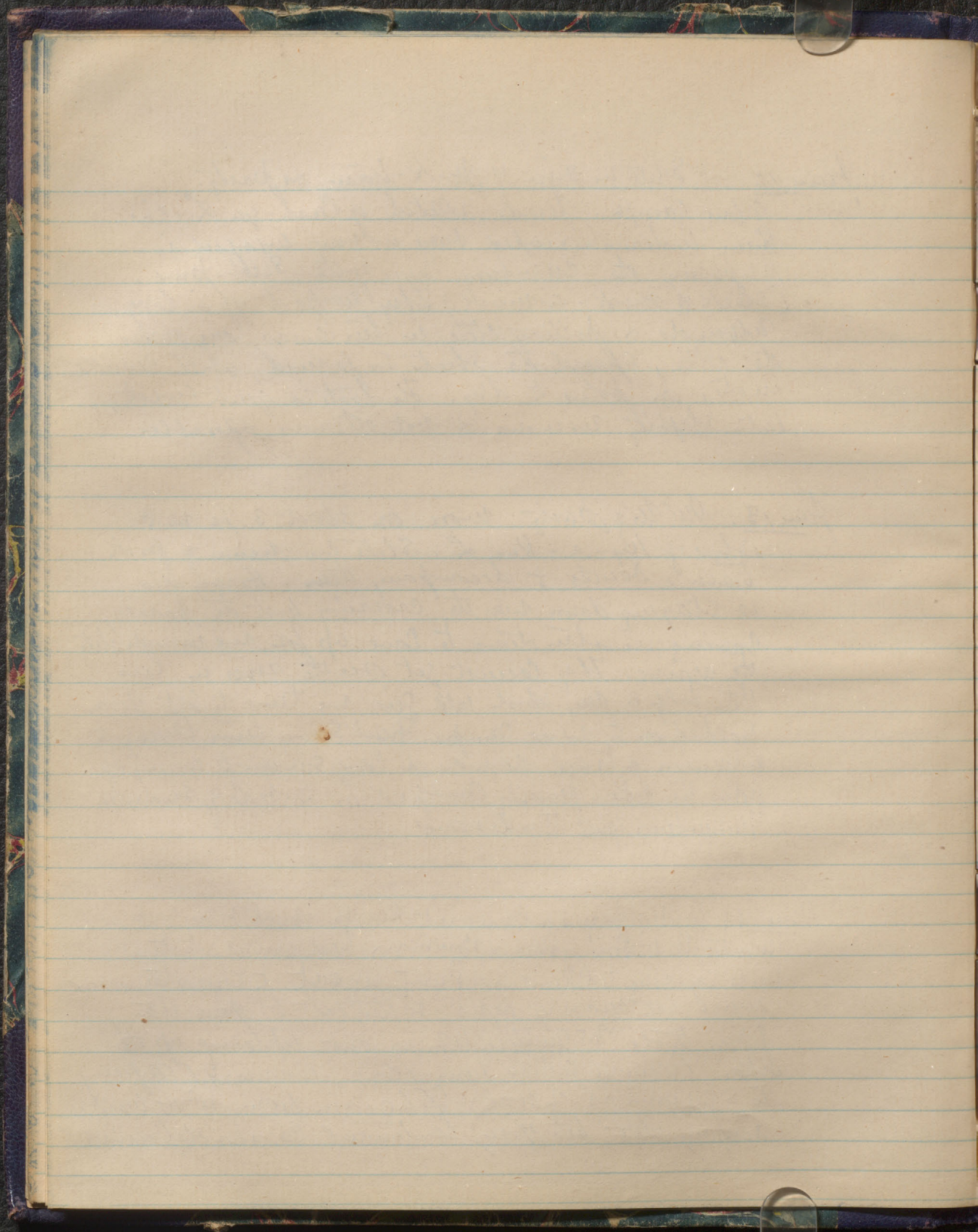
June 21. Noted a few more trees of this kind.



June 12. Still no sign of pack-train or party.
About Camps. Made sketch of Ash-ya L. & S.
Some Indians Camped near us were engaged in
preparing the Caribium layer of the Scrub-pine.
(stick of muck-a-muck) They scrape it off in long
ribbons & putting them in two layers, one across
the other, spread the sheets so farred, which makes
mats, on poles to dry. The taste is quite sweet,
but slightly resinous & not otherwise agreeable.

June 13. McMillan's party went on about 3 1/2 mi to
shore of Kig-a-Kug L. Still no news of pack-
train, Deeds & accompany them. Harry who
is staying down near the crossing built the barres,
giving instructions to come up for me immediately
they arrive. They cannot get over the river in less
than half a day, which will give me time to get down.
Walked on to new Camps. Spent some time trying to
engineer a trail round a long swamp running up
from the lake. Finally Camped on S. side of swamp.
Mosquitoes quite troublesome.

June 14. Charles Simpson came into Camp about 3:30 with
news that Pat Fin, Ross & Bowman had arrived at the
lower crossing to Chisnus. Party expect to cross tomorrow
wait till morning before setting out to join them.
I pay to see McMillan who is out exploring up the
lake. Received letters from Ross, Barnard (referring
to specimens of coal) Telegram from W. W. Walker
saying that two very Centennial Cases detained

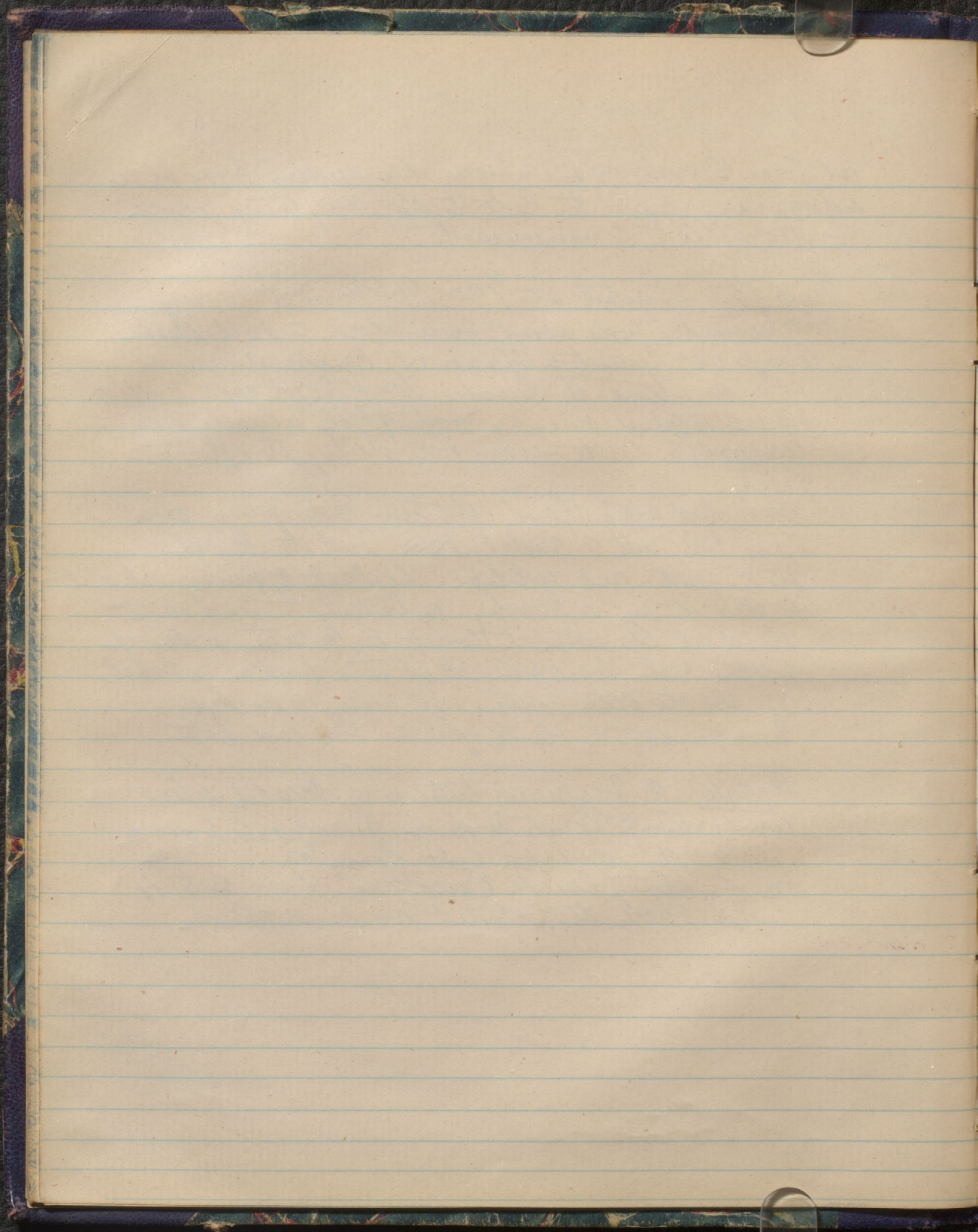


at San Francisco, railway demanding freight in
advance, now too late to do anything, even
if possible to communicate.

June 13. Started at 7 am M.M., not having
returned, rode about 20 m down to Post Train
Camp at Mouth of Clascus L. Creek, arriving at
1 P.M. in time for lunch. Found good soft walls &
rope stretched across, most of slope already over,
Animals & Cattle Swam over during the afternoon
safely.

obtained notes. Found that Gen had fallen over
some hill with a number of ~~his~~ food the barrel
but quite out of slope. Took it to pieces, and it
packed it in a gunny intending to send it to
Reid at Pasquel to wait my return; one of
bottles with developing solution broken, & labels
off all the other bottles. Got them repacked.
Mosquitoes & Horse-flies very bad today.

Lieutenant C. Seymour tells me of locality where
contribution of Lieut. Ross in progress, some
years ago perhaps yet going on. Place
on Lyell's Creek Casiboo. From 2 to 4
miles above the old "Died Warland" ranch.



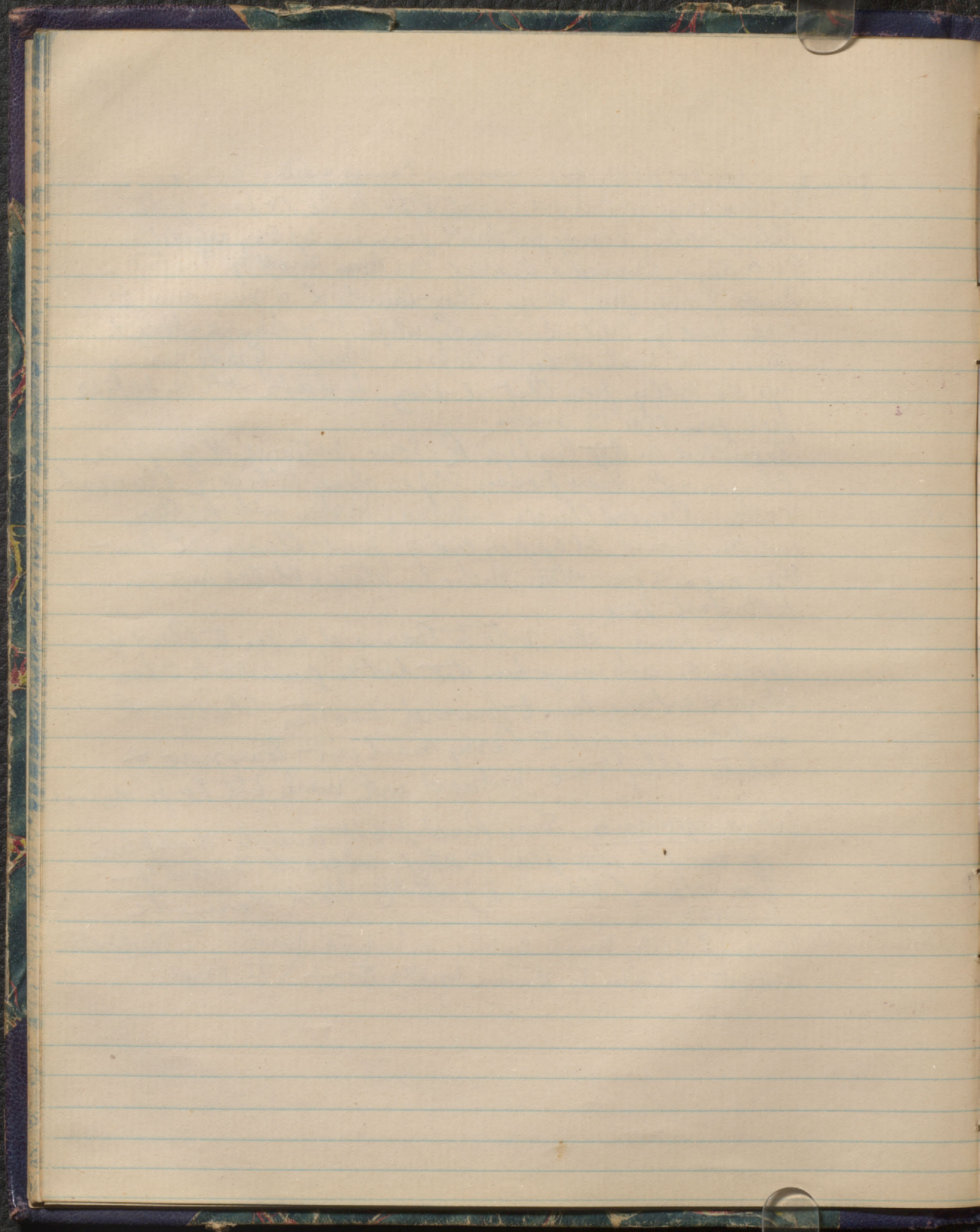
June 14. Started pretty late various causes of delay arising.
McClellan appeared about 8:30 on the N bank of the
Blackwater, Honey got back from his exploring expedition
yesterday. Crossed & talked over ~~the~~ result of his trip.
Finds valley open W. of Chou-tan-li L & runs down to
near head of Chit-il-Kuz L, which is of Kay-a-Kuz &
connects with it by a rapid stream. Grade rising
up the valley from Chit-il-Kuz, he thinks will be 40 to 50
feet for 10 or 12 miles.

Traveled on the Eskya R some distance W of upper
Cluscus L. Fine grassy slopes along N side of Cluscus L
Valley. Beyond Cluscus Lakes, barren & stony. An
Indian House at upper end of first Cluscus L. Saw
Fannie & a few other Indians there. at one time a
H.B. Fort here.

Wrote Home, also wrote to Barnard & one to Reed of
Tennel advising him that broken gun sent to his
charge & asking him to forward another. Cluscus L
Indian engaged to carry mail out tomorrow &
return along trail backward with mail till he finds us.

Aptanizomenon From Ross' pretty minute description
it must be this plant which wakes the cooling of
Tsa-cha-(Thracia) Lake, thick during the
summer.

Cluscus L. Valley Cluscus L Valley seems to continue on westward parallel to Blackwater
last up to point where the stream breaks through to the River



June 17. Traveled from before 9 am. to about 4:30. Rain but made only about 11.5 miles' trail being bad with swamps & waterfall. Mules nearly all mired along the margin of Sa-cha & just before camping. Lake being overflowed the trail. Day remarkably cool & very warm.

Flora of B.C.
& divisions.

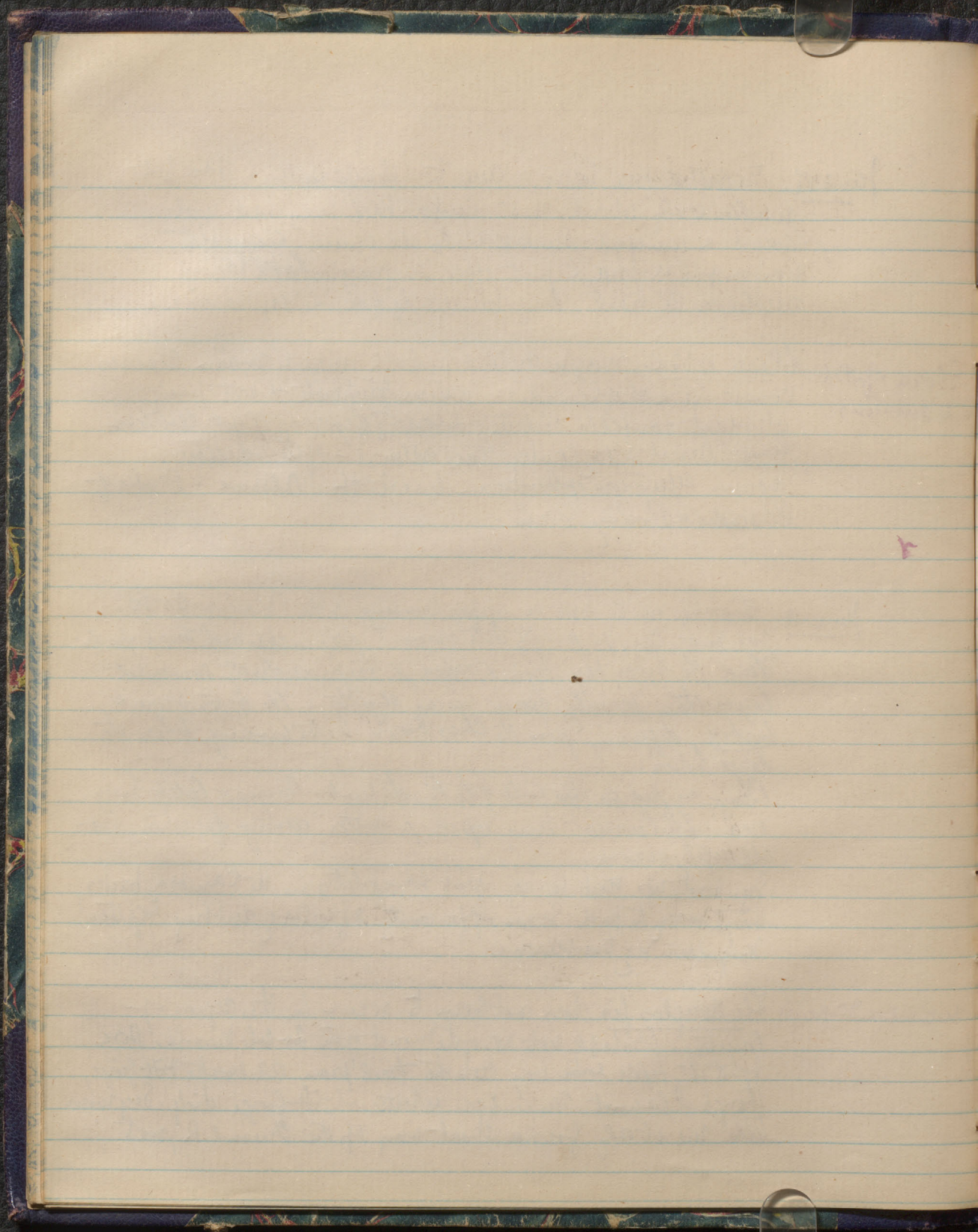
Flora of B.C. may be divided probably into 4 main classes Coast - N. & W. of Cascades. Northern temperate & with pretty abundant rainfall. Plateaux & country generally N. of a certain line. Desert & dry Country River valleys N. of the Southern region. extension of American desert to the Alps = Peaks of Cascades & Rocky Mts.

June 18. Traveled on to 3rd or upper Crossing of the Blackwater R. got into camp pretty late owing to difficulties with swamps etc. Found the river very high & rapid, & though evidently somewhat lower than formerly, again rising slightly. The water brown & turbid differing from the clear brown water issuing below the large lakes.

Being no ford on this side of the R., the mules horses & cattle swim over. The current being rapid, a rather exciting operation, but all safely across.

Sgt. wrote up track survey. put some plates in the camera back, though sorry to find some apparently spoiled by getting together! Mosquitoes very troublesome

Distribution Douglas fir. The Douglas fir does not seem to occur in this region of country. Probably not W. of the mouth of the Sa-cha-tis-li. None what it before saw on the trail from Blackwater to St. George, though I cannot remember whether at St. George itself. Seymour tells me it only goes a short way up the Duwamish R., not



reaching into the Cariboo Country at all. Noticed it on the 103a & all along Chelaten to Tollyday L.

A. Engelmannii now just beginning to shed its pollen. *Adiantum latifolium* in food exposures just on the point of flowering, though in most places not so far advanced.

June 19. Enjoyed all day getting Cargo rafted across the river, which quite rapid. All safe & over about 4 P.M. Day cloudy & dropping rain about noon. Very fine.

Plants.

Plants. J. 19. A. Grass frequent in tufts especially on Tyler plateau country, open where otherwise very barren. Also in Blackwater Valley. - B. Arnica? abundant on all plateau country, growing where burnt & bare & also in deep mossy woods, though in latter locality generally without flowers.

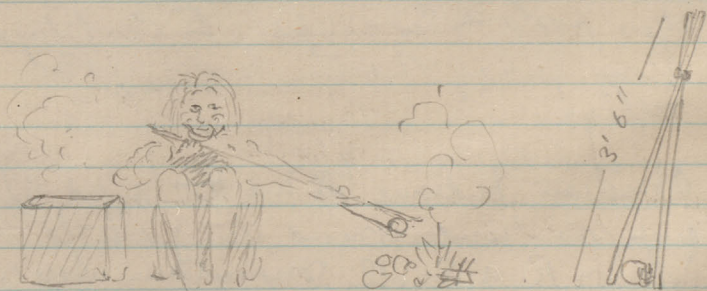
C. Abundant on plateau & Ber. Valley.

D. " " plateau & Ber. valley along edges pools & swamps. E. Castilleja common along grassy northern banks of Ber & other valleys.

Abidjan Indians tell me that beyond Eliguah & go map (as I understand them) & to the south of the Salmon R. a Small mountain where much quartz material.

Names of
S. Mountain
ranges.

Names of mts. The three masses of Snowy Mts S of trail marked on the map called as follows from E to W according to the Indians. 1. It-chá 2. El-ga-chuy 3. Isé-táwt



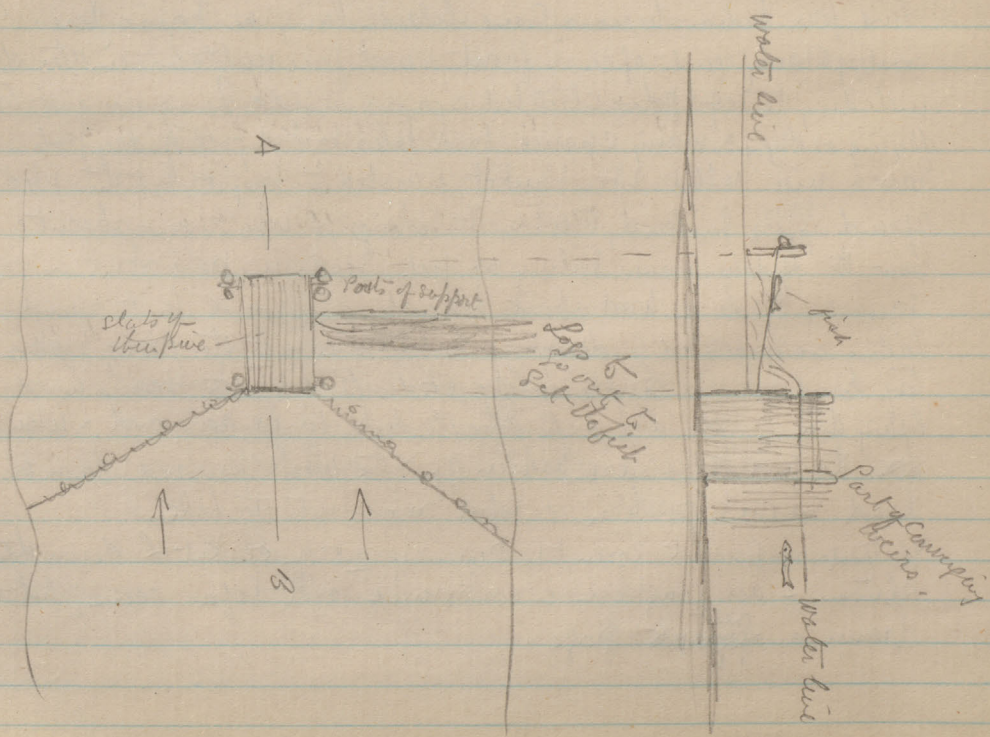
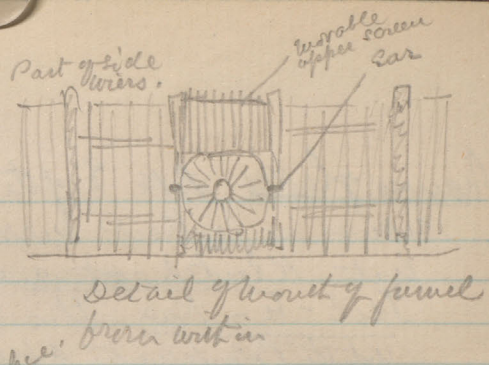
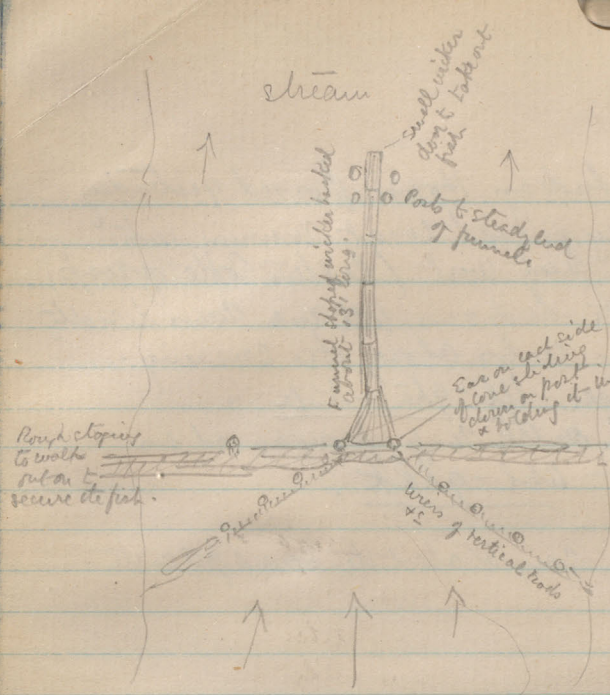
Names
Names of lakes Lake E. of the Indian House passed yesterday
names as per track survey. West west running into
left - Klotch-oot-a. West west (Callus Coole group)
Tsil-te-Kuz. This the Indians tell we pass directly
into the Blackwater a few miles above this crossing.
The Blackwater called here Uk-gha'-Kok.
The lake called Elijack on the map pronounced as
near as I can spell it - Uk-ghak.

"Grante" according to Ross Kyin song W about the Second fall on the
Solomon R.

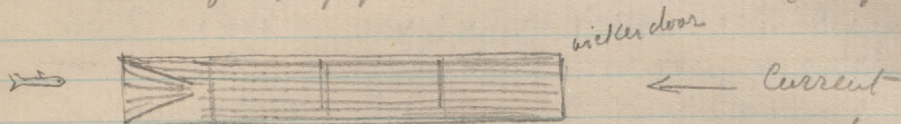
June 20. from Blackwater Crossing to Camp near Indian House Elikut L.
Ran in the afternoon.

Found four Indian women & some children living in house here. A
sort of shanty quite open in front, & with free ventilation in other directions
including the roof. poles stretched across inside being over with trout
drying or dry, & many spruce bark holes backed full of dry fish.
Saw a nice rabbit skin blanket, & wanted to buy it, but the Klotchman
afraid of her husband, to whom it belongs, & who now absent.
Saw the Indian women boiling up fish heads in pots about a foot-
square, made of wood about 3/8 inch, vigorously kept round. The
boiling accomplished by dropping heated stones into the pot, a pair of
logs composed of a couple of log sticks tied together, being used for
lifting them. The dry fish have the bark bones removed, & when crisp
the pins tail &c. are broken off & the whole pressed down by the
hand so as to pack in a solid mass into the bale.

The trout at present seem to be running out of Elikut L. down the
stream, & are caught in a contrivance not before seen, but as
drawn on ~~opposite~~ ^{next} page.



Both plans represented for catching fish on way down stream, & differ from the several arrangement with conceal, under parts to catch fish going up stream. Letter generally as follows, in



part-sectional view. Wood used to make the rods seems to be dry P. Conlota.

Indian dogs The dogs in possession of these Indians rather peculiar, nearly pure white, with rather long, but coarse hair, & prick ears. Not like express, but rather larger than Coyotes. Tails bushy & flattened horizontally. Said to be better dogs, used in hunting hoes, & following them out the water.

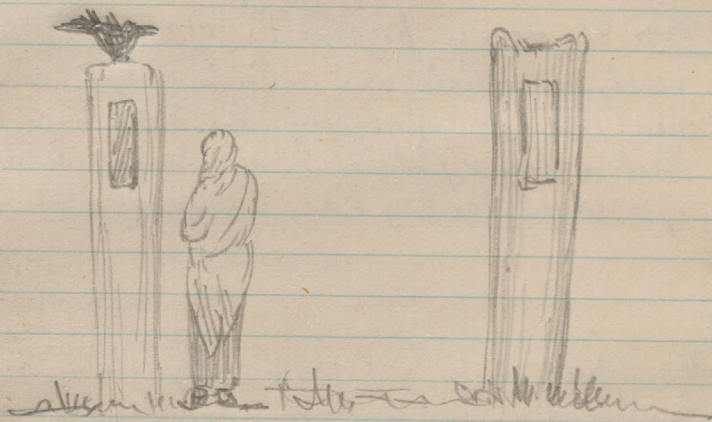
June 21. From Sweet L. to Golches L. Day cold & flaky with occasional showers. Had a touch of diarrhea & consequently found travelling rather disagreeable.

Golches L. a celebrated resort of the Indians, a building of steep-sloping, here known as the Calla-Calla House, or Bird House, a large Crow carved in wood, rather neatly, & painted black, adorning one gable. The Indians tell me that the lodge made by Bella Coola Indians, the natives here not understanding painting & decoration so well.

A curious instance of mingling of customs of two now friendly tribes. A door in each end of this house



that at the west end being surmounted at each side by a painted Adorsal figure resembling a bear, more than anything else, the design as near as I can tell exactly resembling the peculiar



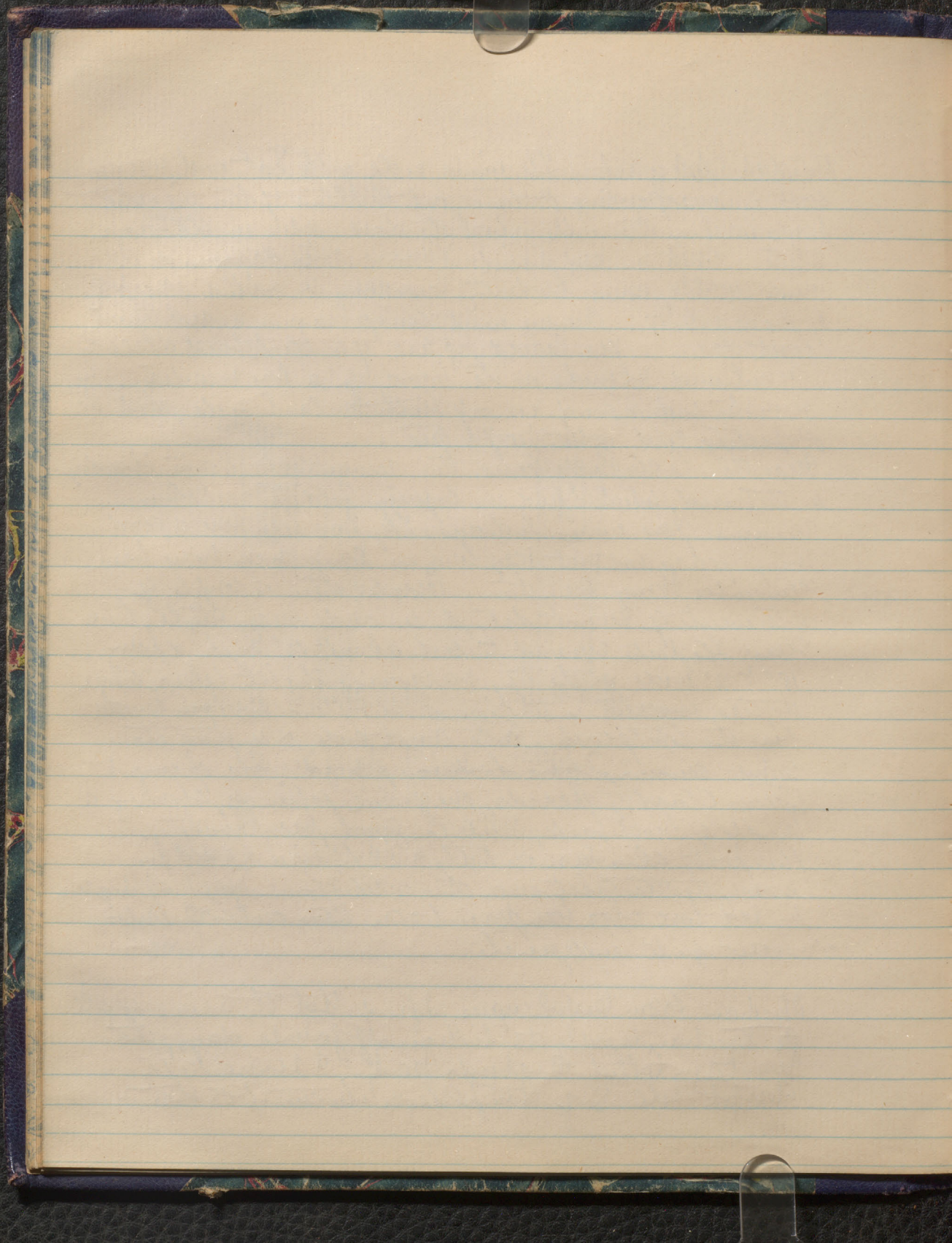
Burial posts L. B. L.

This post
found overthrown
on July 25.

Haidah style art, The inner side of the East end, covered with a corresponding picture but this time of two jaguar birds touching their tails about the door, also in the same style. Both in red paint. Various other designs on the inner walls, some evidently secondary & added fearfully by poor artists. Among most conspicuous a red hawk with claws. The carved figure of a blackbird already mentioned stands on the head of a long snouted warbler with a good row of teeth on each side, which the projecting end of the roof tree.

Near the Calla Calla house two remarkable posts standing in the ground, which I find on inquiry, hold the waist of remains of many Indians. They have been here a good many years, but not very long as some who have been remember having seen them. Besides these a couple of interments of recent date, & in ordinary style to be seen. The posts referred to each about 10' high, & from 18" to 2' wide at the top, narrowing slightly below, where they were inserted in the ground. A hollow has been made near the top of each, on the north side, & in these the burnt remains of the Indians placed. The openings to hollows closed by boards, one of which fallen off, showing a bundle of birch bark, still in good preservation. This post also surmounted by a black bird carved in wood, the other cut out this addition. Some designs in red have also been painted on them outside but are now quite indefinite.

Obsidian From careful inquiry I find that the source of all the obsidian used by the Indians of former days, the mountain called Anahim's peak, a remarkably abrupt hill S. of this place, & between it & the



Bella Coola Trail (See field note)

June 22. From Fort St. L. to Camp on Solomon River

June 23 Made only about ten miles down Solomon R. To night. Cut new trail round several swamps, where old track along river margin flooded by the high water. Camped by the border of the stream in a pretty little meadow surrounded by tall spruce & pines on three sides.

Day fog but with some slight showers, now, 9:30 P.M. raining heavily.

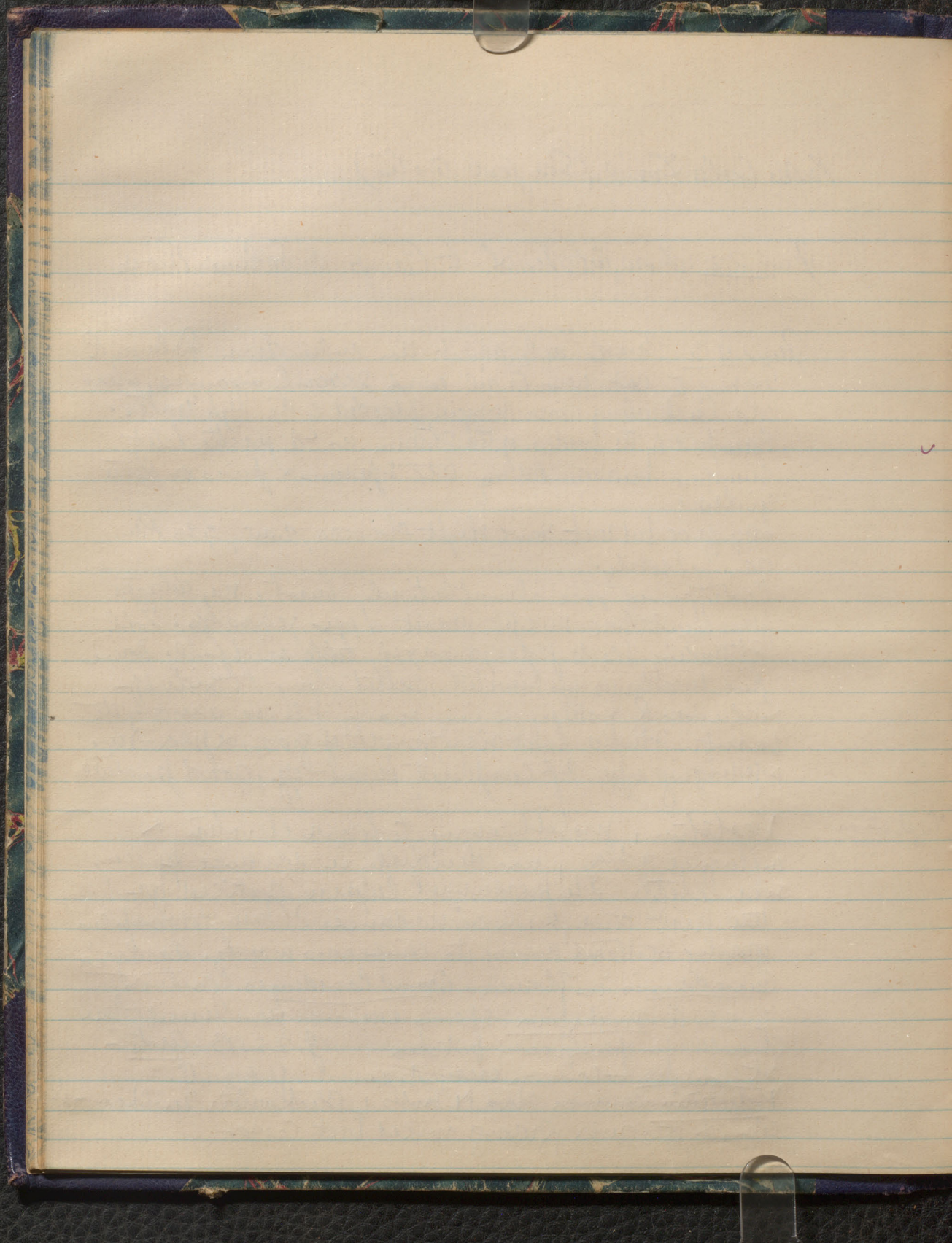
Country passed over almost entirely burnt, very extensive fires must have swept over it a few years ago. Tall standing dead pines, & as yet little windfall. Some pine meadows of limited extent along N side of Solomon R. valley, & in many places among the burnt sticks luxuriant growth of grass & pea-vine springing up. If completely burnt off, good pasture.

Vegetation

Vegetation, probably owing to lower elevation & influence of sea, now decidedly in advance of any seen lately. The perennial lupine, noticed for the first time, & in abundance. Many tall aspens growing scattered among the coniferous woods. *Agrostis Canadensis* in flower. *Cornus Canadensis* common.

J. 23. A. *Saxifraga*, species common from Summit. See generally in open grassy patches. J. 23. B. *Arctostaphylos* - common everywhere. J. 23. C.

Hedysarum common along N banks of Blackwater. In-Chum-ich, & this was growing mixed with grass.



June 24. Made a very short trip owing to bad state of trail, & the fact that much of it was lost season now overflowed by the Selwam River. Camped a few hundred yards N of Camp 20 C.R.R. near the border of an overflowed Swamp, & in a dense grove of Western Scrub Pine.

Saw ~~some~~ one or two Sewall patches of snow still remaining in dense shade, & mossy woods. Day though fine Cold & Humid.

Plants

J. 24. A. Viola (yellow flowered) seems same as that collected on Sook R. Ft. now in flower in these woods.

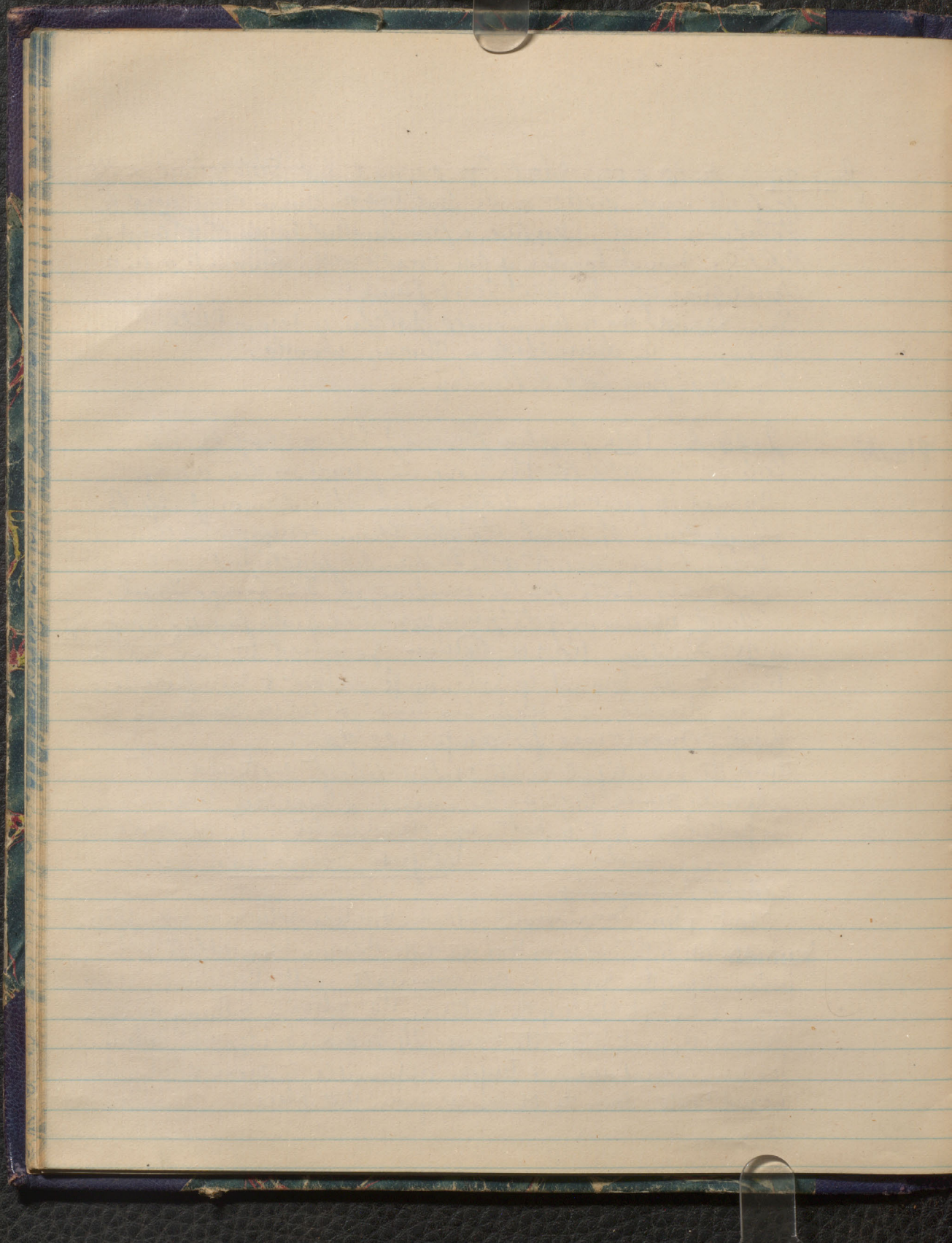
Noticed for first time today, & in abundance. J. 24. B; *Lyopodium* the most the other species common in these woods, & not rare N of the Blackwater farther East. See last year's notes for observation on St. George Trail.

Collected specimens of the spruce we thinned June 11. ^{now pretty abundant}
June 25. Sunday Ross & Helmer go ahead to cut out a trail to the branch of Selwam R., about 8 m. from here, where Hunter is to begin his line, & where Conroy is likely to meet us. In Camp all day.

Find the beautiful little orchid which noticed at ~~where~~ since leaving Tinsel & here very common in patches 4 to 6 feet in diameter, in cold dense mossy woods, to be *Calypso borealis*.

Collected specimens of

About 9 am. Seymour & Charles Fortier returned from their ~~trip~~ trip to the Selwam House, not having been able to get further down the river, or communicate with Conroy or Hunter, owing to the high state of the water in the stream entering the Selwam R., just below the House. The Indian bridge at Selwam Ho. has been carried away, & therefore impossible to cross & take the usual route down the N bank from that place.



June 26. All packed to move Camp about 5 miles ahead, as far as the trail cut out. Mules & Horses however had some astray, & not turning up by 3 P.M. decided not to move Camp even in event of their being found. Set out with B to visit fall on Salina R. about 3 miles below here, examined rocks on way & at fall.

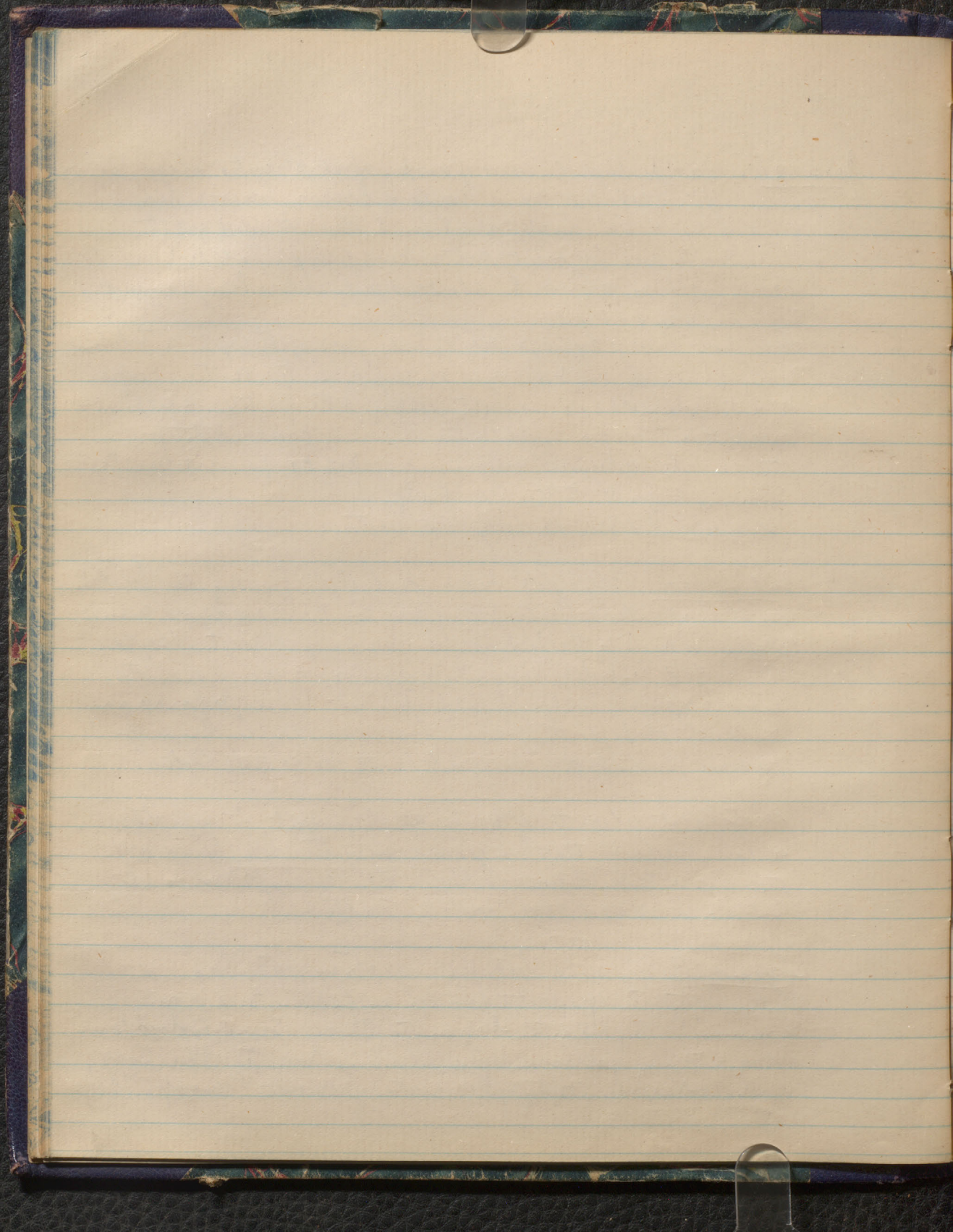
Fall now full of water, & very grand, falling through a tortuous rocky channel a height of 80 or 90 feet in two or three leaps. Here the river crosses its narrow valley, & the plateau & falls at once into a Cañon. The water does not pause at the foot of the fall, but continues as foaming rapids as far as it can be seen, & in fact to the sea itself.

Mosquitoes & black flies very bad today.

Indian food The black moss or lichen growing in abundance on the lower dead limbs of the trees in thick woods in many places, is used by the Indians in seasons of dearth. They soak it, packed in holes during the summer, & then I am told had it up with water mould it into cakes, broast in fire, & roast it before the fire. Indians also in times of famine, particularly south, roast & eat the leaves of the Cactus.

On the Coast, where the elder berry abundant it is factored a hole made in the hot ground near the fire lined with the leaves of the Frank Cabbage, the berries placed in the hollow & cooked to a sort of soap.

Legend. C Seymour tells me a story of the Saanich Indians, to the effect that long ago an Indian tired from swimming, lay down to sleep on the shore. Some wolves came along, & taking possession of him carried him to their cave, which contained plenty of all sorts of meat hung up. They



were about to kill him, when a she wolf, very fine looking, took a fancy to the man. He was turned into a wolf & was used the she wolf & still lives with her. When the Crowden Indians are on the way to attack the Saanich Indians, this man-wolf warns the latter of the approach of their enemies by howling about their Camps.

Mr Hunter with three Coast Indians arrived this evening having been obliged to come up by a new route through the mountains N of the Salmon R owing to the bridge at Salmon House having been carried away. Had a long & hard trip. Mr Cambie & Mr H's party, only waiting to hear your arrival to start up.

June 21 Left Camp at 10 Am. looked ahead with Bowman, making a paced survey of the trail, which means cuts across strike of rocks, collecting specimens & looking for dips. Waited about 3 Am from Camp for train to catch up. Reached Camp about 3 mi up the Il-las-you-co R from its junction with the Salmon R, by 5 Pm. Day overcast with occasional slight showers. Flies very bad. The Il-las-you-co at present carries perhaps about 2/3 as much water as the main Salmon R. It is clear & very nearly so in colour in colour differing markedly from the yellow muddy aspect of the other streams. The descent from the general level of the country to the stream very sudden, the valley under a dull sky looking shut in & very deep. Filled with large & very tall trees & carpeted with deep soft moss. The huffed descent altogether much reminded me of one Dore's pictures.

Indian name
Neser work
C. P.

For some time back, say at any rate since Strickland's Selkirk R.,
repetition the woods here have a very much more varied character, a circumscribed
better marked here than before. Pines, & species of the true
Birches growing together & often fair sized Aspens in some
abundance standing among them. Trees also of larger
growth than on the interior plateau.
The tall spruce (*a. grandis*?) before referred to, here
very common & some trees over 2' diameter. Saw
also in this valley for the first time, small Hemlock trees,
also a pine different from *Contorta*, though not
very markedly tall number of cones in each female
examined.

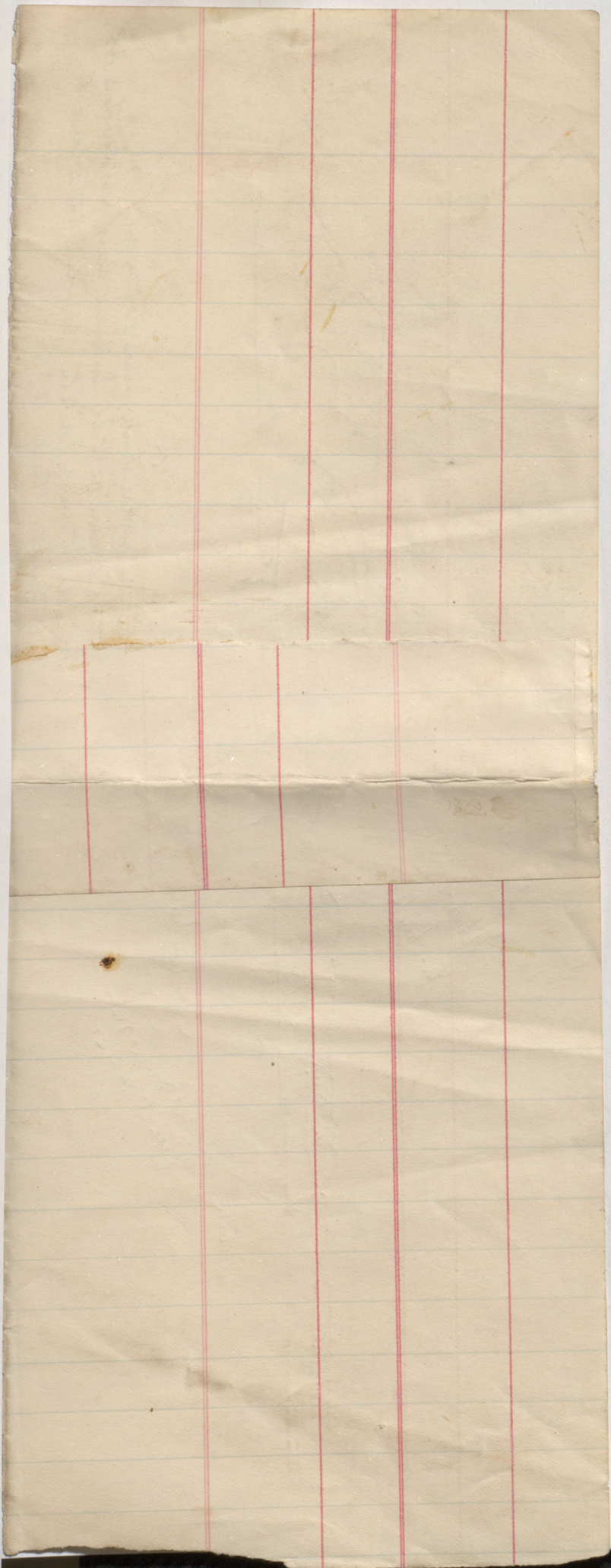
The undergrowth in these woods consists generally
of following plants: *Lonicera saxiculata*, & a second
white flowered species (see sp.) *Shepherdia Canadensis*
The large pink star flowered shrub (*Vaccinium*?)
A second true *Vaccinium*. Mountain Ash shrubby
Pinus borealis (here & everywhere) *Cornus Canadensis*,
the small yellow Sunflower *Arnica*? already referred to.
Also noted today the red osier dog wood *C. Stolonifera*?

June 28 Moving about Camp, writing up. Afternoon walked
some way down the river through the woods, but soon found
the rocks to cease. ~~Looked~~ In examining rocks just opposite Camp
found fossils! *Pelecymites* &c, not abundant, but fortunate
that found at all, as should never have looked for organic
remains in rocks of volcanic origin, & of the appearance of
these.

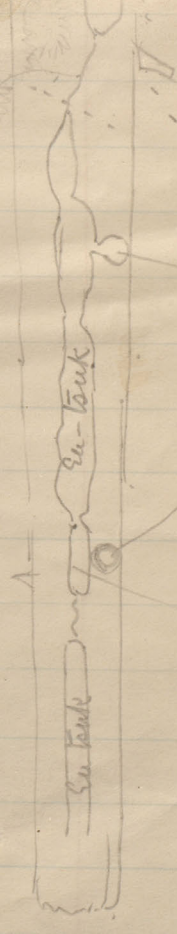
- Plants*
1. 28. A. Birch wood. C. Mountain ash (See list of plants - obs.)
 - D. Alder. probably same species seen everywhere.
 - E. Hemlock, first obs. about here.

ON CONTENT

Spencer



Chul-as-li-cho
 Sa-chook



Mol-took detached from my
 of forest range.

Choo-tai-li



W. James Nut

Sketch of Poplar trunk seen flat on one side
 with maps drawn on it by Indian near Quichu Lake B.S.
 as guide to me of country between the Place &
 Fort Fraser. Aug. 1876.

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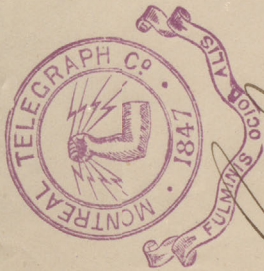
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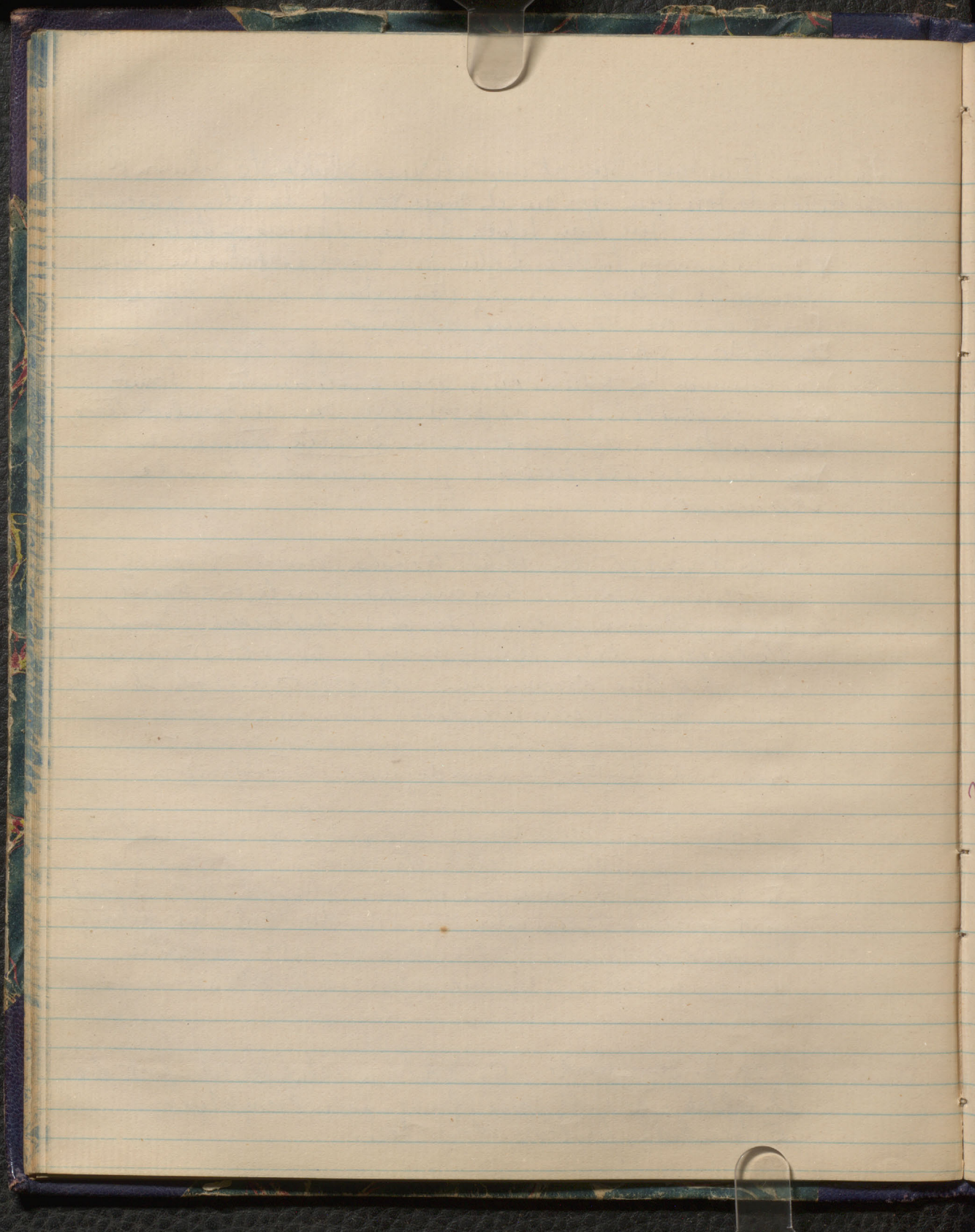
CHARGES PAID.



Wm Parson

Geological Survey

272



June 29, Occupied all day collecting fossils, & measuring a section of the beds. Plus very bad.

Indian Wood Carver arrived from Quasnel, but with only two votes from Mr Reid, for one other mail matter. Money has sent to Spang, Brought also a gun, some alcohol, & Cops, written for to Mr Reid.

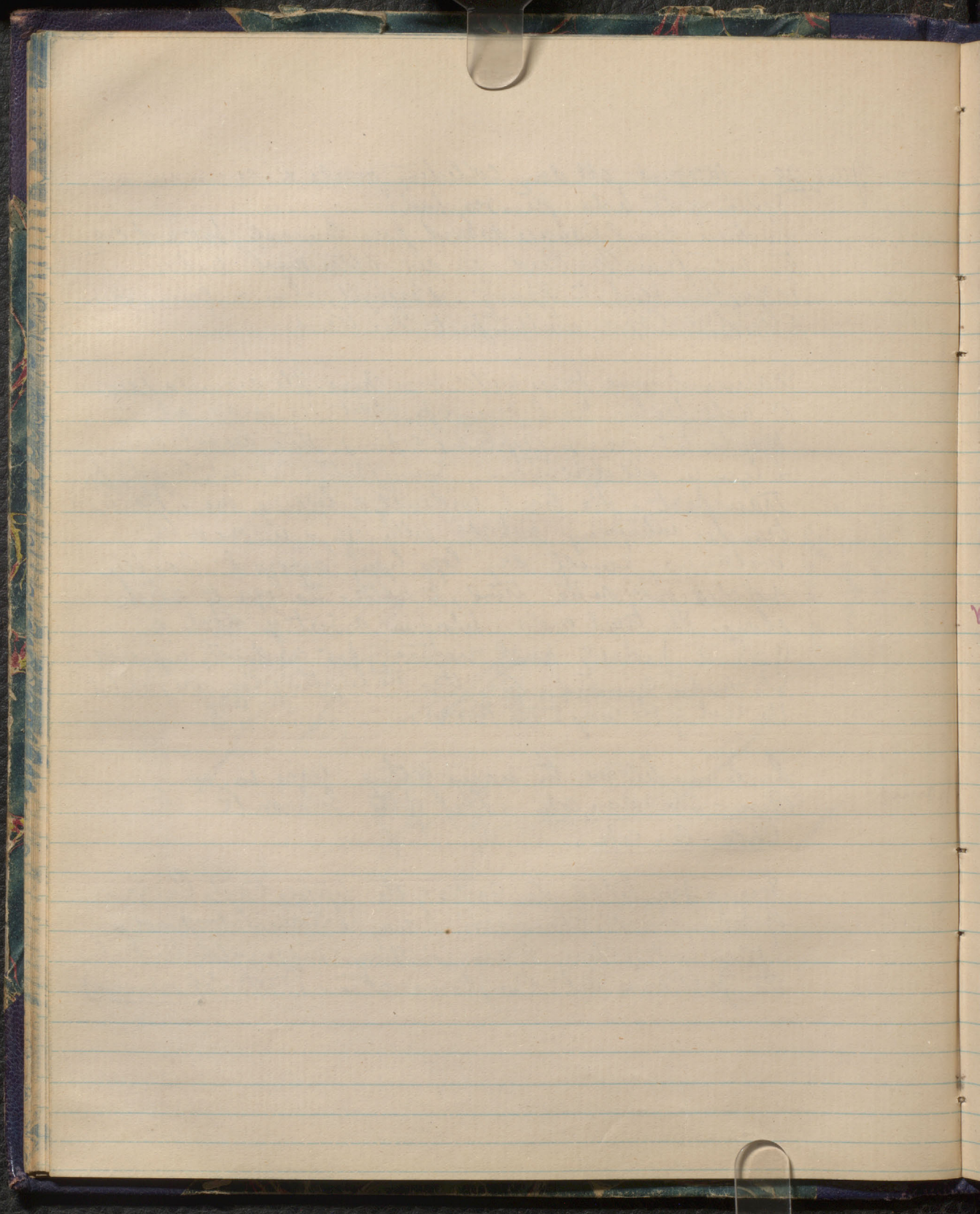
Examined some horse work near here. The animals have a well beaten trail running up about 100 yards into the woods to a grove of Poplar (or pop) there are cut down & lying in all directions, some partly cut into lengths for transport. The trail evidently a logging one. Barkers & branches interfering with it being off, & in one or two instances, small dry logs lying across it, have been notched out on the trail, to allow the logs to slide along. The trail ends below in a sort of ditch or channel, probably partly natural, but evidently improved. Sticks & reworked. By this the lengths of logs are floated the rest of the way to the river.

Names:

Indians believe the name of this river is —
Pun - Chi - as - co. That of the Selwyn R. - the
Ches - le - co.

Rocks:

Seems very likely the rocks of the Upper Cade Cr. Gr. of Selwyn & Richardson. May be somewhat wood from yutere here seen. & very conformably underlies the Jackers But Conglomerates. (vide. Specimens)



June 30. Moved Camp about 2 1/2 m. down Stream,
with Mr Hunter & S. Afternoon reached a large fall
about a mile ~~later~~ further down. The fall a very
picturesque one, the water pouring down over gently
inclined beds of bluish felspathic material, in the
opposite direction to their dip. Two leaps, the first
broad & making a descent of about 25%. The water
then boils & foams in a wide rocky basin, before
being jolted together again by the rocks on the two sides,
in the throat of a narrow chasm. Here confined
between vertical walls of rock it, & a mass of
scething foam, it makes a second descent about
equal in height to the first.

Vegetation

Cedar Near its fall first showed Cedar in some
abundance, though not forming large trees. C. S. says
that the Douglas fir occurs first about the
Salmon House, the Cedar also appearing.

July 1. About Camp. Changed paper of plants, wrote up notes,
reading, &c.

July 2. Sunday. Went with B. & an Indian to pack the
camera, down the river to the fall. Took a view looking up
stream from a short distance above the fall & a second
of the fall itself. Sagot to bring an axe & had some
difficulty in removing small trees which obstructed the
view. Sent the Indian back to Camp with the camera, & went
on down stream to the junction with the Salmon R. went a
short way up the latter, examining the rocks & then
returned to Camp. No news of Camba or the rest of
Hunter's party. A short distance above the

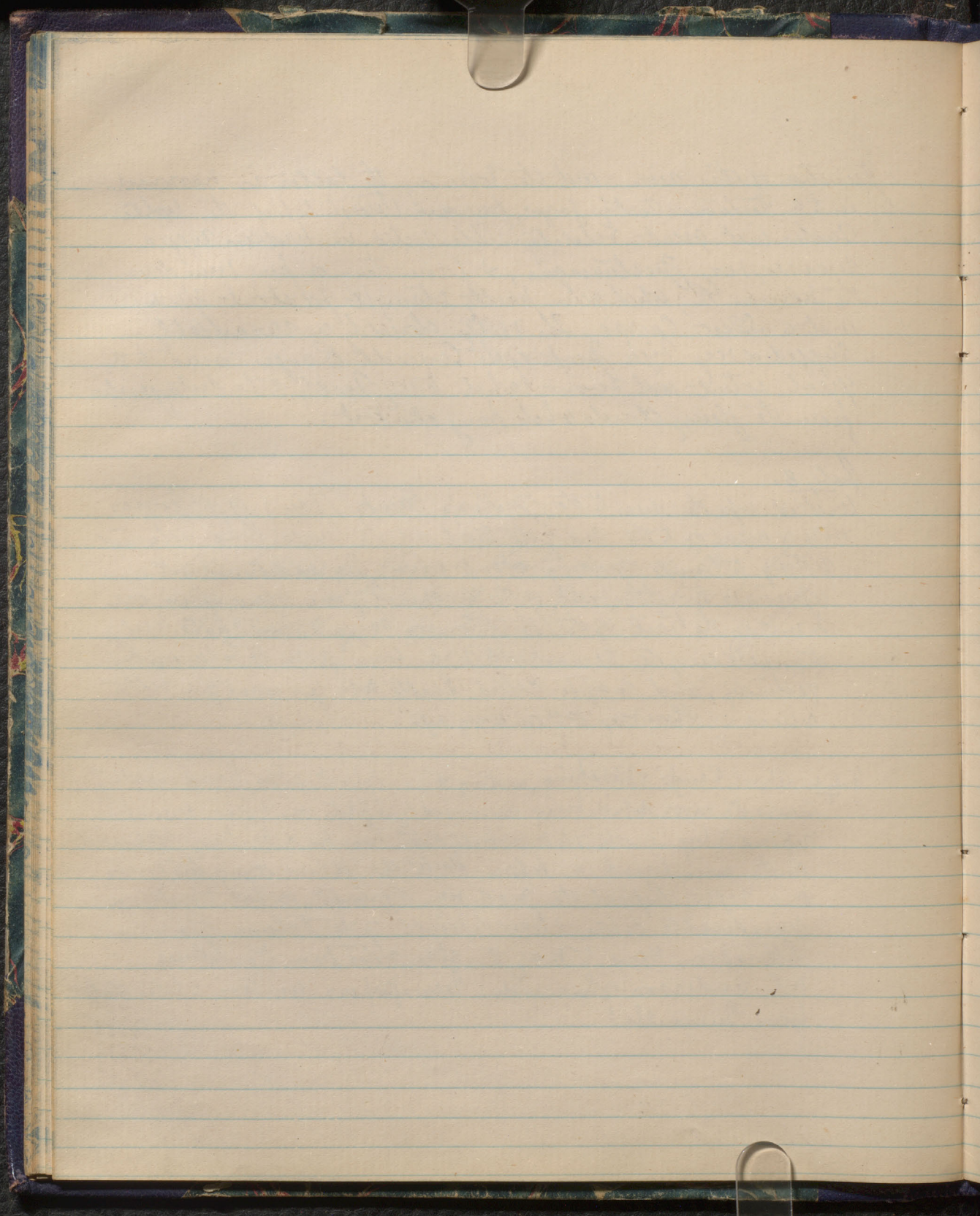
Elder noticed in flower a short distance below the
lake, also on a shady spot a few plants yet
Devil's walking stick Panax horridum? *sept 21/19*

Junction of this river with the Salmon, the latter is narrowed
in to a tortuous rocky gorge, through which the water
rushes with great velocity. The rocks in broken rugged
masses, very picturesque, & from them a fine view down
the Salmon R. which runs pretty straight for about $3/4$ m.
with a S.W. Course. The rocky closed by a remarkably
rugged & very high peak of the Cascade Range covered to a
great extent with snow, which today hardly to be distinguished
from the fleecy clouds which hang about it.

July 3.

Walked up the river to the Grader's Camp (6.m.) got horses
there & went on to the end of the trail at the Large Lake, returned
riding to camp arriving about 8 P.M. No additional rock
exposures on this side of the river. A fine view from one
point on the trail of the third Snowy range & puts to the west of
it, including the remarkable peak seen from the Salmon R.
yesterday, which may be called Castle Mt. for want of a better
name. Plus very bad on way up.

July 4. About camp sketching, writing &c. About 4 P.M. heard shooting
across the river which being answered by 3 shots in a few minutes
replied by another shot. Shortly after Carbine & the party appeared
on the river bank & before dark all joined over, two by two,
on a raft. Repairing the road very difficult & had to make a
considerable detour, & leave the bank of the Salmon R.
Letters from Home to May 8; also notes from Dr. Holmes, &
A. C. Anderson of Saanich. Newspapers we have to later date
from Quersville.



July 5. About camp all day, writing letters, packing,
& arranging about supplies for departure. Wrote
Herve (R.P.) Selwyn, Zolnie, Sudder, Perrault.

July 6. Started about 8 am & travelled till about 3 pm
reaching the point on the Salmon R where landed June 23, &
following the trail formerly traversed. Glad to be able to
turn horses & mules out to good feed again, as they
have had rather a hard time of late, & were last night
tied up near the camp without anything to eat.
Have now about (though probably barely) a month's
provisions. Intend to leave Canby tomorrow at the
Salmon R Crossing, & go in the first place toward
Selmon House. Canby returning just north to Quinselle.
See Hoveley & now Stoney & overcast.

Four Indians appeared shortly after camp, waded
from Golches (or Il-gatchio) Lake, on their way 'down'
to the Salmon House with the rest of their friends to
the annual festival there. The "stick" Indians having
for long wanted the right to this Salmon fishing
station, though near the coast. A fact perhaps partly
due to its inaccessibility from the sea. Indians tell
us that last winter the "stick" Indians of this part-
of the country wintered at the Salt Water with the Bella-
Hoolas.

July 7. Part of morning occupied getting horses shod & put
in order. Set out about 10 am. Travelled on with Canby &
party to Crossing place of Salmon R. Found there a whole
tribe of Indians on their way to Salmon House for the
annual festival there. Men, women, children, dogs &
a few horses. Got some Indians to work on the promise

Compared barometer with Cambry's Suell one
this way, the result being

Cambry's 26.37

Deussen's 26.47 $\pm .10$

8. See notes of flora. Indians on the island.
Ruin bridges, best trail says of Schron
names of places. Trails of white wood
Five river
Glaucium desoris ' Chief at the side S.

70 dollar each, to make a good raft for the Crossing & get everything over before dark. Hares packing the raft in short way further down without losing bottom. Rabbits crossed. One afterwards, & so camped on the S bank in the midst of them.

Asked about the chief buried at Esick & yete Waps. His name Noos-til. Apparently much thought of by the Indians, as was of more than ordinary character. Conceived the idea of making a broad fire trail from Duesselle to the sea, & did the chopping which we have seen in some places further back. Trail 10 feet wide, & almost like a road near several Indian houses, but soon degenerates again on leaving their vicinity. As far as I can make out some great part for the dead, in which all the Indians to prevent food to the deceased, will come up in one or two years. Now dead about 3 years.

Amusing to see the Indians with all their fowls cursing on the raft. The dogs gradually finding themselves left alone, set up most dismal howling, & finally after running up & down the bank, one by one plunged in & crossed.

Made arrangement with Seymour, that if he reaches the Junction of the B.C. trail near Cactus Creek & before we, to leave a cache of provisions from Jennings' stores. Expects to reach there from 18 to 20 miles.

Saw a very old Indian who remembers seeing the first white men who penetrated this part of the country. Says 4 white men, with one gun (then a novelty to the Indians) came from the E. coasting, & got two Indians from near El Galches & to go on with them. The Indian returned

Indians let Heracleum lanatum?

a theory which to arrange facts, independent of
foreign theories, perhaps untenable, but provisional.

but the white men went on to the sea by the Bella Coola Trail (Can they be identified as any of the first explorers)

July 8. off by 8:30 & travelled to Tanyakunkot L. of the Deep. Trail in places, had to had two bridges to repair. Mules several times wired. Heavy rain in the afternoon.

Passed the Indians on the march, in several parties. Men wore moccasins & dogs packed. Foods in square wooden boxes, or when small packs in network bags hung over the back, but generally a blanket slung over each. All seem in good humor, & as though going to annual holiday excursion. Some fine swampy meadows on Lottin's route.

Photo.

glaciation
provis. theory

Glaciation proof of movement of one time from Interior upon towards & through the coast range, & generally Southward & Southward. From structure of Peaks. Vancouver Isd glaciation etc.

Proof that at subsequent period transport of material from the mts (structure) Eastward. Proof of great submergence & ? where to fit in.

Perhaps this - Continental glacier, gradual? retreat with partial submergence along coast (V. i. beds etc.) Continued retreat, leaving the Interior plateau drained up Westward. Ice masses left for time on elevations of plateau (Sources Nazco etc.) from local glaciers. Large local glaciers from Cascades. Interlocking ice burdened water to which sea perhaps did not gain access. Possible periods of increase & decrease. Final decrease as water able to flow westward by opening of ice stepped gaps in Cascades. Formation of terraces.

Glacial views
progression from \rightarrow toward into the
views of places.

July 9. Wed. late start, except waiting to take photographs of hills & from a good point of view above Ferry - a. Humboldt L. Two Indians appear to have attached themselves to us, the last waiting to fish in Holly L. Camped about 3 P.M., Ferry came about 10 m. part way over ~~the~~ trail, waiting, changing photo plates, & pressing plants, till late. Fine in morning, overcast & gloomy, evening in rain with thunder in the afternoon.

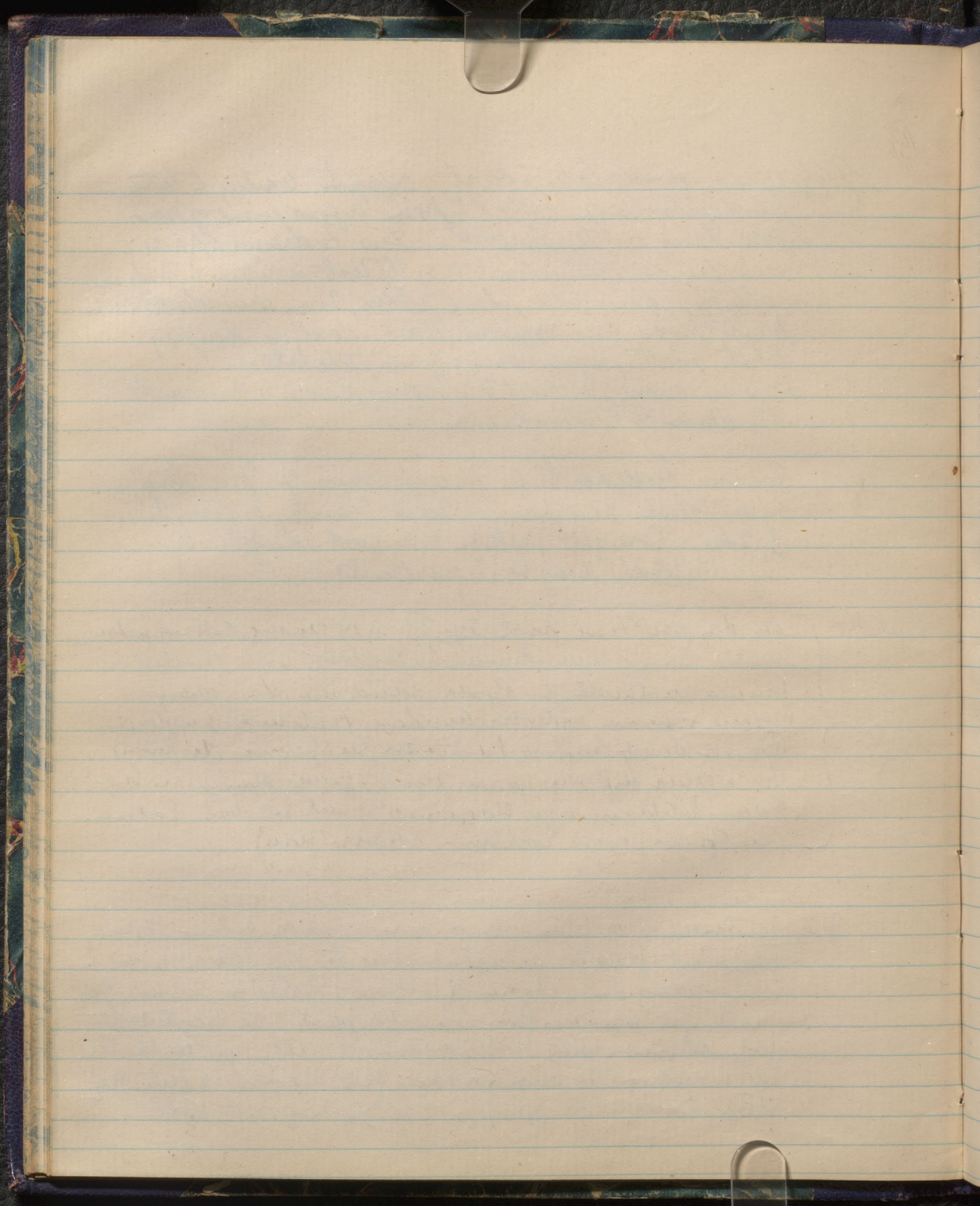
Got an Indian to go for a specimen of "fire stone" about which had formerly heard reports, by giving him \$2.00. Brought back a very good sample of lignite, which may be important.

Vegetation

July 8.

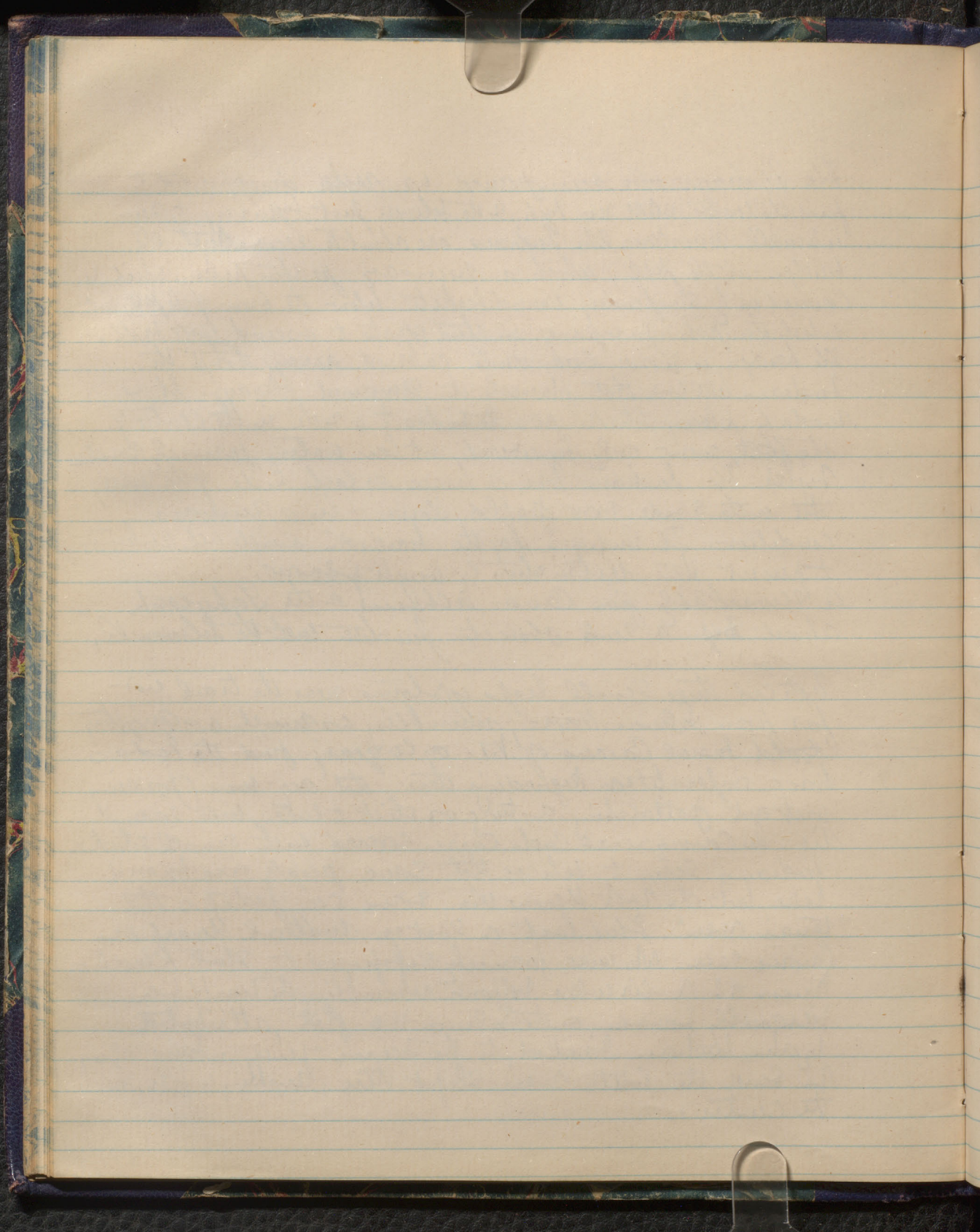
On dry part of trail found S. of Selman R. Crossing note and following plants. Much more advanced than in dark woods elsewhere.
Sonchella viridulata fl. *Pyrrola rotundifolia* showing above.
Trojanus repens in flower. *Arenaria* (white see sp.) in flower.
Rubus or dwarf raspberry (white & red see specimens, six flowers)
Red Gentiana in flower. *Garrard* beginning to flower. *Penicea* in bud.
Sedum latifolium a few flowers in advanced situations. *Sedum* (see sp.) in flower. *Epilobium* not in flower

July 10. Moved on to plain about 21 miles from Selman House, where last feed for animals, & above the bad hill. Lunched & taking riding animals & a light pack started for Selman Ho, reaching it about 4 P.M. The latter part of the trail rather bad, overgrown with bushes & a good deal of windfall. The hill descending to the Selman House flat, about 500 feet high steep, the animals found a nice zig-zag on the side



The Indians who accompanied us were disappointed to find the water still very high, & the Salmon just beginning to run in small numbers. The Indians are about to reconstruct the bridge at the fall, which is necessary for their fishery, which is carried on by suspending wood berkeets below the brow of the fall, into which the fish jumping in their efforts to ascend, fall back. The bridge is now every winter carried away, though the Indians tell me that formerly it remained always. It is made by placing sticks from the sides to a rock in the center of the fall, now only uncovered at low water, formerly much higher. The Indians have a house on each side of the river, that on the S side now pulled down & in a ruinous condition. The Indians lay the boards &c. aside all winter, to prevent their destruction by weight of snow. A remarkable pine Canon, a Chasent on the Tahyesook about ~~2~~ a mile above its junction with the Salmon R,

noticed three small heaps of stones near the trail not far from Salmon House, resembling as much as anything the old burial Cairns of N. I. on Coquiam, find the Indians have a superstition regarding them that any man passing without jottatching a twig or stick to each, will soon die. In consequence each Cairn covered with small sticks. Indians seem to believe that some people are buried here, but do not know who. Some say perhaps the "Tenas men" I had lost a sort of mythical dwarf or gnomie race who were formerly supposed to steal Klood-men &c. A circular hollow resembling the work of a Bequell's house, on the Salmon It is flat, attributed by an Indian I asked, to the same agency. Long ago, he said the little men slept there, making a fire in the centre.



Found that the Stick Indian name for Women (Cherokee
Chicaway) is Shoo-ni-a exactly that of the Chippeways
of the West. Can it be an original similitude of language,
or introduced by the old Hudson Bay traders.
Another linguistic peculiarity. Beeci or Beece the name
for opichan & also for the Mountain yielding it, is I believe
the same as the Aztec word for Knife. Supposing any of
the names for the Finnish people, can it be that the old
Aztec name of the Knife yielding Mountain has survived?
Other names of places show similitude to Aztec names,
though if any were attached, now different. Ta-tta
for instance given to 2 lakes in B.C. the same as an
Aztec name meaning place of stones. Tza-tza-te
a Mountain on the Hojoco & probably meaning brook not
in Chelton the same as Tza-tza-te-pec of the Mexicans,
a name meaning "Mountain of outcry" from a ceremony
there performed.

June 11. Got photographs of country about Selkwan Ho
from three different points, & then hurried back to
Mule camp. Packed up & off by 12:45. Camped at lower
end of Talyachunkat & got traps, finding our Indian
friends all here before us & eager to remain a few days
see Selkwan plenty. Our advent heralded by shouts & screams
from all the juvenile portion of the community, & pitching
into us & seeming to afford an afternoon's recreation to the whole
tribe, who squatted round watching the operation, amusing
themselves at odd moments by catching vermin in each
others beds & killing it in the same way usual with
workups!

Arranged yesterday for an Indian to go with us at the
established rate of \$2,000 a day. Wanted him to cover

Visit Synod
Sept with Andrews

Mary's Spent Acct.

Inducer from Schum Ho	\$ 2.00
Inducer basket	2.00
" " basket	5.00
to Inducer basket, 1/2 pt	4.00

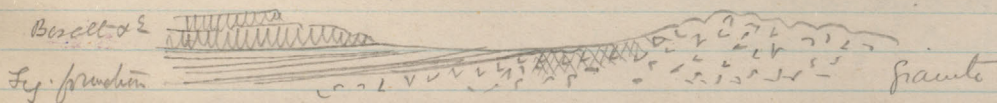
Grants rotten when protected from drift.

Section

opening at a high price to show trail to the South, &
undoubted locality of the lignite region.

Indian food. Two additions to the dietary. one plant
I believe to be *Heracleum lanatum* of which the young growing
stems eaten after the skin peeled off. Not delectable.
The second the pit of glowing spots of fire weed (*Epilobium*)
the stalks split up & flattened out & the juicy inner
portion scraped off & eaten.

July 12 started on foot with Bowman, our Indian & a
Frenchy boy to find the lignite locality. Found loose pieces
on a brook or rather torrent about 5 mi. from Camp, & by
following up the brook a piece found the lignite in place.
Section somewhat as below



When cross touched the granite remarkably decomposed &
crumbling, suggesting that here a simple yet pre-lignite
-era surface yet to be exposed since of denudation which
has not experienced the glacial scouring. Granite surfaces
generally pretty hard & often glacial rounded.

on return to camp had a long talk with the Indians about
possibility of getting southward & then westward to the coast-
-loom Lake. Found after much trouble & killing about the bush, that
two trails lay southward toward the Bella Coola trail. one
on low ground, the other following high ground, both considered

Kaluaia, other
sepia forms.

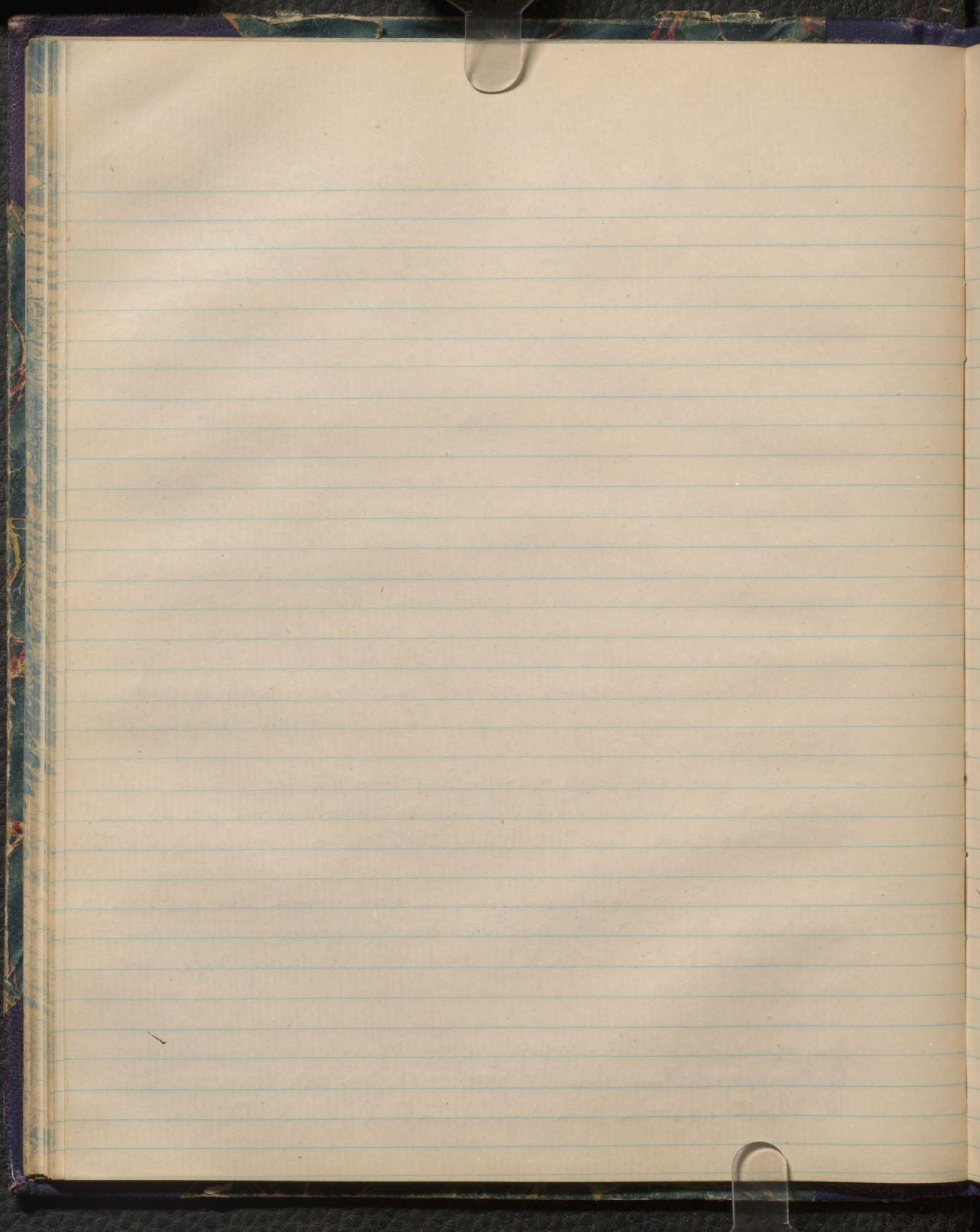
bad, but the lower especially so. Found that my Indian
only knows the lower, & so obliged to pay him up & take
on another who professes to know the Sophistic trail.
Decide at least to attempt the passage thro' the
Coont-loon & avoid returning by former route.
Obliged to give medicine to several sick natives, in the
course of the day. They come equalling round our camp
at all hours & make themselves noxious by getting
in the way of everybody.

July 13 After considerable hesitation as to best course, decided to start
southward, with an Indian as guide, notwithstanding the bad reports
concerning the trail. If can get round by the Bella Coola & Coont-loon
will not only save time, but visit a yet unknown region. Found the trail
so far really bad, narrow & with a good way stony, & also with very many
& bad swamps & grassy meadows. Much of the country burnt over.
Had much difficulty with the mules, & after a hard day's work can show
only a short distance traversed. One of the pack mules ruptured, cutter in
jumping logs, & crossing some swamp, & died shortly after camping. A
great misfortune.

From a rocky knoll near camp a magnificent view of the whole country far & wide,
with the sun sinking westward over the glittering snow clad peaks or rock bare summits
of the Coast range, & blue haze filling the bottoms of the valleys, a splendid picture.

Glaciation Distinct glaciation, striae & general form, on some 12000' snow glaciers or
iceberg motion toward S10W Magnetic. Here if anywhere traces of a great
northern ice cap, & which this part, at least, of the Bra Snowy range no
real impediment.

July 14 Sketched the topography of the region embraced in the view
spoken of yesterday, while the packing up going on. Traveled southward
till between Hd 5 Pm on a much better trail, though still from time



getting animals mixed in. Much good feed in little alpine meadows scattered everywhere. These mostly stumpy, though generally sloping, sometimes at a considerable angle. The whole ground saturated like a big sponge, though the sod usually hard enough for animals to walk over without sinking, many little holes & pools of all shapes let into it here & there.

Some of the Coon's camp got into green timber, which contained with occasional small burnt patches but within a mile or two of the place, where again everything burnt, & a part of campfires left behind. Woods generally pretty open.

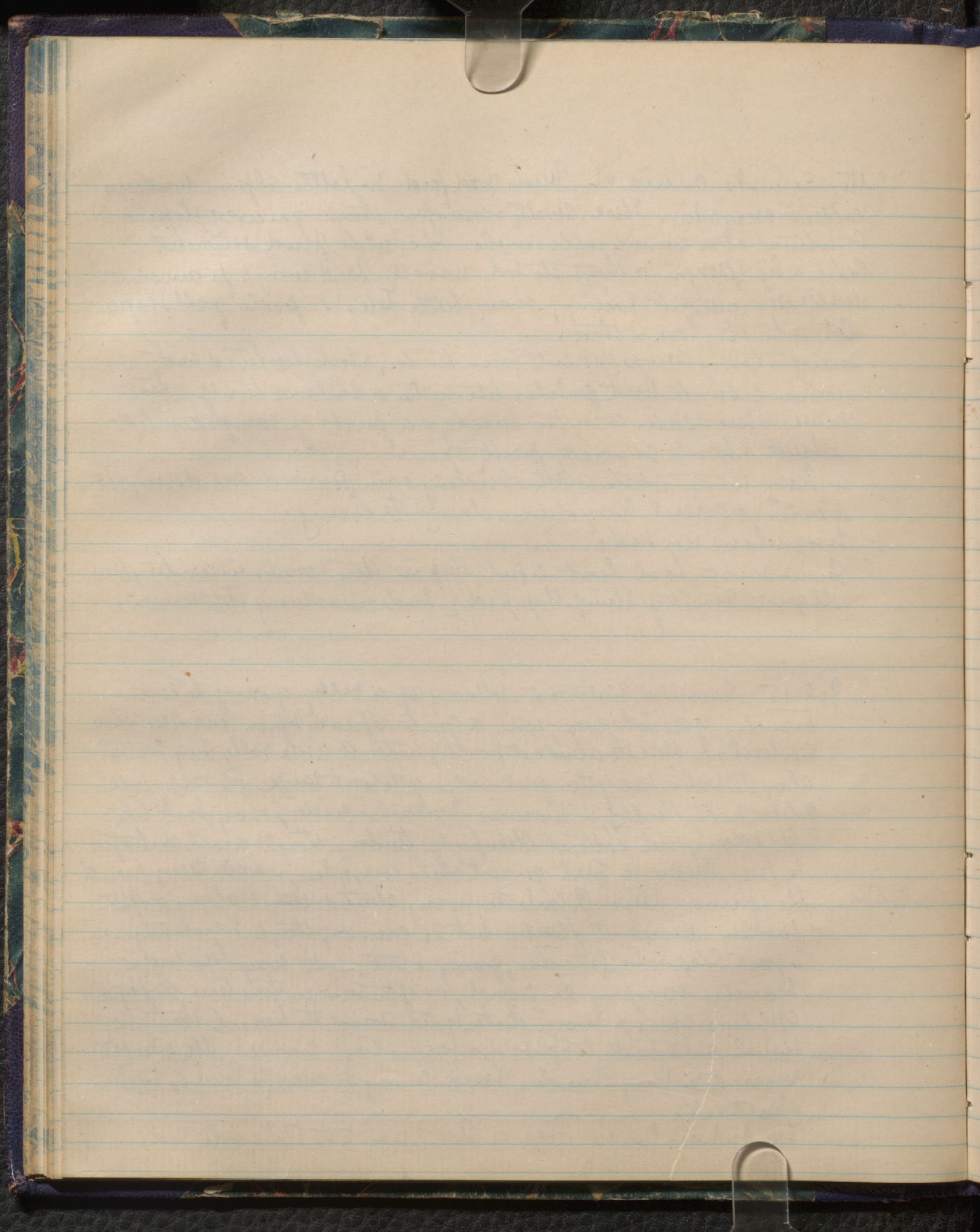
A heavy thunder storm with drizzling rain passed over during the evening, & several heavy showers during the evening. Mosquitoes very bad.

Snow must be at least 3 feet deep in these woods in winter, from the great heavy stump chopped & Indians during that season.

July 15th Traveled Southward, following up a valley of one of the main branches of the Tahyasco, into a quite alpine region over 4000' above sea level, & above the abundant growth of timber. A wide valley runs southward along the southern base of the first ridge of the Coast Range. The valley free of little rocky knolls, & was a wide level, wide grassy park like meadows, but scattered clumps of timber, though much destroyed by fire. Snow in great quantities everywhere, & water runs from it. The common trees *P. contorta*, growing clustered though strong, & often forking upward. *P. flexilis* not so common, though sometimes a fair size. *C. grandis*, growing stout, with many low wide branches sweeping the ground, is often seen in this tree. *Scopula* appears closer & more distributed round the branch than usual, & the bark to split up & become rough sooner. The whistling mammals keeping themselves heard among the rocks, & Caribou tracks abundant.

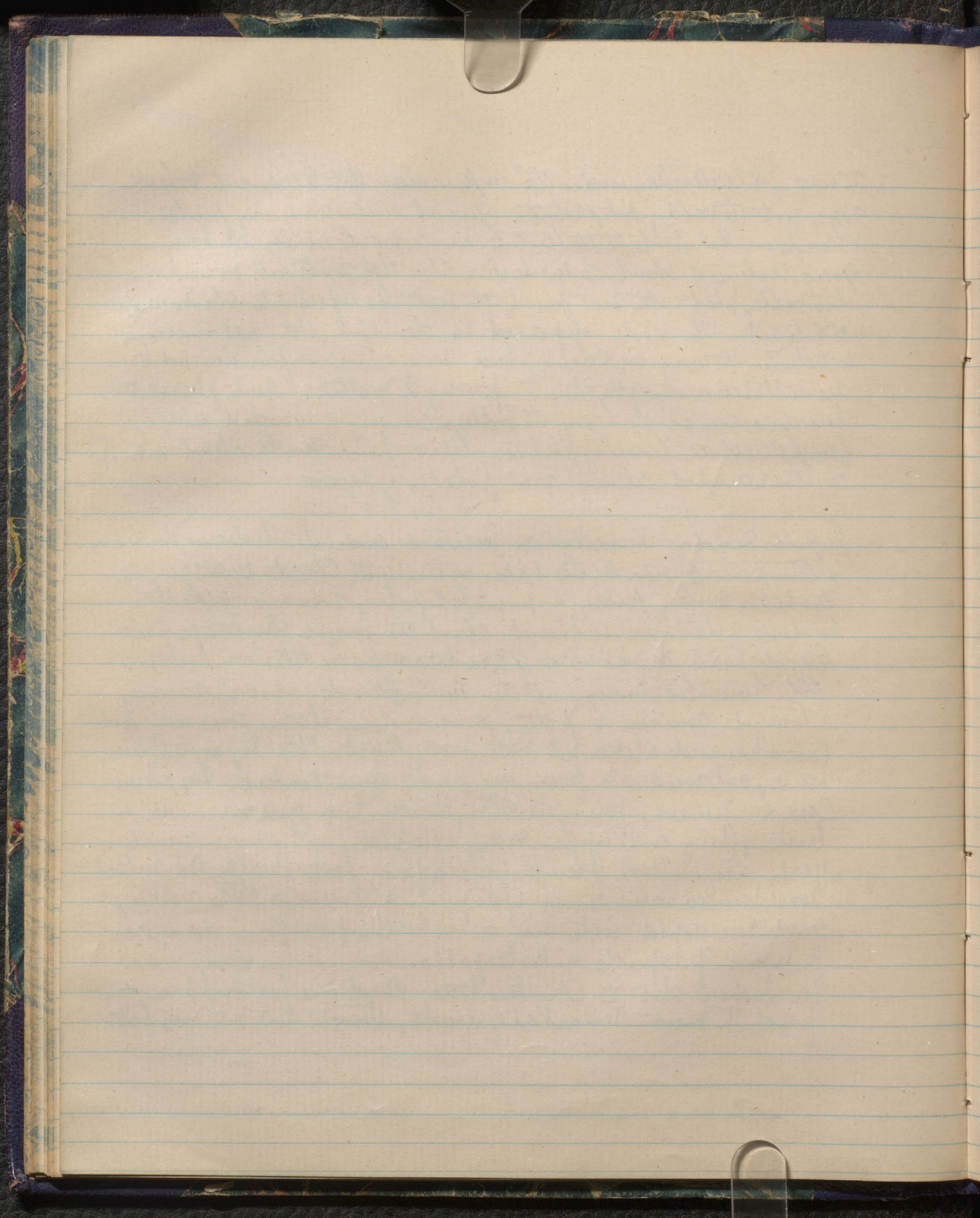
The Indian led us over a short way to the Bella coola side

Vegetation.



across the continent, under the impression that I wanted to look
down into the valley, but protested against making any further.
Then found that to strike the trail to the Court-Loon should have
gone backward about 2 mi back. Also that no trail goes from
this valley, but that not far to the east he expected to strike an
old trail. The whole appeared so doubtful, that felt inclined
to return the way we came, but having come so far decided to
desist thereward in the day, to proving the matter. Quite pleased to
have done so, as on leaving the valley & crossing a wooded ridge,
found the whole country plateau-like & open. Made about 4 m. E.
& then camped among great patches of snow.

Jan 16. Sunday. Travelled on Saturday under the Indian guidance
& camped at 4:30 on the upper waters of the Chidda Kulk of
Trotch's Map, finding a beautiful grassy meadow near the
borders of the stream. Though about the same elevation as last
night, little or no snow, (see remarks in other notebook)
Saw here this morning with the Moose Frank, which in crossing
a torrent missed its footing, & went down stream some way, getting
cut & bruised a little, but not badly hurt. The sugar, tea, rice,
beans, oatmeal & the furs are packed quite soaked. My plant
Case & Camera, among the other, thanks to a good mount &
luck, (being on the upper side) escaped suit free & nearly
quite dry. Had Frank gone a few feet further he might
have been carried away by the main stream & then nothing
could have saved either him or his load, from going down over
a series of rapids & waterfalls.
The Indian shot 2 whistlers today, had one for supper &
found the meat remarkably good, though not yet very fat.



July 17. Waded about fourteen miles eastward, went by the way through open country like that before described, with many swamps & lakes of small size. On cloudy, frequently felt the *Vegetation*. *Urtica* *tenax*, *Plantago* & *Cypripedium* preponderating though there was *Scroph.* Ravines & remarkable bare peaks of volcanic rocks to the north. Lined on the slopes with red yellow & iron oxidized & decayed woods. Remains of a great old volcano, got a good outlook from one point - saw the valley of the upper part of Salmon R. & a lake which the Indians believe to be the Coont-loon. Camped by the bank of a large brook or small river called the Too-cha-Roh, a tributary of the Salmon R.

No accidents to mules today. Fine summer like day. Little snow seen today, though elevation quite different from that of Camp where the surface quite large extent covered. The local action of the mountains in causing greater precipitation must explain it. It is important to know that the great snowfall of the Coast range, comes very rapidly eastward.

July 18. Traveled on eastward, making a good days journey, & reaching the bank of Salmon R. at the lower end of Na-coont-loon. Crossed the stream by which camped last night, the first thing in the morning, & during the greater part of the day followed near its S. bank. After a few miles struck the old Indian trail, which led us to this place. Found it just in time on getting into the thicker timber, & saved much trouble & chopping. Had to make a small bridge at one place. Emerged eventually on a fine large grassy meadow bordering the lake. Chose place for camping near the river bank, which is low & swampy. Soon after arrival saw two Indians at a distance on a raft, & before long they came into camp. An old man with prominent wooden-like features, & a young one with little expression save a sort of astonishment. Both

Paid Indian \$ 1.00 for help in building raft.

with faces varnished & flatted with blood from mosquitos & black fly bites. Tell us that two other men & several women at the Na-Coont-Soon Village, which we were rather surprised to hear, as had been previously informed that all the Na-Coont-Soon Indians, had been moved down to the Chelostin County, by orders of the priest. The Na-Coont-Soon a branch of the Chelostins, & anciently at enmity with the Stick Indians to the north. The Mountain Beece, or Awakin's peak, the source of supply of obsidian for both regions, anciently I am told, a scene of frequent fights & much bloodshed. The Soliman R. in that part of its course takes its name from the Mountain Beece, being not Solaho, but Beece-la-Coh or Beece River.

July 24th Started early to go to Na-Coont-Soon Lake, which the Indians inform me is merely a third expansion of the one we are now on. About half a mile from Camp, came to grief in a deep creek with high banks, rode in & got off on the further bank & then attempted to lead out the horse. He however, after several vain attempts fell backward into the water & was for a moment entirely submerged. Cavaliers fell off during the operation, but by great good luck recovered without much difficulty. Note-book drenched with water, croppers & all else soaking. Returned to Camp to get things dry, & the Indian report of the trail being discouraging, took back the horses. Bowman went on on foot with an Indian of the place, & on return reports the lower end of Na-Coont-Soon L. about 6 mi S.S.E. Got all plants changed, & saw to building raft for crossing tomorrow. Black flies & mosquitos terrible here, the day warm & still.

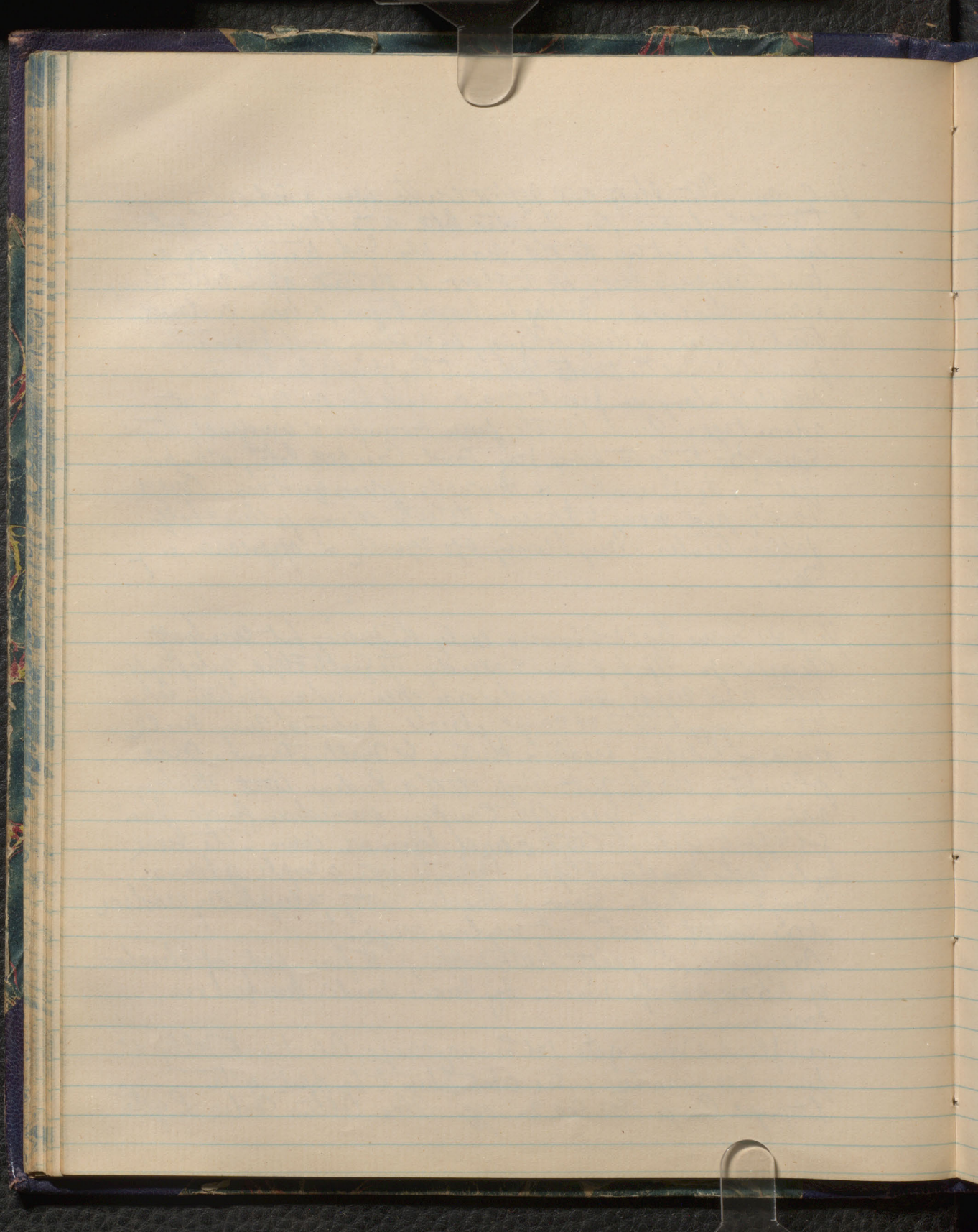
Indians \$1.00 for stony heart & dropping.

July 20. Got stuff all rafted over the river & set out
to start southward for Ice-tee lake on the Blackwater trail.
Took along with us the old man who had turned up on our
first Peleopuz Pass. He to show us the trail which rather dim,
& now obscured. Collected his horse traps, & being a dead
trout greedy & dirty looking, in a chum, which afterwards
passed round the waste helped to support his trousers.
Hobbled along in front of us, & used his one eye to take
advantage. Much trouble from swamps & woodfall, though
some parts of the way very good. Camped late, where poor
feed for the animals, & myriads of mosquitoes. Could
hardly find room to spread the tents away from a tall
fallen timber. Very blowing up squally & appearance of
rain.

July 21. Some light showers early this morning but eventually
cleared up. Off by 8 am. & ascending the gentle slope quite fast
got to 2nd range soon reached an open broken plateau like
that belonging to the 3rd range already mentioned. Very small
ponds & rabbits brooks & streams & welling snow. Some
plants. Could not keep the old Indian trail straight
nearly & work it here. After camping our "Indian guide" "Jan"
set off to seek the trail ahead before we came to the heavy
timber of the western slope. Returned after a couple of hours,
very fatigued. Saw 3 Caribou tracks, & captured by ourselves
at one instant effect, at very long range.

Camped in a pretty little notch, with fine feed, at elevation
of 5500 feet, & near a big snow-bank. Mosquitoes
voracious.

A splendid view of the 1st Snowy range, Blackwater valley &c
from a hill near by. See what place to be part of the
Telegraph Range 90 m off. Also Colinus Coluber & of the



map, near our destination, & part of the Che-Sake,

July 22 got a couple of photographs, while camp party
in the morning & then travelled northward all day, over a
fairly good trail, though animals several times were
in bad swamps. Hoped to reach Tsi-tso S. but obliged
to camp about 5 P.M. Start yet, & on the bank of the
main stream of the Blackwater which we very unexpectedly
came out on. It appears that the river runs from the
East, & after doubling round Lutes Lake & the map,
flows Eastward. Bad trail the afternoon.
Hot day.

July 23 Started again for Tsi-tso, & about 11 A.M. had
the satisfaction of crossing on the main Selkirk Rd
Duswell Trail. Found a note from Seymour, the
promised Cade of supplies & a mail! with all sorts
of interesting news. Big Sunday, camped of once to
overhaul the find. Some of the clothing, an Indian hat
bought to Duswell & Seymour, appeared. Wrote answers to
some of letters to him (P. Selkirk, Walker) Read papers,
did a bit, cleaned plant papers etc.
A fine & hot day, with threaten of rain in the afternoon.

July 24 Travelled northward about 18 miles to the old
Camp at El-fok Lake. The weather now being to
return Hunter party as soon as possible, learn
Cahoon's plans, & probably were northward to Prager.
Very fine weather, clear, then warm, with fresh breeze.
Crossed the Blackwater level by fording where formerly
rafted. Paid off our guide Lutes Jim, & gave him

Paid Indian fees \$22.00 for horses &
renewal & guide for 11 days.

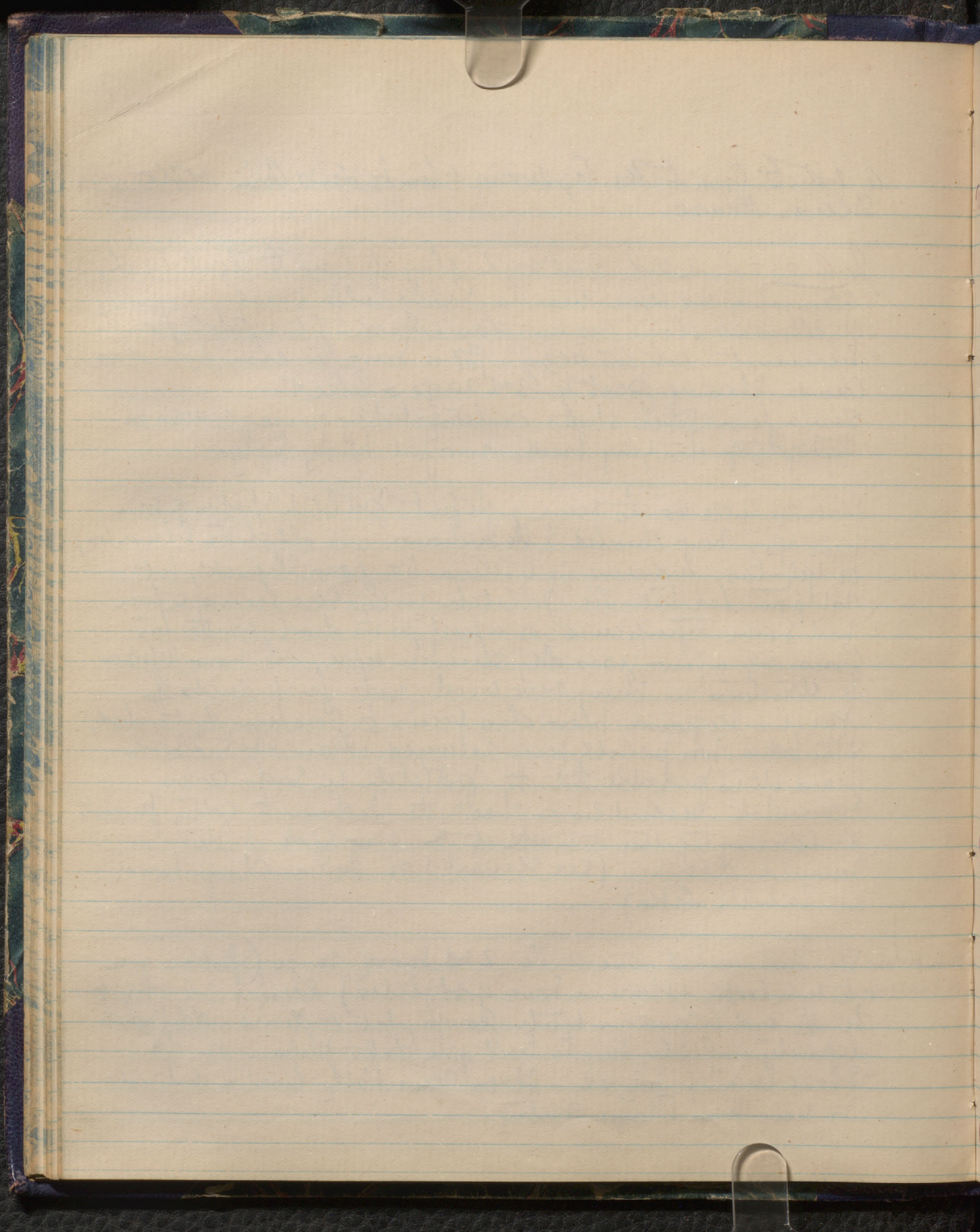
Inc on mt.

a note to Sam to the Seymour when he sees him at the Selwan House.

July 25 - Traveled westward along the trail to Elgatches L., camping as before near the Culla Culla House. A pleasant though warm day. Hoped to get a photo. from the "Succumit" but too hazy. Got a view this evening from above Camp showing part of 3rd range & Lake 4. Saw a few Sooty shinned, melanic-looking grouse, anxious for the safety of their young brood, none just beginning to fly.

The Culla Culla Ho the scene of the great "potlatch" spoken of some time ago. Now deserted by the Indians, who all at the Selwan Ho, or Yel-tas. Indians go to Selwan Ho from Elgatch, but not from Tai-tse. The potlatch in this case seems to have had some significance as a feast for the dead, as the two houses only a few years old, seen here before, are now replaced by structures in shaggy new wood, with fresh daubs of paint. The ground below also seems to have been disturbed, & the bodies have probably been returned. From what I have heard it is probable that the potlatch in such cases somewhat resembles a "bee" the Indians to getting presents & coming together to work at a new house for the deceased. (See remarks on Indian cheap burial at Ischick Lake)

drift: plateau
on 2nd range The well marked line on the 2nd snowy range (spoken of in the note book & shown in some of sketches) seems not only to be the end of vigorous timber growth, but to derive additional definition from being the base of the drift-plateau or old "shore line" of July 22. It is remarkably level & distinct as seen from Ideeps Country.



Names Indian names of places. 1st Survey Range It-cha
 2nd " " It-ga-ching
 3rd " " Tsi-tuit
 Avehuin's peak Beece.

Eljeuch ywop = khl-ghak
 Eljeuch chieen khl-ghak-Ksh

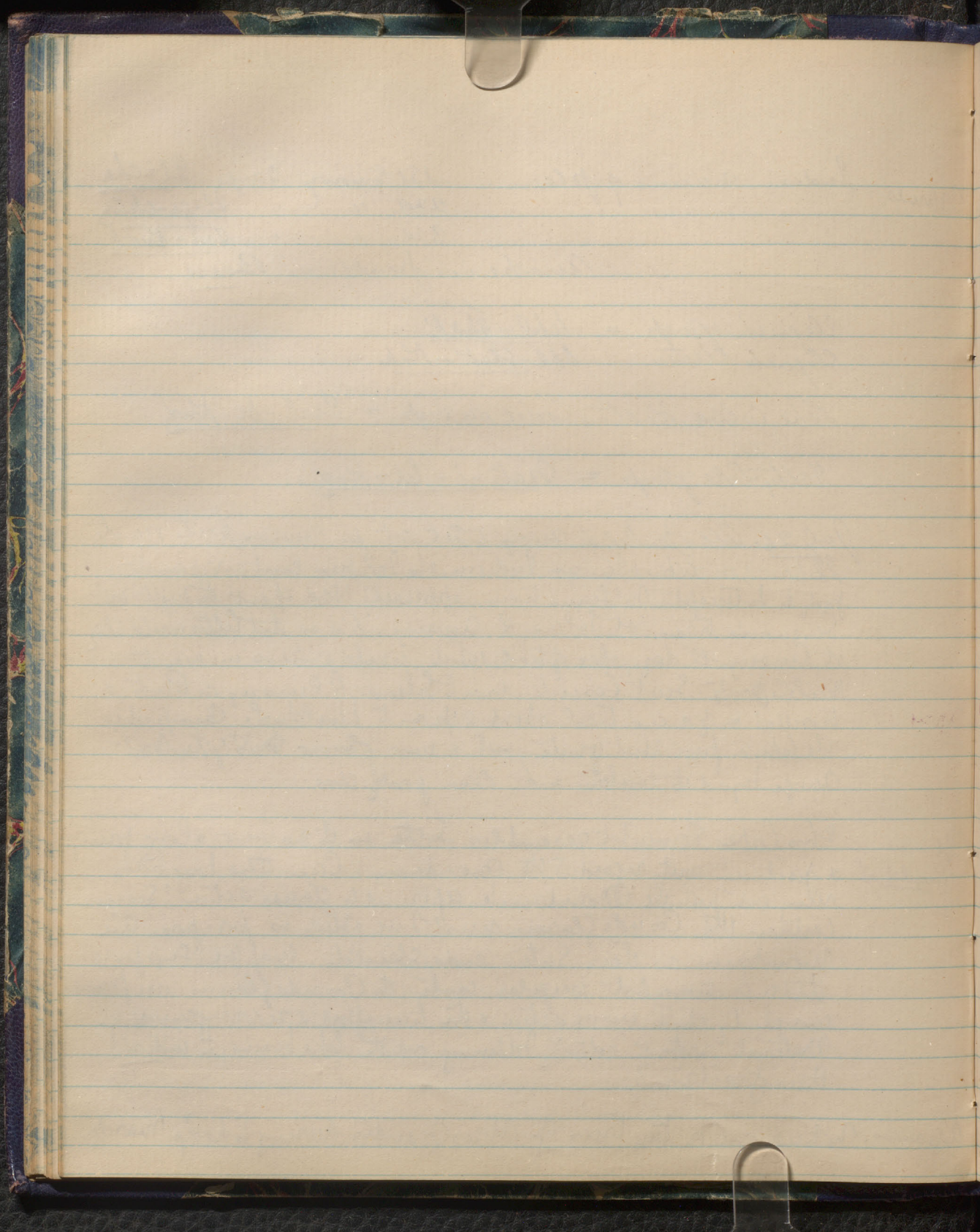
Lake called Kaktus Cookie on wop = Tsil-be-Kuz

Holly Lake ywop = Nats-i-tel-Kuz.

July 26. All packed & ready to set out for Huntley party via the
 It-tos-gan-ah, when an Indian who had been sent out from the
 party to intercept McLean's train, appeared. Had spent the night with
 Seymour's train at Solman R Crossing. Told us that letter would stay
 at Crossing all day, also of trail which would take us in rear to
 Huntley party. Sent Coscut down to Solman R Crossing on Pent, &
 travelled on a new trail about 8 1/2 m. to Kivaloo S. Camped
 the lake a few short yards, with a view of Snow Butte yet a good
 range beyond its western end. Clear forest & shore.

St. Kivaloo S. This lake somewhat resembles Totta in its narrow & long form,
 & position with regard to the mountains. Can these long lakes
 run out from the mountains be explained by glacier action? Seems
 certain that Cascade glaciers must have acted as far from the
 mountains as their Saline ends stretch. May we suppose
 that in a somewhat irregular country, the Cascade glaciers were powerful
 enough by slight erosion action & the transport & rearrangement of
 material, without actually following out the lake basins, to indicate
 their position?

A. grandis. noticed one or two trees of *Abies grandis* during today's march



Jul 27. Started round End of Lake to find Hunter. Before
reaching it saw the party working up the lake on a raft.
Camped together at the E. end. No news from Caroly, or
Mr. Miller, enabling me to decide on future movements.
Mail expected by Mr. Lewis from Britain 2 days at latest.
Photo. plates also probably of same train, according to
Seymour's information. Males & Females need a few days
rest, backs very very sore. Also need shooting.

Found an Indian arrow head near Camp.

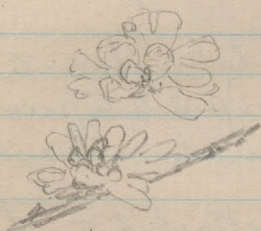
Jul 28. All day to various repairs & Camp duties.

Rainy most of day.

Found some interesting shells on the lake shore. A
peculiar species of Succinea, kind of pretty typical
S. stagnalis. Also Physas, an Anodon. Planorbis
maculatus & *trivialis*.

Sponzilla.

Found a small Sponzilla growing attached to stones,
almost always to the lower surface & often near points
of contact of the stone with the bank, in such a way,
that in lifting the upper stone attachments of the Sponzilla
to the lower are destroyed leaving it loose. Whole Sponzilla
very small, varying from the size of a split-kel pea, to the
diameter of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Many even of the small sized first
rules. Colour of well formed specimens flattened hemispher-
ical, with one or two shallow orifices near the centre. Surface
generally fine bristly. Colour pale greyish yellow. Some
specimens found on more exposed surfaces of stones, took a
laker & more irregular form, seem more bristly in
proportion & are bright green. From what I have seen to be
the dissected forms, & the general resemblance, I intend to



Shade



Sunshine

think all are species. The difference of appearance being due to different exposures.

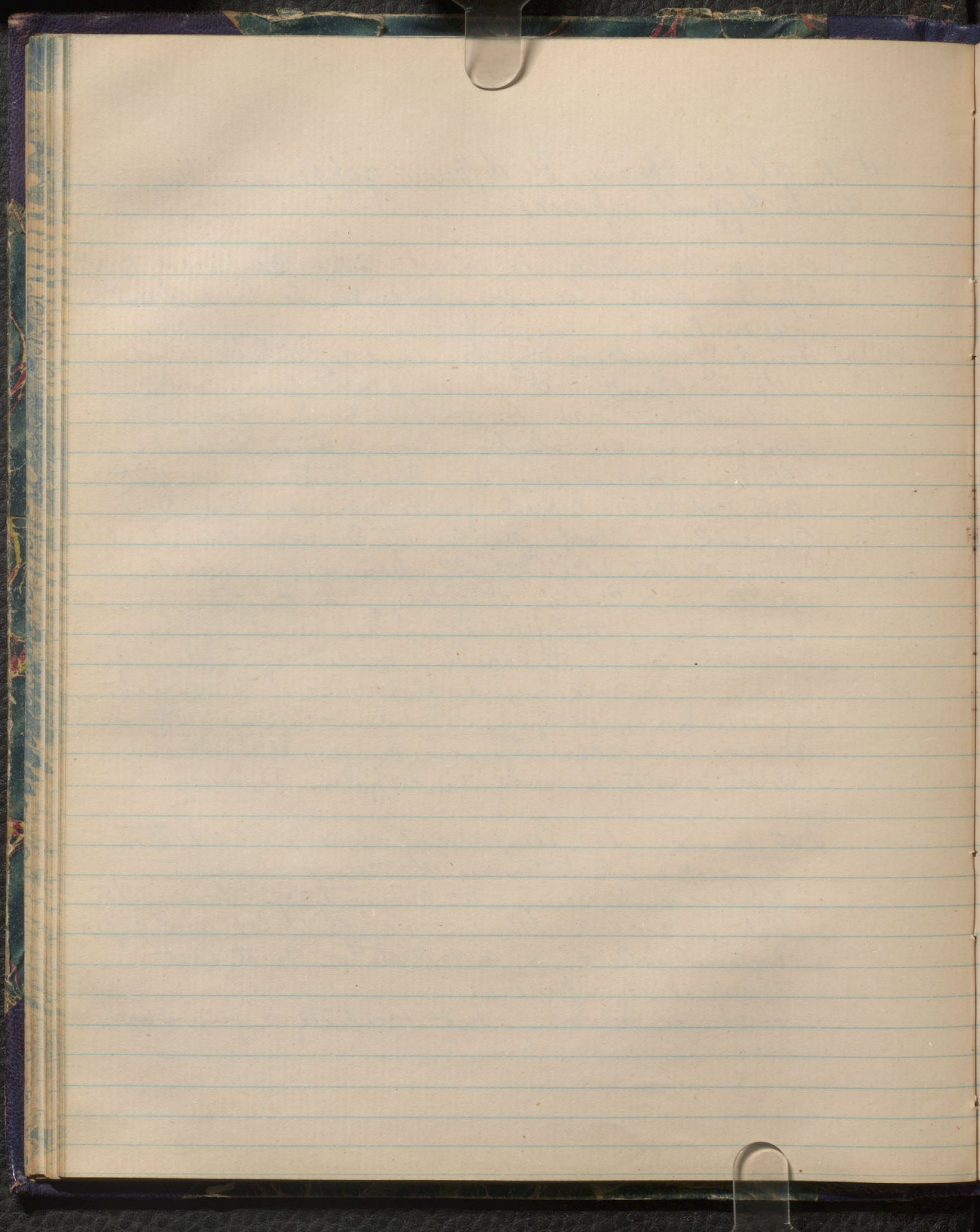
July 29 Moved camp about 2 m. Eastward with Hunter's party. Camped at a small lake about $\frac{3}{4}$ m long.

Spongiella

Found Spongiellas very abundant in the lake, which rather stagnant with brown & rather warm water, evidently in part due to beaver work. Spongiella's were growing on sticks & logs, & though probably all one species & perhaps also the same as that of the last lake, several forms represented. In one, generally in shady places the sponge irregularly, though on the whole radial, branching, branches flattened & ending obtusely. In another, generally found where better light, the branches much longer, & generally acute, the branched portion often forming the centre of a rather broad flat base. Colour of the specimens bright green. Eminent-appears irregularly placed not large. Several surface of the sponge rather bristly & irregular in form. Stoney

checked

July 30 Sunday Employed nearly all day trying to rig up a box to carry the dry plates of the exposure & do away with necessity of placing them back in papers. Constructed a dark box with paper, Indian ink &c & a plate box send with chemicals to Spencer. Freshen in the morning, but eventually a fine & warm day.

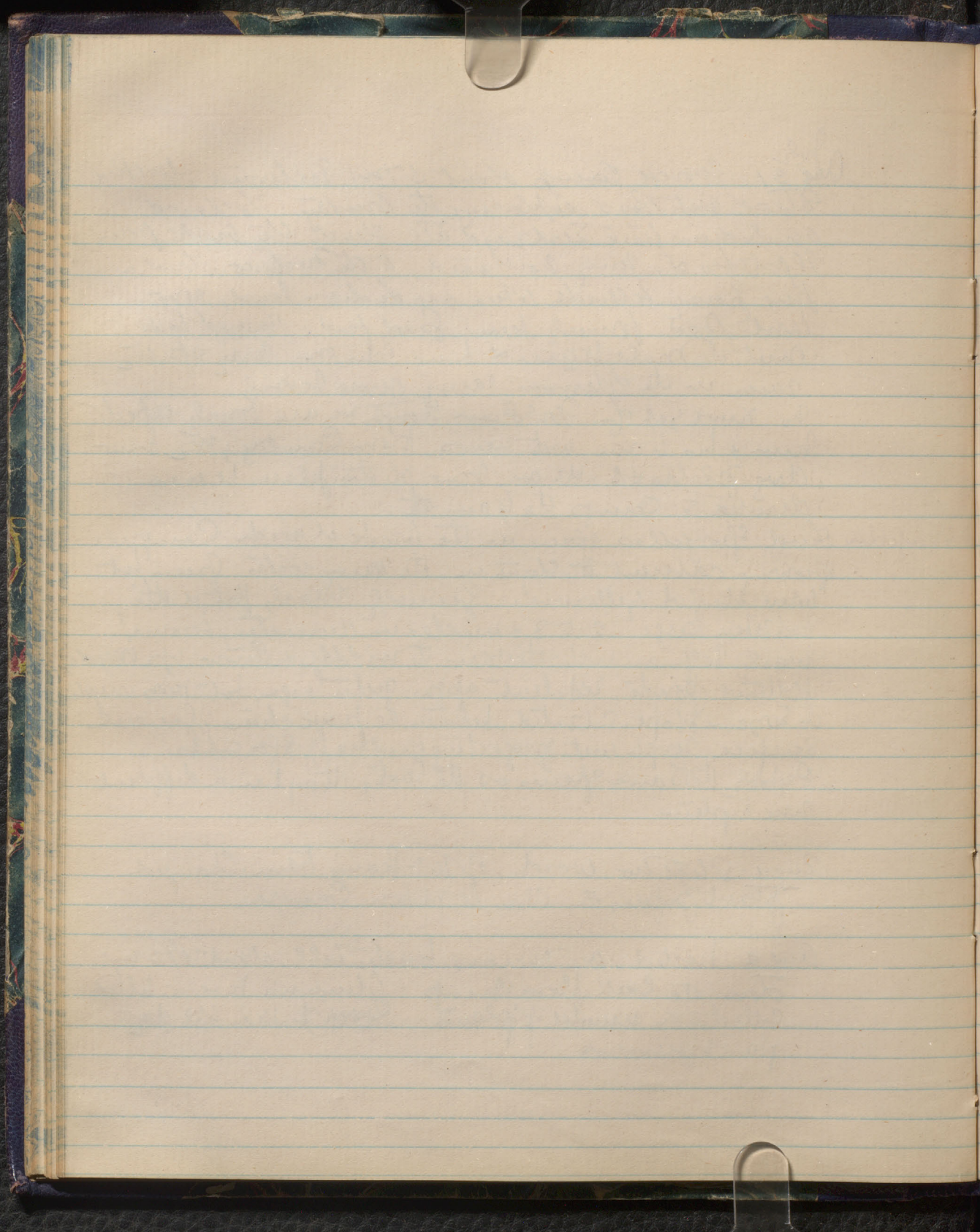


July
Aug 31. Wood Camp about 5 m. Eastward. Walked
ahead with Ross exploring the country. Followed
an Indian trail Eastward till struck the brook from
Jegatche S. Very Northward, to the necks. Found a
fine grassy hillside where an Indian house, now
ruined had formerly been. Good feed. Hurred back to
meet the mule train & bring them on. Very spotty
rain in the afternoon, rainy more local.
No news yet of McLean though we are bound expecting
him & his train, with news from Conway, we now
dry plates & so we are now at the place he was
decided to camp the train at.

Spongelia Found *Spongelias* again in the brook at which Camped.
Growing adherent to stems in the very water. Green but
where shaded yellowish. Generally nearly flat & thin
but when large 2 to 3 inches in diameter, become
nearly half an inch thick in the middle, & throw up irregular
flattened points exserted opp. rather large, but very irregular
in size & shape, situated between the projections. General
surface rough with projecting bundles of spicules.
Probably the same species as the last, though in a different
medium.

Aug. 1. Still no word of McLean's train. Changed
plant papers & changed plates in Camera.

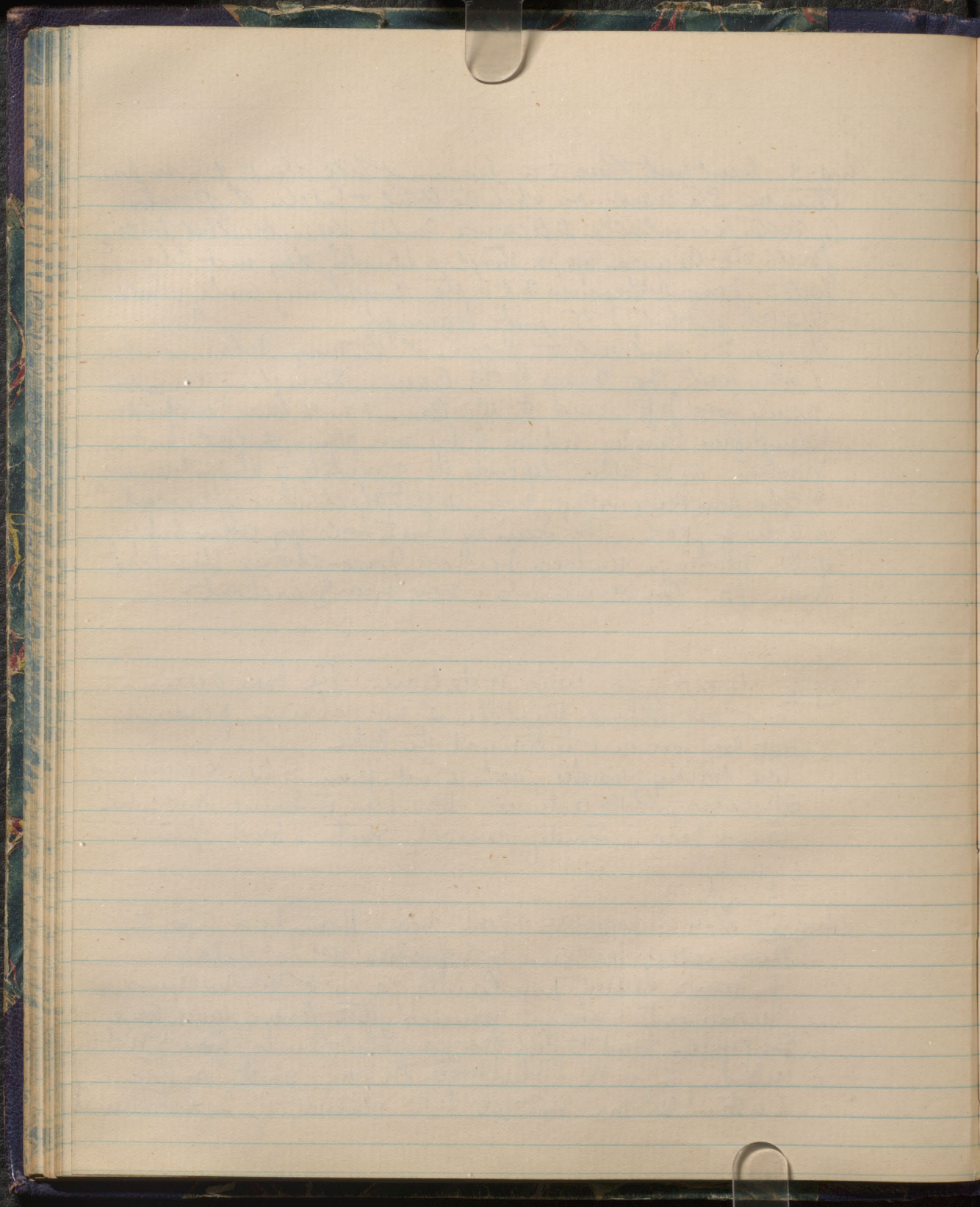
Aug. 2. Visited a curious basaltic hill about 1/2 m.
down the creek from camp. Columnar basalt, tilted.
Collected a number of plants. ~~Group~~ packed all dry
plant specimens.



Aug. 3. Went with Ross to a prominent hill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m from
Camp S.E. ward, over which the trail to Gatchers L. passes.
A rather remarkable siliceous sinter deposit. Had Johnny
pack the camera up, & though a blustery day with showers
took a row of Sawmies out to the neighbouring country. Took
sketch of locality & N. with bearings.
Messengers sent out to Gatchers L. this way returned about
1 P.M. with no news of the train. Something must
surely have happened to it. Cannot well have without
hearing from Crawley both as to his own plans, & Mr. Williams
position. On the latter depends the quantity of stuff necessary
to take for beer. Also how rather short there is several
articles of food. McLean is also to see my new supply
of dry plates & unless he has horse-shoes there are
none for my animals, now nearly without.

Aug. 4. Waiting for news of the train. The brass messenger
sent out toward Gatchers L. not returning, presume
that may have met the train at the lake.
Cold cloudy weather, with wind from S.W. & occasional
showers, still continues. Has been the same since we
came here. Cloudy generally & rather. Wind then
fresh.

Aug. 5. Train arrived about noon. Had to go to
Navesville for some of supplies. Hence delay.
No news direct from Crawley, or as to Mr. Williams
movements. Learn however that Hanna, with some
supplies sent to Fort Frazer. That Crawley, gone & indeed,
intending to be at Bluewater on way north on the
12th. McLean not yet left vicinity of Is-
- - - - -



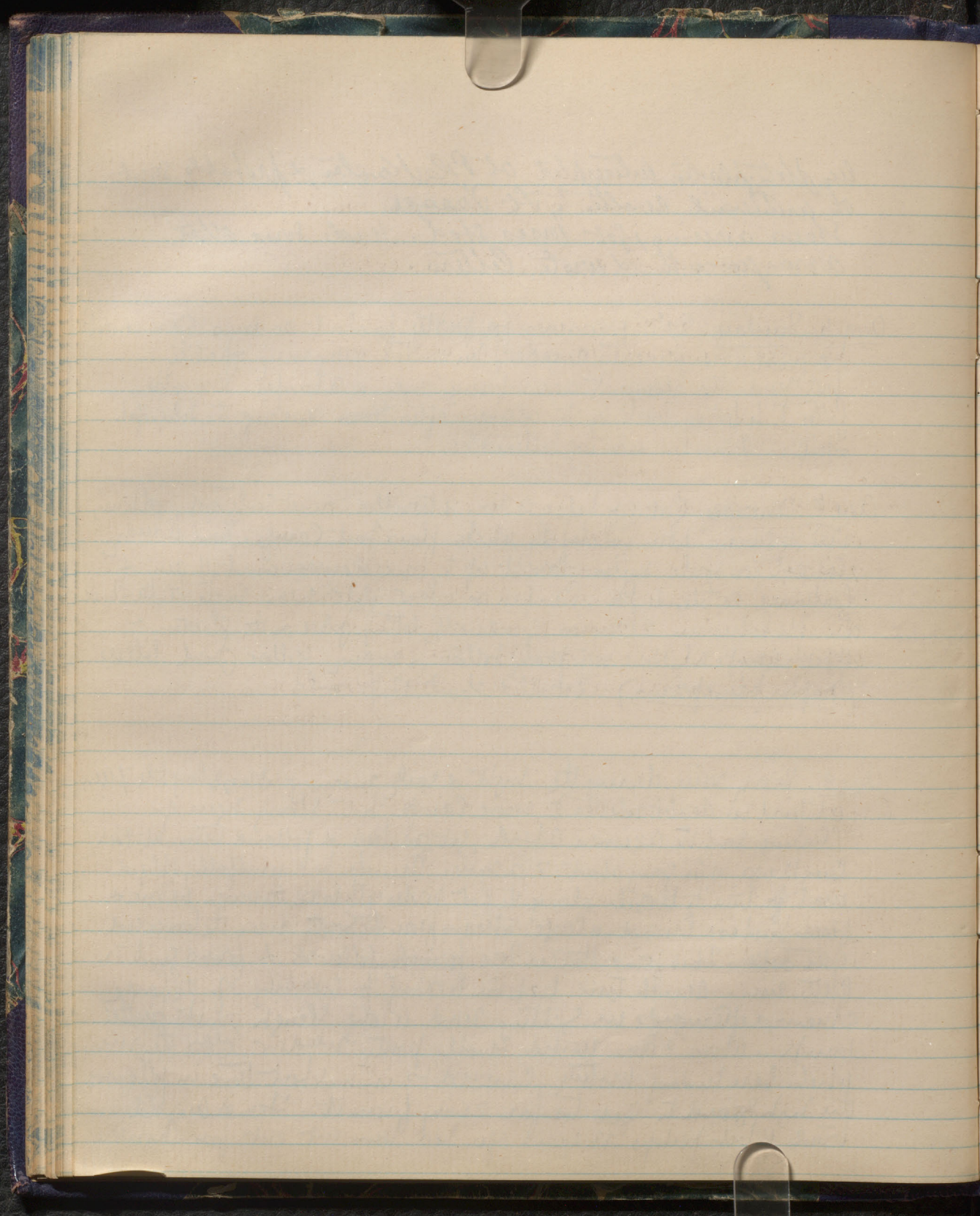
My photo. plates intercepted at Blackwater, & probably sent
on with mail wether by St. Fraces.
Shoes arriving, got horses shod. Made some other
arrangements & wrote letters.

Aug. 6. Sunday Got provisions for party for about 20 days. Searched out
& final arrangements made, in winter giving every facility.
Will send two oxen to accompany me & 3 mules. One of the
letters to be taken back by the oxen after ~~they~~ reaching the Telegraph
Trail. Finished writing letters etc.

Aug. 7. Monday Got off before 9 am. & travelled westward, following
near the stream from Galches L, which flows past Camp. Trail already
cut out for some miles. Caught up to our oxen about 11 am. &
continued on till 11 pm. Camped on a low flat near Su-ta-ti-ta-chuck
L. The lake an expansion gradually taking place on the stream &
approach camp shallow with peaty bottom & many yellow pond lilies
(*Najas polycephala*) Traveled about 12 1/2 miles

Yuktahon

Aug. 8. Heavy rain during the night & early morning. Dripping till 7 am.
at first in doubt whether to move camp but heavy signs of
clearing, sent the oxen ahead, got packed & followed them at 9:45
Caught up after going about 2 1/2 miles. Much bad windfall obliged
most of time to travel along the flat border of the lake through willow &
birch bushes. Crossed a large stream from the south near the lower end
of the lake. This was the one we have formerly followed & forms quite a
little river. Much time lost in looking for crossing of the large
stream, afterwards in getting round a long sledge on its further
bank. About 2 pm. reached small pretty meadow near the river,
which here bending westerly, caused us in a short time in following
the high ground to get too far away from it. Found an old
trail which perhaps 13 years ago had been cut out for horses.



Followed it to the right for a short way, but finding it turning S of East
came back. Now imperative to get down to the river to camp so
followed the old trail in the opposite direction till lost & then a
direction of W (Wag), down to the bottom of the valley. Came ^{at 5:30} on a
fine wide grassy meadow, with clumps of willow bushes & the river
on the further side running under a tree clad bluff about 150' above.
It had topped, & evidently a well defined "bench"
Much of day occupied in driving mules & prospecting trail

Bench

Aug 9. Alcega went ahead early in the morning. Followed
with the mules at 9:45. For a few miles, good open country,
& then some very bad windfall, which occupied all the rest
yesterday in cutting through. It turned away from the lake
by bad ground, & did not succeed in getting back to a camping
place till 5:25. Next to no feed for the animals. A little
then "Sours" grass in a mossy swamp constituting the
pasture. Day overcast & showery throughout & in the evening
settled rain. Made large fires & got things dry & comfortable
as far as possible.

Aug 10. Heavy rain in the night, & morning still raining. Waited
some time & at last, showing signs of clearing, sent the
scout ahead, & shortly packed up & followed them. Moderate
good country for a short way, then bad windfall, then an open
sandy bench along the lake shore, & only about 10' above the
water let us along easily for a time. Then crowded out
to the very edge of the lake by steep banks with heavy windfall,
& followed along among willows & alders, with a good
deal of chopping, the rest of the day. Arrived at camp
at 6:30 Cold, wet, & tired without finding feed for the animals,
now suffering for want. Some of their backs also very sore
from long hours in packing, Sours found on the main trail - one

Started
at 11:45

Indian Names of places.

names Saunies Mt of Py mps = Foot-i-i

Long lake opposite the Centre of which, & on the south side, Saunies Mt stands = Eu-tsu

Detached Snowy Mt of Cascade Range about 27 mi N of Si-gut-lat L. (Shown on some sketches, bearing on from lake & S) Tsutt-tsis-the meaning "Swallow Mt" according to information from Indian "Charley" the N side of the Mt descends abruptly to the shore of a long lake, which is very narrow, & called Natl-took (meaning narrow) This river, he does not know how far, into the snowy range, is the main source of the Ne-cha-ta & (probably with more or less interruption, as per map subsequently made by "Charley" forms the Western continuation of Te-ta'-chuck Lake.

Si-gut-lat = stick Indian name for first large lake on the Il-tas-you-co, called by the Coast Indians Tsoot's?

(from Hunter's Camp 10)

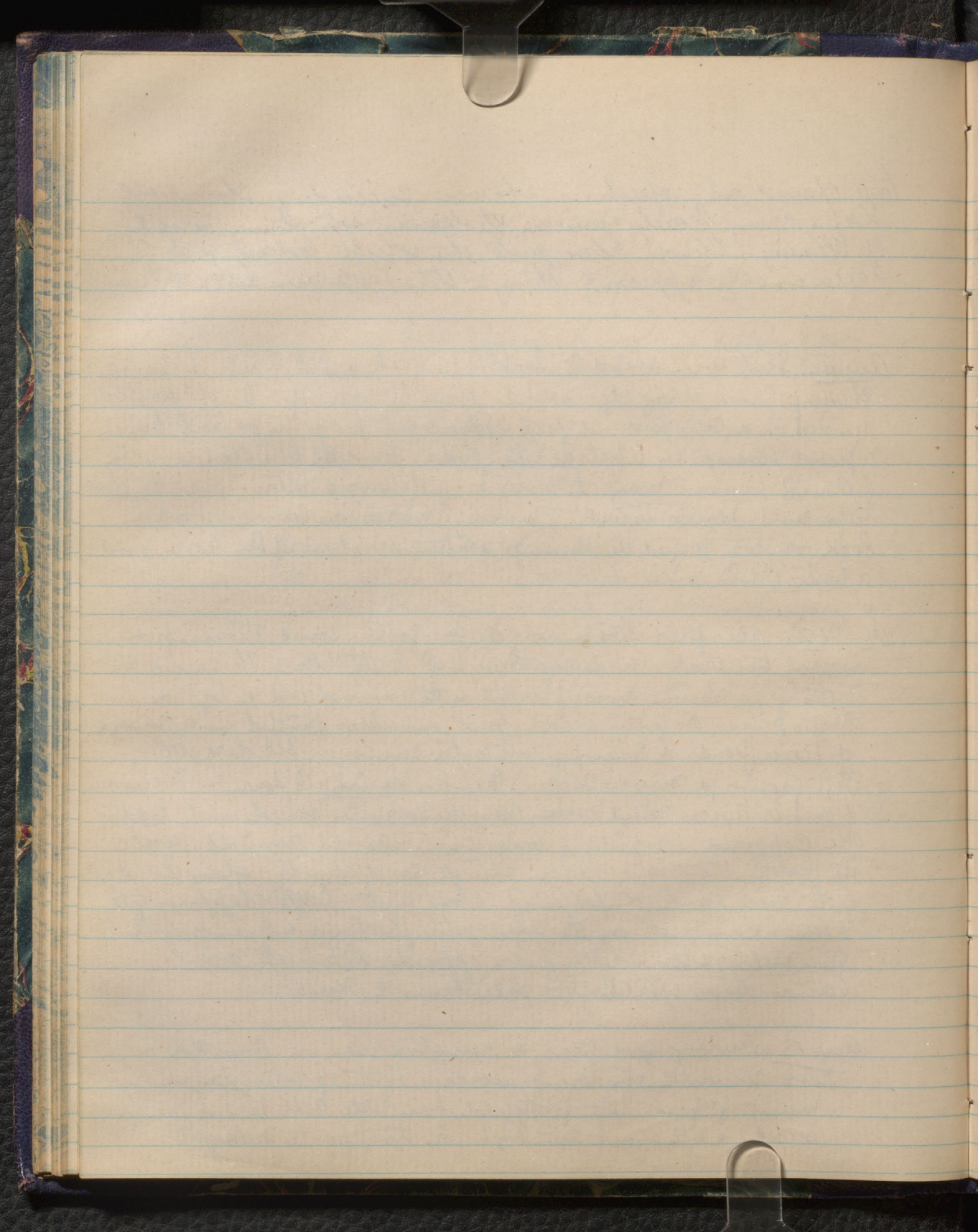
Large lake according to Charley about 20 mi off & 10 mi long running somewhere into S side of Eu-tsu Called Eu-kwa-a-ta-ta-chuck or Eu-ta-ti-ta-chuck. This must be the lake we are now (Aug 11) following.

Trip opened out afresh. Showers succeeding showers all day & raining heavily again in the evening after showing some signs of clearing. Clouds above quite thin & light looking & the sun occasionally appearing through them, but rain still continuous.

Aug. 11. Sent men ahead to look for feed & cut trail. Reported Siverup pass along edge of lake about 3 1/2 pm off. As all packed, moved on & camped at feed. P.M. went prospecting for trail through a great swamp in which the lake ends. Found the lake shore could be followed for some way, the water being shallow & bottom hard. In about half a mile however turned to peaking morass. Men went out to look for way round the swamp & returned about 7 pm having found a route. Showers all day.

Aug. 12. Occupied till nearly 2 pm. getting round the swamp & across two creeks which run through it to the lake. The second a rather large stream now flooded by the rains, & full of logs & drift-poles. On getting across found ourselves tangled in a maze of horse ponds & swamps with water running in all directions, soft ground & mud-holes. Horses nearly all down in succession, & once or twice came near going under water entirely with loads. One captured completely & lodged in a small runnel with its feet in the air. P.M. strike good country along the edge of the river bank & followed along with little chopping till 5 pm. Camped on the edge of the flat land & swamp of the river valley, where a little feed, & opposite the mouth of a Cañon down which the river seems to run.

Aug 13. Finding good grass, & animals & men in want of work, remained in camp all day. Wrote up notes, changed meat-papers. Got photographs from little hill behind camp. Ascended a hill about 300' high, on the opposite side of the



valley, getting a bearing on Laurier Peak & an idea of the surrounding country. From the lake to this point, the river has followed a direct course in a flat swampy valley, evidently forming part of the lake. Then, while the wide valley runs on its course for a short distance at least, the water breaks off at right angles, entering a narrow & steep-sided rocky valley. Almost a canyon, runs for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m S 80° W, & then turns off N 10° W.

Vegetation

Saw ripe *Asplenium* today. Service berries beginning to colour. Strawberries pretty abundant in places yet.

Aug 14. Left camp with mules at 9:45 - the oxen being gone ahead early. Got into difficulties at once, a wide rocky descent steep side hill much timbered in retreating trail. Plus got into thick small timber (young pines like sets in a pile) & windfall. Got down into river valley & camped at 520 beside the stream. Very little feed for animals.

Aug 15. Up early, & oxen & Mr. Bowman off immediately after breakfast. Hares & mules had stayed in search of feed, but system eventually found across the river. Got away with train at 9:50. Traveled over 4 Rm. but only made 5 1/2 miles owing to the rough nature of the river valley & having to cross the stream three times. Several of the mules down in the swampy edge, & the Colts mule (accursed) & Alice McLean crossed two or three times.

Aug 16. Traveled on as usual, making about 6 1/2 miles, passing the base of Laurier & camping on the right bank of the river at a height of 75' above it, in the midst of a tangled windfall. Much pretty fair going today however. River here flowing rapidly in the bottom of a cañon of S.S. rocks 100 to 150' deep crooked & narrow. An unexpected development, & one which I fear will trouble Hunter with his line. We made a fire for their tent, which

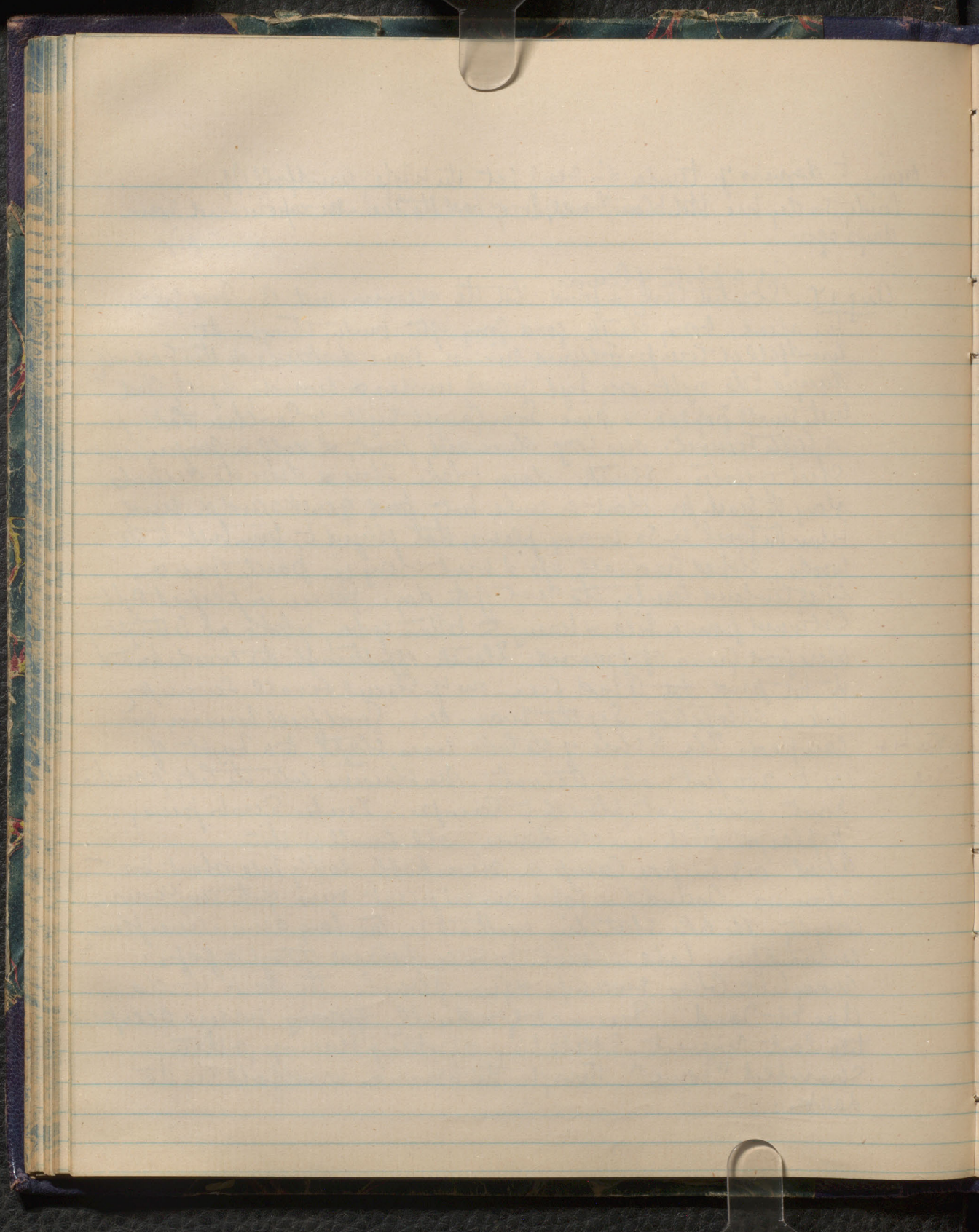
See

Saw one or two trees of *Abies grandis*

bury, & dozens of timber I nearly set the whole windfall off.
Country so dry here that even here, here had the rain we experienced some
days ago.

Aug 17. Got a photo of ^{yellow} canyon that the oxmen, with B, had got
far ahead, having struck good going after hunting through the
windfall at Camp. Followed mine for some distance, & then gradually
diverged to the right over high grass, meadows, & woods, by & by clad
with small poplars & pine. Soon caught sight of Sa-Chu Lake, from
a little summit. Our long desired point, & well a magnificent
sheet of water. Struck down to lake shore & down the benches
along the beach for about a mile, but found quicksand & mud
below the forest in so many places, that obliged to turn back to the
woods, sloped gradually up & went along in partly open &
light timberland country the rest of the day. Got an imperfect sight
eastward from a hill, & hearing the bottom of bay of lake as I thought
where good grass appeared. Struck off through the woods toward
it, but found that I had seen one of several small swampy
lakes altogether. Set the main one. Good fuel however, so
camped. The S. shore of the lake rises steeply to a height of
100 to 200 feet above the water. No streams enter the lake from the
point where first struck to Camp. Timber scrub pine,
poplar, & birch in abundance, all small & thin.
About 0:30 in from Camp a remarkable rocky hill about 300
above us. Ascended & got a magnificent view of the unknown
country. The lake stretching westward in two long arms. River flowing
eastward from lake. Coast into in distance through a gap.
Magnificent lakes swamps & green places in the dense woods
close at hand. Sun set gradually growing redder, occupied
the last moment sketching & taking bearings, & then
scrambled "home" through the brush & windfall in the
dark.

u. m. L +
Veg.



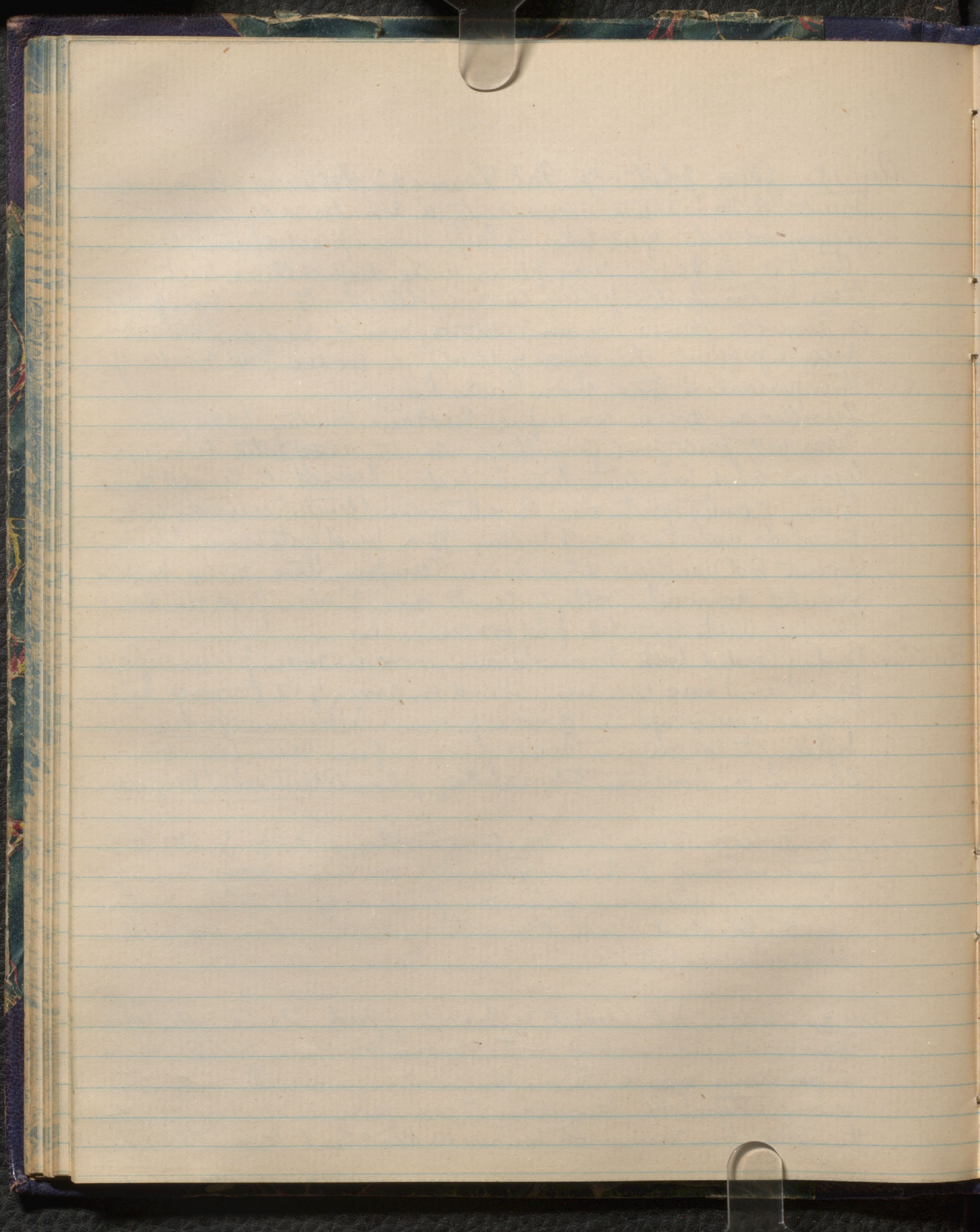
Aug. 18. Got a photo of Mt Lamm & L. Followed across at about 9:30. Struck a good country, & soon found the river flowing out of the great lake. A large magnificent stream more than 180' wide in many places, wide, deep & clear with clean bottom. Quite capable of carrying steamboats. No sign of life or forest or former human visitors, even the Indians do not seem to frequent this open country, as we see few marks of their presence & those many years old.

Traveled on over a wonderful Russian country bordering the river with great food going, though meeting unexpected swamps & lagoons which sometimes turn us back. Crossed a small river coming from the south, then B. & the river struck eastward into the woods with the idea of cutting off a bend of the main stream. Got into bed windfall & - & it being camping time, turned back & climbed down into valley of small river to where good meadow. Camped with splendid feed for animals.

Vegetation. Berries loaded with semi-berries, now in many places ripe & just then I have ever seen, abound in many of the grassy hills. Pecan berries ripe in good exposures. *Viburnum opulus* beginning to colour. Birch grass or grass resembling it common on southern slopes today, also *Artemisia frigida*

Aug 19. On heavy camp had very good travelling for a time & over light timbered sandy flats & ridges. Then ran into a heavy mass of windfall, where a bend of the river forced us up to the steep south bank. Got about 1 1/2 mi during the afternoon. Camped at the bend of the river, late.

Aug 20. Horses had strayed in search of feed. Started rather later than usual, but striking in the main an open country, made a five days' march. Camping only a few miles from the base of the step-like mountain, seen from a distance, in the telegraphic range. The marker makes a great bend to the west

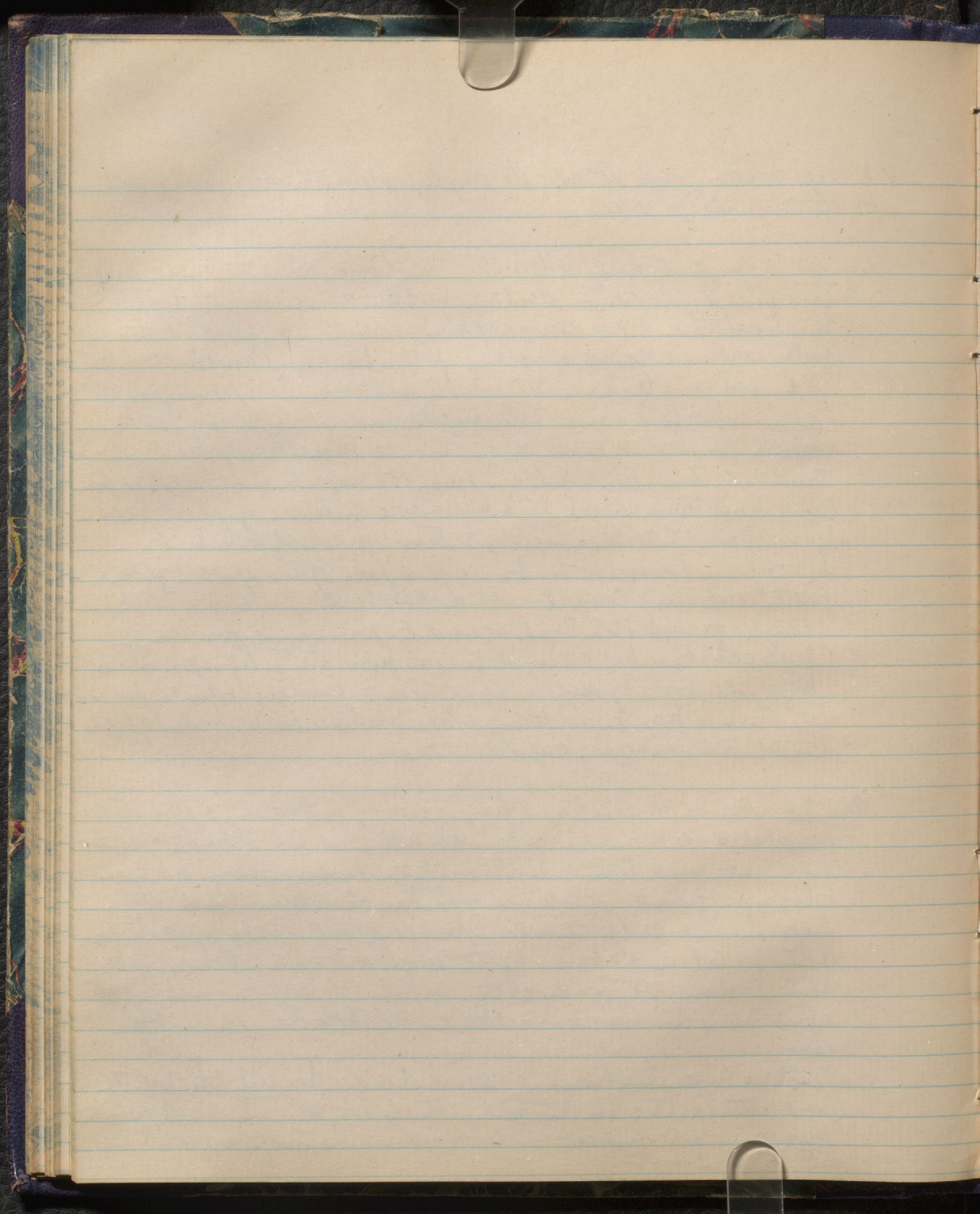


∩ a large brook joins it at its angle, from the east. Good feed for the animals for once.

Aug. 21. Off pretty early & travelled westward along the river over good ground for some distance. When we, however, began to turn westward from our course again, windfall appeared & the valley continued rough & full of fallen timber. Camped at 6 P.M. Cold wet & wind, on the bank of the river, now flowing in a Cañon 100-200 yds. Blustery cold wind during the day, with showers of sleet & hail, & occasional rumbling of distant thunder. The river valley runs N. W. approx. $13\frac{1}{4}$ m. from camp, then turns about N. 20° W. & at a distance of about 12 m. bears about N. 20° W. & seems to turn abruptly to the east. It appears however that the two rough & full of windfall to follow further with any camp. It will be best probably to strike straight across the high-ground to presumed position of Chata Lake. We cannot be far from the Telegraph Trail though all sorts of difficulties seem to intervene between us & it, which is very provoking when Mrs. Cambie is probably before us at Fort Frazer, expecting me.

Aug. 22. Horses & mules strayed away in search of feed. Got all packed up & ready. By, Am all found but "Frank". Evident could not move today. Sent Corbett & Indian Johnny out again to look for Frank. Returned with him at 6 P.M. B. & the all men out cutting trails. Changed plant. papers, wrote up notes, & got a photo. of the river Cañon. Heavy falls of hail, covering the ground to the depth of half an inch at about 10 A.M. Day unrelieved in the shade for rest of day.

Found a wide Indian arrow-head beneath the root of an overgrown tree, in the soil attached to it. Tree not a large one, but arrow well buried in the surface gravel & probably ancient.

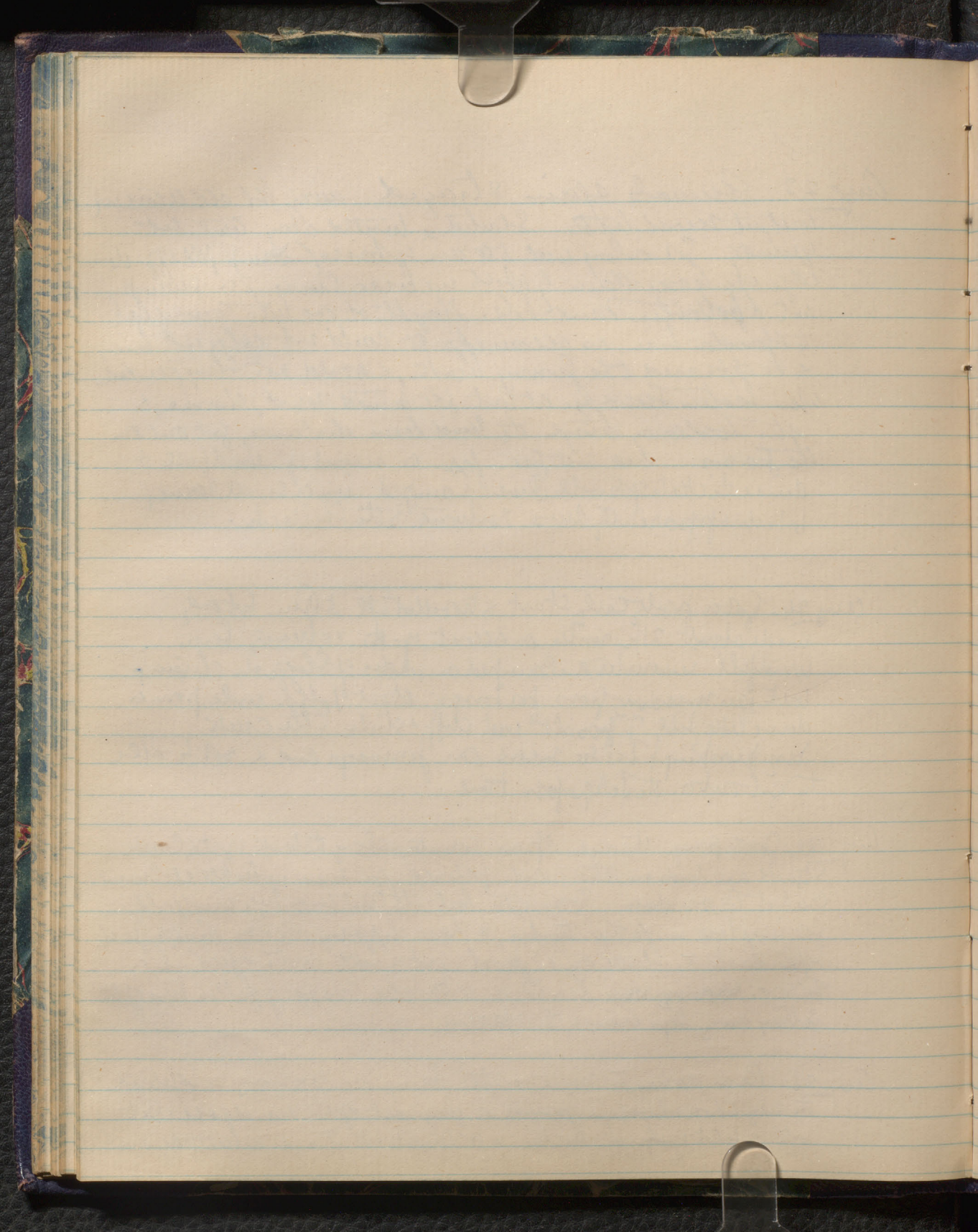


Aug 23. Animals again strayed away but all morning without much trouble. Started & travelled along trail cut yesterday. Got along well till one of horses (Dan) fell off the edge of horse dam by which we were crossing a swamp with a bottom of mud & silt. Thought at one time would look to abandon him, as all our efforts could not catch him & he appeared to be growing weak, & would not struggle when beaten severely, at last got turned round, & after wallowing through the mud some distance, got out on the grass. Did not get far on account of windfall & dense thickets of small Pine. Camped in a small room, which apparently was rearward to the Chellach.

Aug 24. Got a pretty early start, & travelled till 5 P.M. but only made about 2 1/2 miles on account of the extremely heavy windfall encountered. Camped on banks of sluggish stream, but fair meadow grass for horses. About half a mile from a dome like hill of fossil with cliff & slide to the creek. Very promising but so near our journey's end & not be able to get out on the telegraph trail.

Aug 25. Good going through open country along the bank of the Creek. Struck an Indian trail, which followed for some miles till at Cross Creek & Beaver dam. Soon after lost the trail in a huge windfall. Got involved in fallen timber, & hard chopping all day, Sunday just before dark & eluded on a pool but a little water & feed, in a hollow. ~~stayed~~ Lined in a tangled mass of fallen trees after cutting away logs enough to proceed.

Aug 26. Rain during the night, & still raining in morning. Explored the neighborhood, & found a way out of the windfall. Got into a belt of green timber & followed it, though a little off our



Course. Seemed to lead down to supposed valley of the lake. Got
fully lost in open sandy barren country, & expecting every moment to see
the lake, when suddenly surprised & staggered to find a great river
instead. The Ne-ta-ko again looking another bend, our
easting being here considerably overestimated. Camped late on the
border of the stream. Showering in the evening.

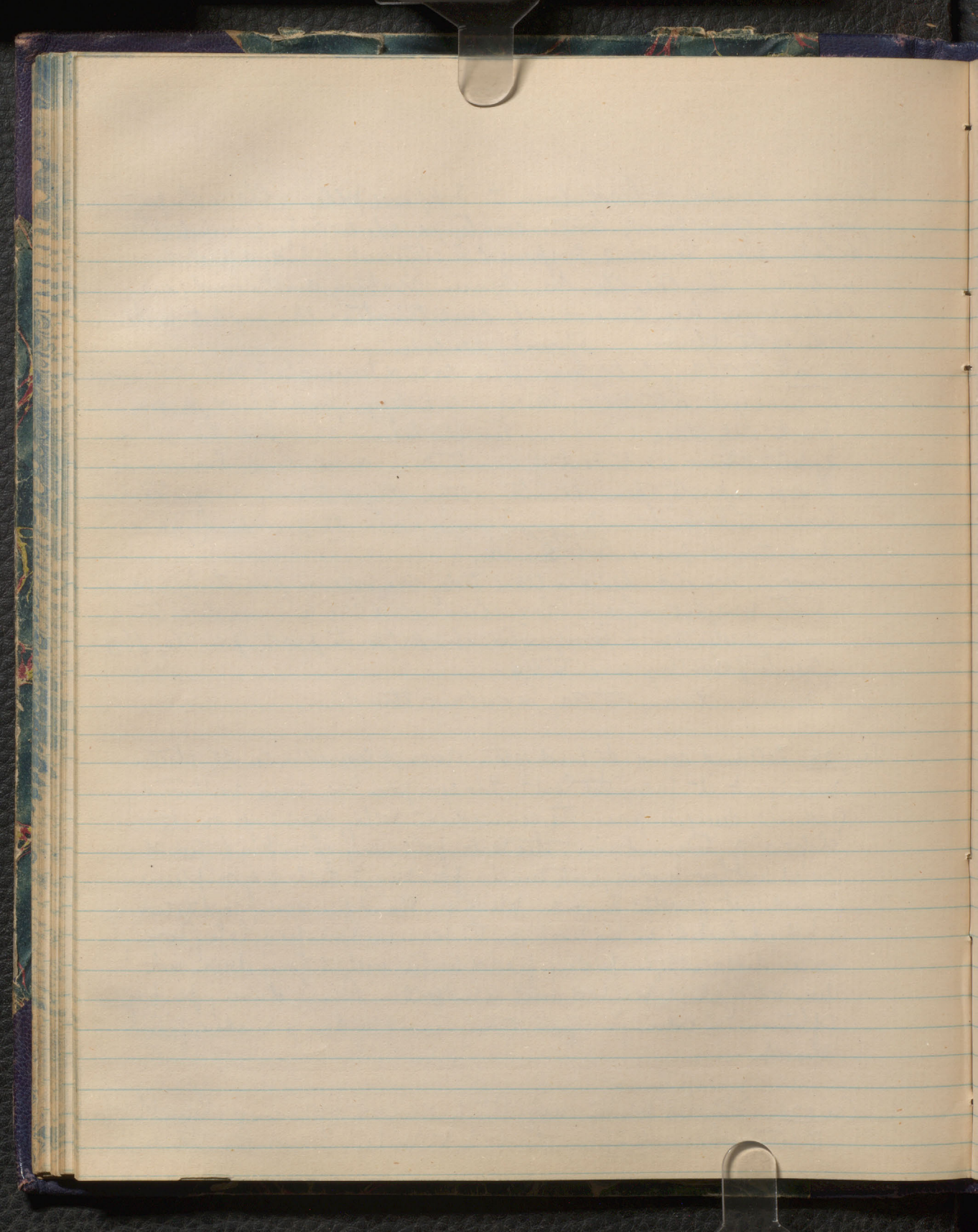
Aug 27. Would gladly have given men & animals a rest, but since
we need yet at least now several 5 or 6 days food left - & bacon
practically done. Position much behind what had thought, &
do not know what sort of country may meet ahead. Traveled on
through a pretty open country, though obliged to take a very tortuous
course to keep it. Camped at 4:30 at the first bend, which
had thought found last Sunday.

Saw a very old Indian trail today, running down from the high benches
to the river flat, also a blazed line, which ran in same direction, a
little further on, & terminated abruptly on the front of a clay bluff.
Neither yet entirely sure to us.

Showers during the day, & distant thunder.

Aug 28. Followed round the bend of the river, & crossed a small stream
running into it from the east. The river from the river northward,
practically descended from the immediate valley, edging up on the
slopes of the mountain to the east, following open burnt ground,
covered with low bushes, with much pea-vine, & thickets of raspberries
loaded with fruit. Saw a black bear shuffling away toward the end of
a hill, disturbed in his meal on the berries. Camped late, found
some difficulty in finding food & water without going down into
river valley which was bad with windfall. Rem. during part of
afternoon & evening. Good going most of day, & made a fair
march.

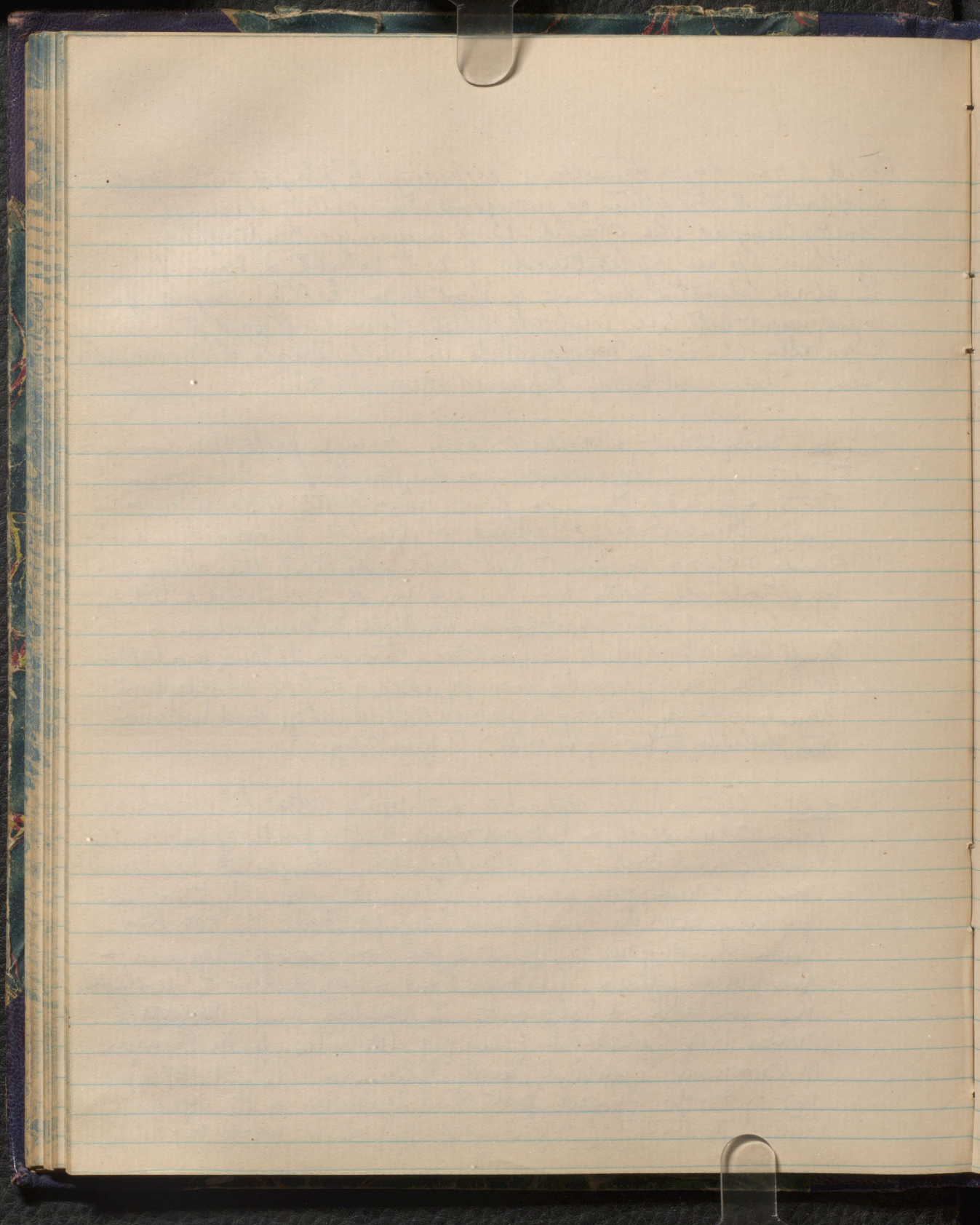
Aug 29. Started pretty early though percent & raining. Camped up
to trail breakers after going about 2.5 miles. Found them standing



Found a fire drying themselves & proposing to be "played out". Much disappointed at this action as provisions were getting alarmingly short. Camped: P.M. Cleared, B. & women went out exploring got about 1/2 m. of trail made a route selected & saw Choke L. about estimated distance of about 10 m. E. N. E. Temp. from a permanent hill see comb. etc. getting down northward & a narrow E.W. valley at base of range of mts. in which Frazer L. no doubt lies. Examined rocks, Repaired barometer &c.

Aug 20 Early start, & trilled on easily through pretty open country eastward, gradually ascending on the flank of a mountain to the S, & finally crossing a good run of the lake & surrounding country. Then descended, & continued on, generally following open burnt sandy ridges & pushing to get out to the trail this evening. Got at last into better wood land & finally penetrated a belt of standing dead timber, with some windfall, & came out on a small lake or pond which as first seen through the trees was taken for Choke. Camped on the swampy edge of the lake which evidently formed back by beaver, & surrounded by a belt of dead bushes & trees, killed by the loss of the water. A fine day.

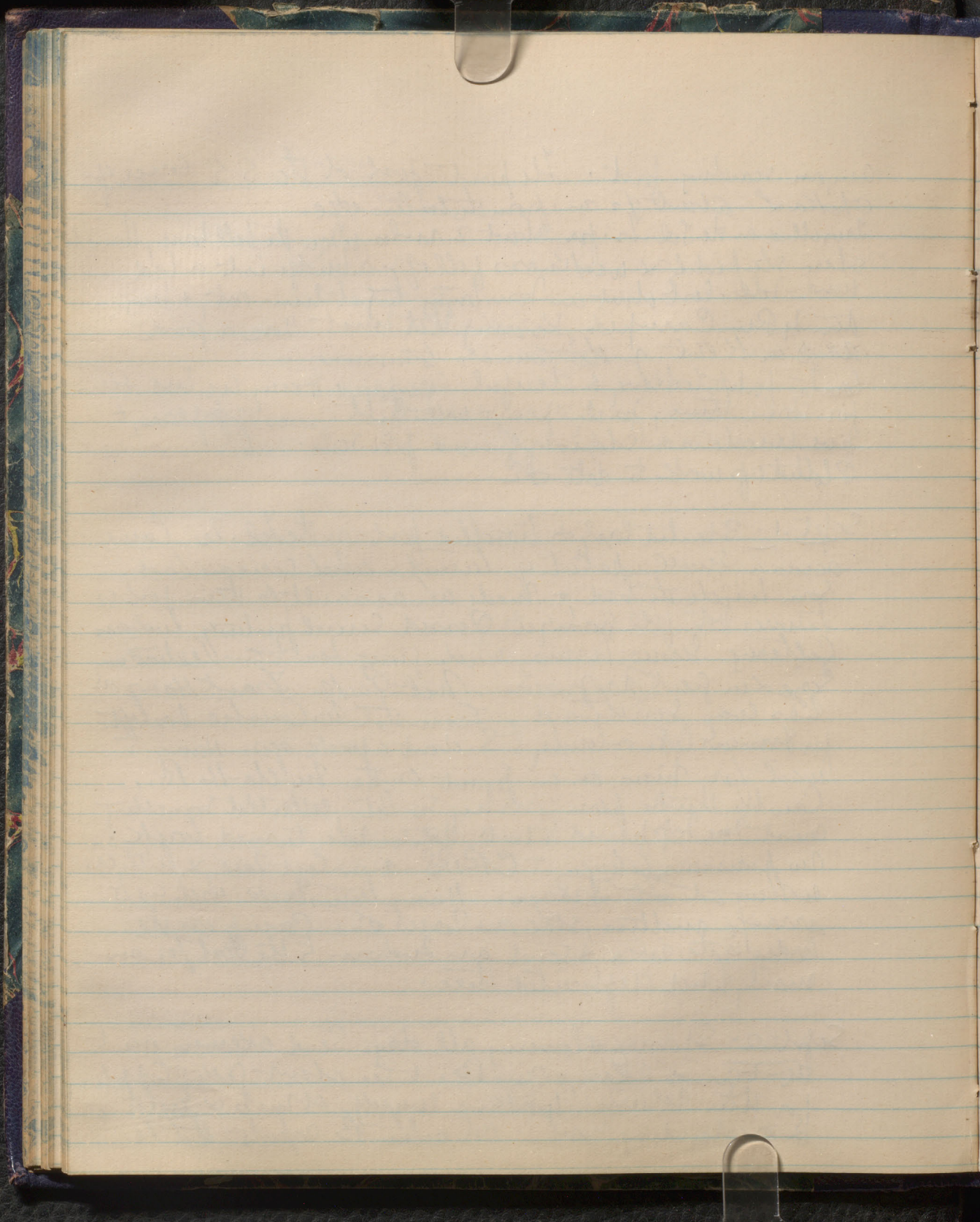
Aug 31. After a little exploration & chopping extricated ourselves from the windfall, & got out again into a pretty open country, mostly burnt over. Got along quickly through the lake almost secured to reach from us as we advanced, & finally to our great joy came out on the long desired Telegraph Trail at 1:50 P.M. Got a standing tree cut off at 4 feet from ground, squared & marked as follows. (Pioneer Trail & blazed line to Necha-ko R., Gatcheo L. & Salmon R. To Hunter's Camp ~~Aug 31~~ 6 miles N. of Gatcheo L. (Aug. 7.) 100 miles. by M. Dawson A. Bonner. Geological Survey of Canada. Aug 31. 1876.) Got a small squared post also driven in on the edge of the trail, the other (a few yards off) might not be marked by



anyone searching for it. He found just at the S.E. corner of
Chetka L. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the ^{out} coast's edge.
Travelled on the Id. Tr. for about 2 miles, when the tall bare, thin
stere stupidly & weakness fell off a bridge into a bed
wind-hole. Went about an hour trying to get him out & being
then H. P. Camped knowing that must lose a good
days work out of the animals tomorrow.
Country white looking & cheerful compared to any we have seen
for some time, partly open & with light ^{crosses} of poplars, &
five weeders & sloping grass & plain view.
Plotted up work to date etc.

Sept. 1. Started early & travelled fast on the Id. Tr. Came
across a small patch of tumps which someone had
burnt beside the road & made an assault on them just as
they were. Not full grown yet. Passed several parties of Indians
gathering berries, which grow here to an extraordinary
size & in great profusion. Met Packer Frank Hany at
his own S. W. camp. I learned that Mr. Carver has left
for Francis Lake & country to S. about a week ago. Hany
wait for him on a point on the Ne-cla-ko R.
Carver thinks from his long so late, either that something
must have happened to us or that we have turned back.
No provisions belonging to CRPS now left here & little else
nothing at St. Francis. Hany turned back with us to
arrange matters, stop on horses etc. Camp on the
border of the river & send an Indian to the fort for our
meat, which deposited there.

Sept. 2. Snowing & lowering all day. Send oxen over to
St. Francis Lake, & Mr. B. to see about getting supplies
for their return. Working myself at maps & notes,
& overhauling mail. On return B. reports that he



Can get nothing. Mr. Alexander the secretary in charge has
gone to St. James & not expected back till this evening.
Mrs. A. & a couple of subordinates will not like the
unpleasantly - & letting us have anything.
Fished a little while in the river this evening with poor luck,
only two Salmon have yet come up, & the Indians expect
the ~~run~~ will not be any, & consequently a hard winter.

Sept 3. Hazy. Must start tomorrow morning to make
sure of keeping his appointment with Mr. Cambie. With the
allowance to go along with him but have no food to send
with them. Start about noon with a half-breed in canoe
for St. Fraser. Wait a long time before the ~~man~~ ^{man} in charge
could be found & finally had that he will give us nothing.
Mr. Alexander not yet returned. Explained
matters to Mrs. A. in bed french & finally got 50 lbs
of flour & a piece of beef weighing perhaps 20 lbs.
Got back to Camp in canoe just before dark.
St. Fraser consists of several ~~timber~~ ^{timber} down &
~~degraded~~ ^{degraded} log houses standing in the middle of an
open flat piece of ground not much elevated above
the lake. To the south a range of hills & cliffs bounding
the valley, a pile of drift sand in the space in front
of the buildings, all sorts of waccas in the pans &
straw about. Groups of hungry & dejected looking
dogs wandering restlessly about in search of food.
(Now on account of failure of salmon given only a
little milk to live on) In the open poplar woods
surrounding the fort cattle feeding, (a drove of perhaps
30 or 40 fine animals).

Sept. 2.	Indian with canoe & Pt. Keaser	\$ 2.00
3.	" " "	2.00
4.	Canoe Cansey, Caffner & Wice	3.00
6.	Berry Cake (Indians)	2.00

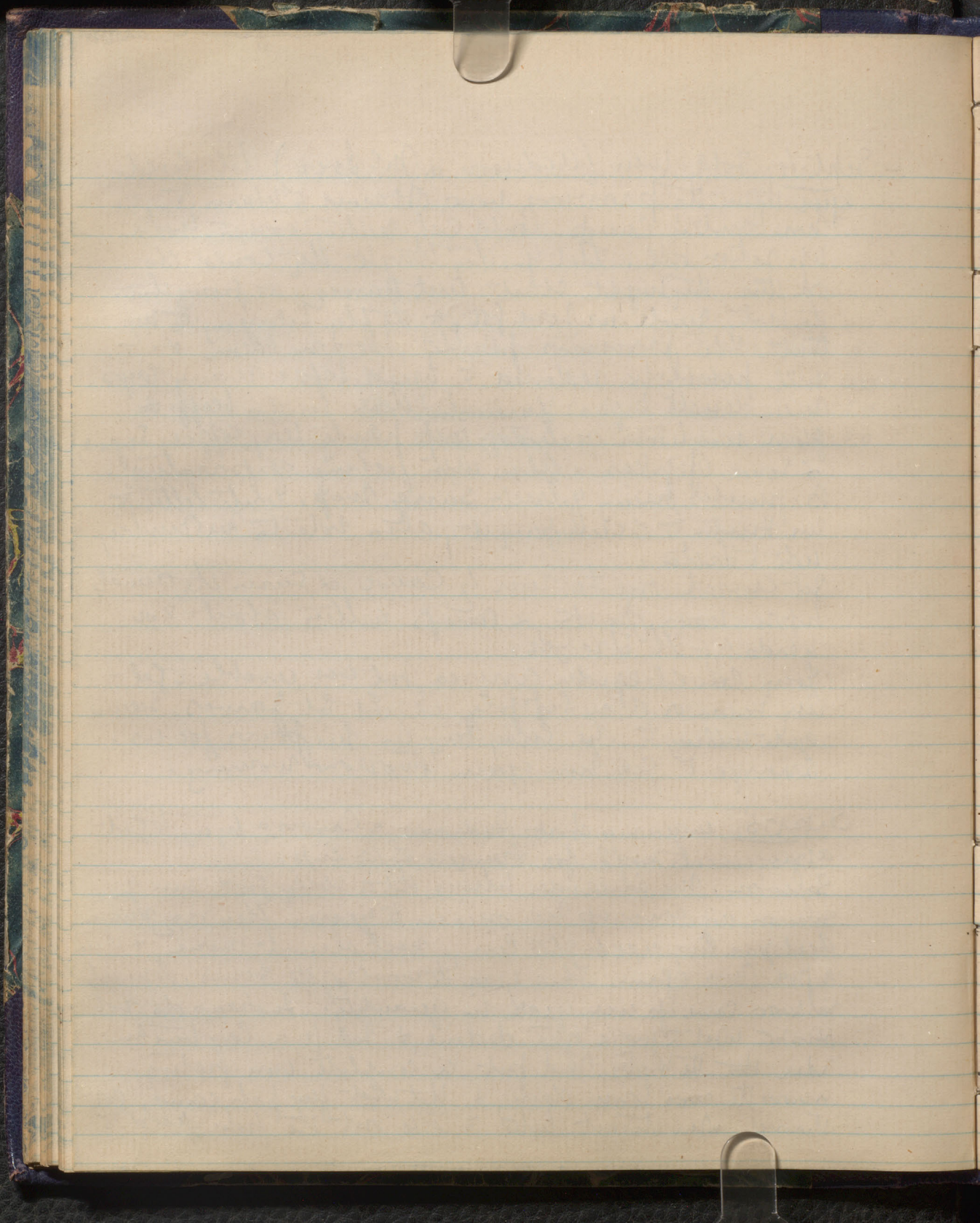
Sept. 4. Told men (Anderson & McIver) that could give them the provisions now obtained to return to Mr Hunter's Camp. Could get nothing more to make up ration bill. That if they thought they could do on this they might start next harvest, we found them the best men we have got, & the fly belonging to my tent. The provisions plenty, but no bacon & will probably be reduced to bread before many days. Men decide to go. Furnish them bread, beef & flour mentioned yesterday with plenty tea, coffee, sugar, & some apples. Also with fueling apparatus. B. prints tracing of track - Same map. Write letter to Mr Hunter to accompany it, also note to Mr Currier, note to Foster.

Set crossed over the river by canoe & sure to arrive before noon, pack & camp within about 200 yards of St. Fray's.

Even Mr Alexander arrives but was unable to get any flour or other supply at St. James. Seems quite willing to do everything in his power for us. Arrange to see him again tomorrow morning.

Sept. 5. enquiring about Indians & Canoes & trying to get arrangements made for Francois Lake Trip.

Selmon. Mr Alexander believes that a really good run of Selmon or comes up here once in 5 years. Then very numerous next year less, next still less, next almost none, & then a fine run again. This year the worst of the series. Former Selmon came up every year in quantity. Indians do not know what to make of the decline, & had for a long time an idea that the whites had put a complete iron grating across the river lower down, & that what few fish came got through when the net lifted to take out the fish, used to



importance H.B. people & to get this barrier taken away, if only
for one day in the week. The salmon coming up here are a special
variety about 2 feet long. They run up into Francois Lake, but
not farther S on the Ne-cla-ta. land. Has been seen also
as far north as the upper waters of the Jefferson R. & of Bear Lake!
(See Trutch's map) This must be about their farthest. A few
large salmon also come up, but these proceed up the Ne-cla-ta
though probably not above the Caribou rapids.

H. Connally's traps on ~~east~~ Bear Lake, is still extant &
there is some sort of communication between it & a post lately
established on the S bank of the Finlay R. Also communication
to better place by McLeod's & Peace R. "Mr. Donald's oil spring"
of Trutch's map is a curious affair. Said to be a circular
mound of yellow material (probably travertine) about 6' high,
with a basin like hollow in the centre, in which many bones, feathers
& of birds & small animals such as squirrels. The Indians
say birds fly along over the place a moment & then fall
in dead. Mr. A. climbed on top & poked it up with a stick
& says whether from imagination or not began to feel giddy.
(Probably none of Carbonic Acid) No oil seen, only ferny
skins on surrounding swamp water. Near Bear Lake, from description
probably heretic formation.

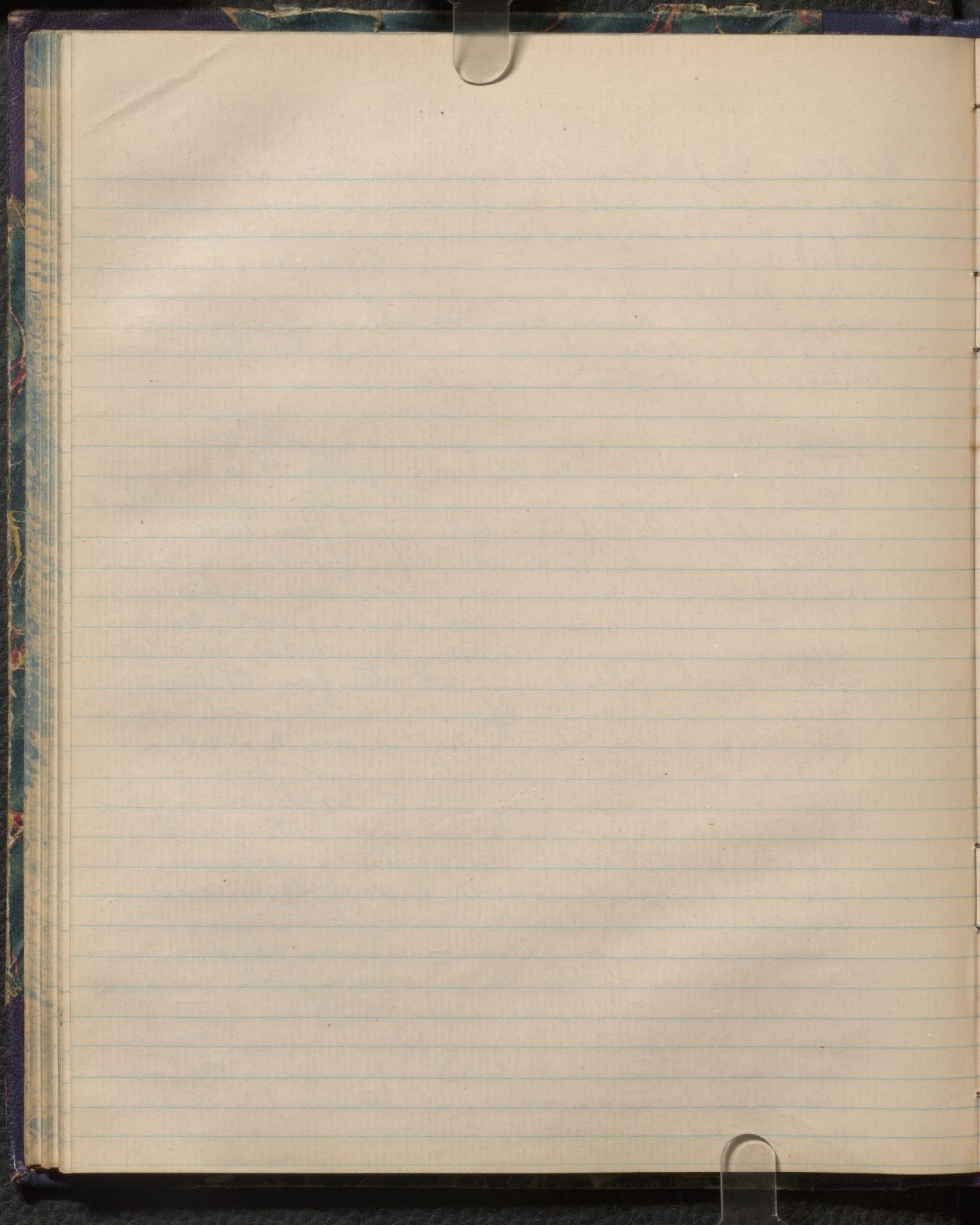
H. B. B. supplied chiefly by the Skeena R. Spring & Autumn
the Coast Indians bring stuff up in Canoes, & then carry it
across portage to head of Behne Lake. Could get Indians at
Stewart L. to head of Lake. There get other Indians to H. B. B.
on head of lake, & if connection possible with Coast Indian
canon, very easily get down to Skeena R. old Telegraph
trail as far as Skeena crossing used in driving cattle to
Cassara & probably quite good.

Formerly H.B. Co grew wheat, barley, & besides potatoes turnips
beets. The latter three still cultivated & successful,
though potatoe crops often killed by summer frosts, the same

Sept. 7. Paddle \$1

localities. The place where H.B. now raise potatoes however, has
so far been free from frost. Mr. G. claims the seasons are
changing within the last 2 or 3 years. Formerly much rain in the
winter & mild weather, last two winters cold & severe throughout.
Summer frosts formerly unknown, now common. Snow
average on level about 2 1/2 to 3 feet at close of winter.
Horses & other cattle not specially cared about are allowed to
winter out, & get through very well.

Sept. 6. Making arrangements for departure, with regard to
stores, Indian etc. Mr. Alexander supplies all the tea
flour, beef, potatoes, sugar, a little butter, coffee, molasses
& about 15 lbs of bacon. Take plenty flour, tea & sugar
for trip, as much beef as will keep. Get Coan of a net,
& take tackle & ammunition, hoping when beef runs
start to supply ourselves with fish or game. Mr. G.
allows me purchase of returning any extra stores not
used, & to supply him with other from CRPS if
afterward convenient. What not returned in either way
to be settled for on return. Walked over to Indian
village at outlet of Fraser Lake, about 1 3/4 m from
port. Bought some very cheap Supplement Supplies.
Indians have a few fair log houses & a little church
ruined on the general plan of that at St. George.
Many of Indians now scattered about doing service -
travellers, which are usually abundant this year. The
juice is made as follows - Berries boiled or
parboiled in kettles, or in a large bark cauldron
heated by stones. Juice which runs from them
carefully collected. Berries spread out on frames
made of thin wood, split up in pieces to about
the size of plates & fixed with bark lashings to form
a close fitting of parallel strips. These frames



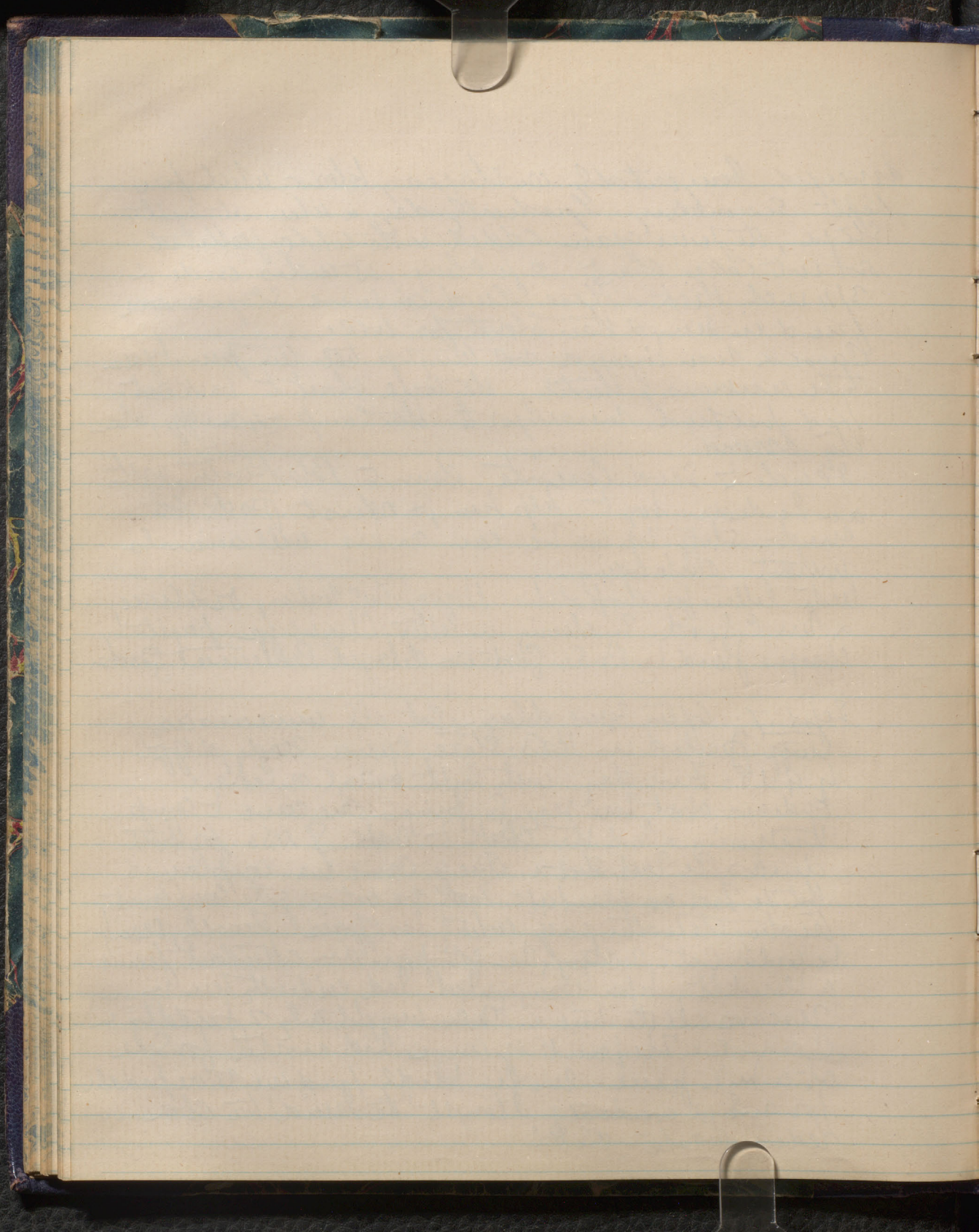
arranged buoyantly on slopes, below which fire
kept burning. Gradually dry, & when at right
stage, the fence again added & the whole flattened
out into cakes about 2 feet long, 15 inches wide &
3/4 inch thick. These dried on same slopes over
fire & in sun, & then stored for use.

Canoe & men injured not being up till ten per. began
to be anxious, thinking they were about to bark out.
Had just sent messenger to their camp - 4 m. off, when
they arrived.

Send to Sevd Cosinta down to Blackwater, with
an Indian boy to help him, & request Jack to
send stuff up as he can on his well animals
without overloading.

Write letters for dispatch. Have Mr Muller, Dr Science,
& Mr C. Good enclosing in letter Cheque for freight
charges paid by B. C. Govt. on delayed Canteen goods.

Sept. 7. After some delay, get all unnecessary
stuff packed in H.B. Store canoe ready & off
by 9.15. Fine day with light breeze on lake.
Indians about here very suspicious. One came to camp
this morning & had the clerk to ask \$1.50 for three
ducks he had shot. One of canoe was complained
that he had no blanket. Took no notice of the complaint
till they the water as if entering his affair. Finally seeing
he could get nothing, he got from an attendant friend
a blanket, before leaving, which had evidently been in
reserve all the time. Men bought only 2 saddles in
canoe. The point of course had another for sale
at a high price. Mr C. Pugh found one more paddle
for me, & eventually I bought "the friends" too at a
reduced rate. R.E.G.



Camped as I judge about half way up the Stettin R
between the Fraser & Francis or tie-to-ben Ket.
A neat looking Indian village of 4 log houses, besides
various outbuildings & shanties & a church, just
within the mouth of the river on the S. side. One saw a
rook who had been with me on the Columbia & returned when he left
Francis Lake. Has been gone some time from latter place. Stays
occasionally across Fraser Lake & spent part of afternoon
poking up the rapid & turbulent Stettin.

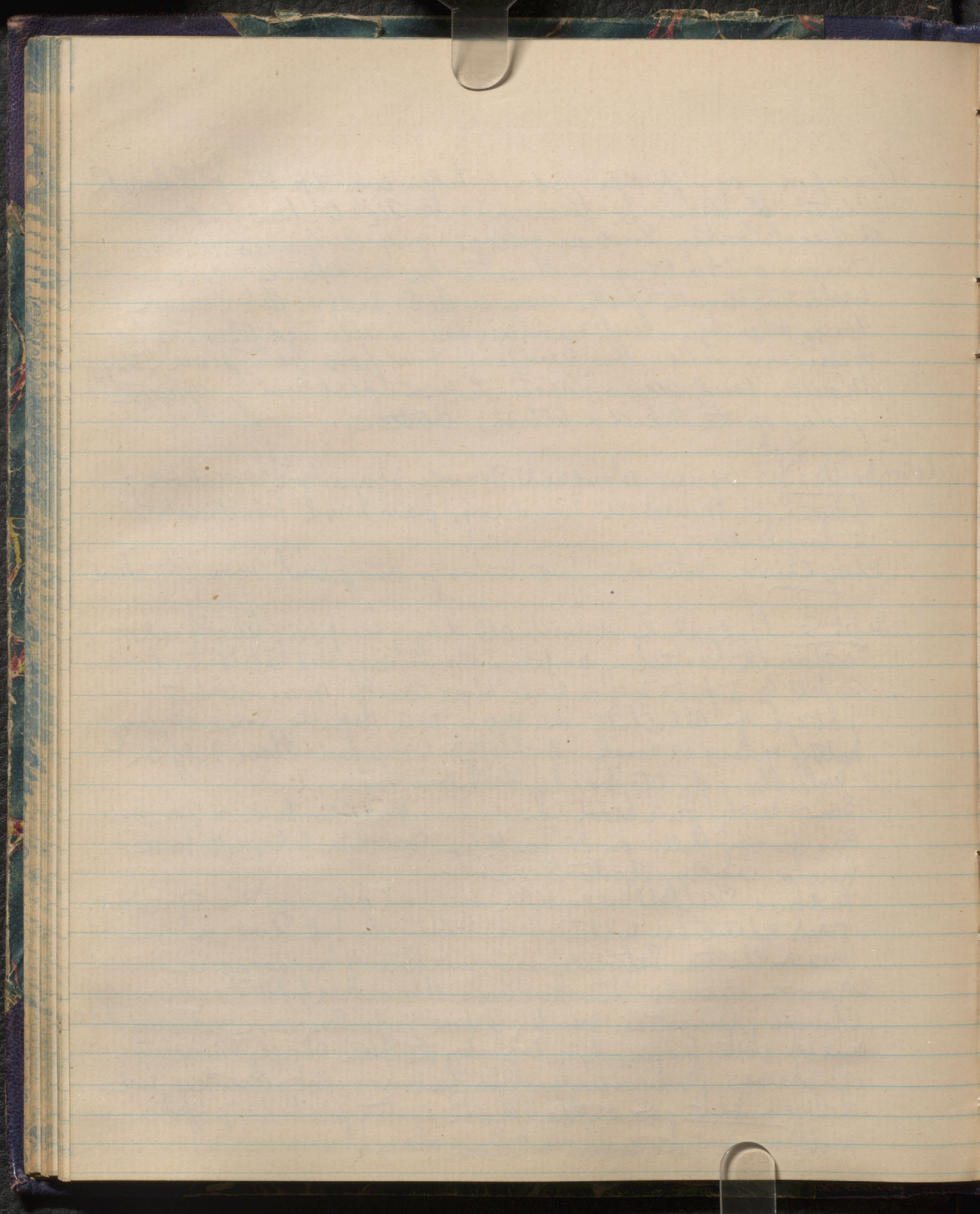
Vegetation Douglas fir again abundant round shores of Fraser Lake,
though not thinned in wandering from lower Blackwater
to this place.
Chickadee noticed a few holes of this kind near Ft. Fraser.

Sept 8. Nearly a hot work all day, excepting time spent
at camp, making way slowly up the Stettin.
a fall of 5 feet half a mile above camp necessitating
portage of all stuff & many led rapids, some requiring
portage of less or more of stuff. Camped about half a
mile along the N. shore of Francis Lake.

Saw many fine trout in river, shot a duck & grouse.
Fine fuzzy shells on N. bank of river near lake, with half
penn & in dry spots S. side.

Indians skiffed & worked well at poleing. One spent
part of time in water with nothing on but shirt &
bread cloth. Extraordinary mixture of languages in
common use by the Indians obtained at Ft. Fraser.

Chinook, Comanche, French, & their respective languages indiscriminately
mixed with fragments of English, the latter chiefly consisting
of phrases now here perhaps but was not elsewhere such
as you bet, & oaths of all sorts, picked up from
whites. a fine warm & calm day.



Sept 9. Off early & coasting all day along the N Shore of Trauca's Lake. Clear sky & warm sun, with water as smooth almost as glass. Pretty little flats & points fringed with clear stony beach & alder, & covered with poplar, with undergrowth of jow-rice, *Chelidonium*. Steep banks in places beautifully strewed with just bits of *Artemisia* opening the shrubs & *Fraxinus* Berks. Keep track survey to locate observations, & measure rocks at all points, & frequently at intermediate places.

Get from my Indians (Whose country is Stony Creek) the names of several constellations &:-

Great bear called Yah-ta meaning old man.

Corona borealis " Eu-nov-tse-zil meaning Regally House
(Chippewas call Sweeting's booth)

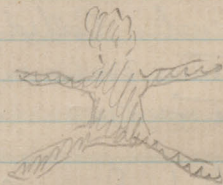
Group of 4 small stars just left eye. 3 prominent ones of Aquila called Ta-tsi meaning The ducks.

Milky way called Ya-ka-lsool-kei meaning The Snow-shoe
back (Chippewas call the water's road) ~~the~~

Aurora Borealis called Ni-ha-pa-tun-ut meaning as far as I can make out, - the fire or light coming immediately before the snow.

Pleides called Sum-ni-tan-li meaning Cariboo

Sept 10. Coasting along N Shore of Lake with fine weather & calm water. Beautiful views changing rapidly as we round point after point. Surprise an Indian family in their camp at the border of the lake. Engaged in drying service berries, & present me with a small sample of the fruit, which duly acknowledged by a small return of



lotacos. Seen fat & well fed between bones, fish, & kars.
One gets better must have been killed as jaws hang up
still fresh. My Indians bore all sorts of greens & exchange
& at least can hardly tear them away. See growing on the

24. Shore a Juniper which attains the dimensions of a small
tree, having a trunk round 14 inches diameter, with rosy bark
like the Cedar. Height not great about 20'.

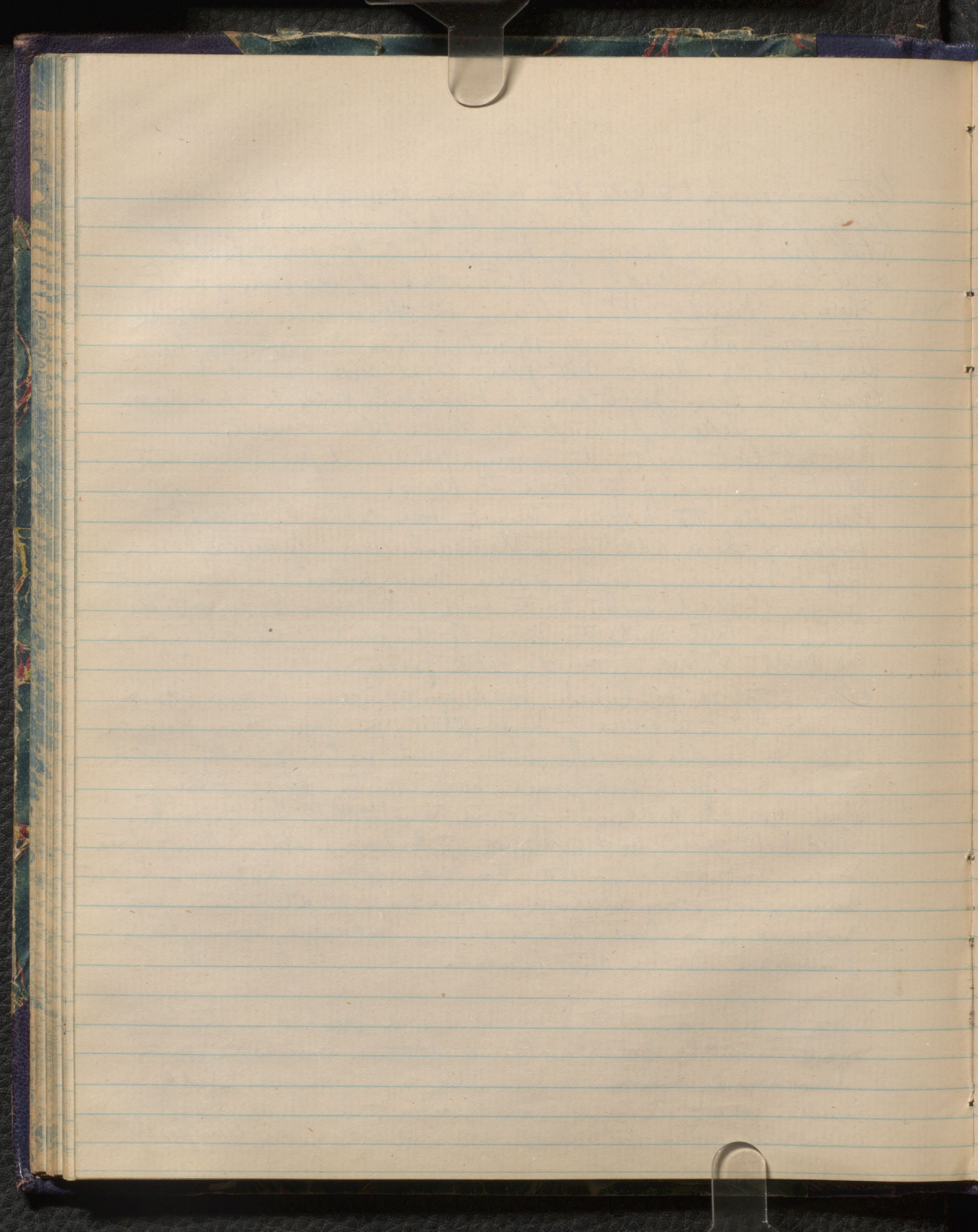
Camp on a low point with a beautiful outlook up & down
the lake. Take a photo, looking down before sunset.

Net set last night, this morning yielded 1 fine Silver Trout
about 3 pounds, & 5 large Suckers.

Being Sunday the Indians seem to have extra devotion to
perform & in addition to the usual evening prayer, have a
sort of humming choral service morning & evening. When a party
prayers & kneel together on the beach or wherever convenient. The
bishop has lately made the road of this part of the County, & has
no doubt stirred up much extra piety.

When stopped for lunch, found an old canoe drawn up, &
near it tied to a piece of bark string & depending from a
pole, a bundle of weeds, about 9 inches long, neatly folded
together, & a piece of spruce bark, on the inner side of
which roughly drawn a figure somewhat like that opposite.
Could not quite understand the Indians explanation of the
signs, but appears that the Indian owning the canoe left it
here, & not long returned, & been seen for a long time is
supposed to be dead. These signs put upon some of his
friends to make this known.

Sept. 11. Following M shore all day & camped in the covey
in the middle of the low ground at the head of the lake, on a
low sandy beach. A fine day & the lake beautiful
calm with the exception of about one furlong in the
morning. Found that neither you Indians have been further



on the lake than Noo-cho Island (= Bej Island) &
consequently know nothing about it.

Caught a fine salmon trout, about 8 lbs, with the spoon, &
this morn. two ducks shot by one of the Indians. At dusk supper
and got to lake a straggled flock of Wassels found with many
ducks, geese, cranes & - frequenting it.

Saw a large bear this morn. on a hillside rising from the
water. The Indians instantly landed & went after him, but
he was too quick & did not let himself be seen again.

Should much like to get on Na-din-a Mt. beyond the head of
the lake, but Indians do not know whether any trail goes
towards it, or whether the little river entering the lake is navigable.

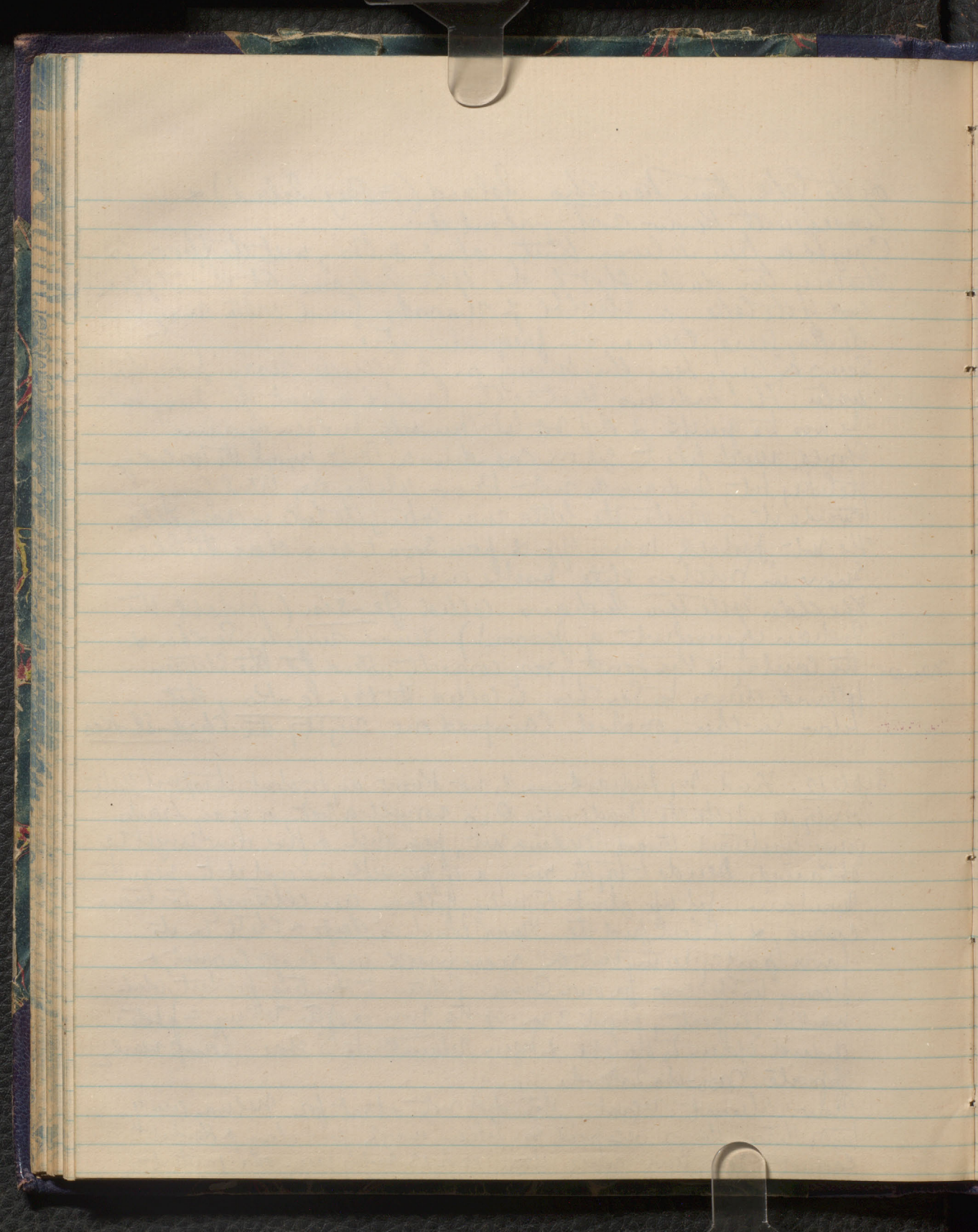
The mt. probably 10 m. up & from 3000 to 4000 above the lake.
Snow in patches still visible on it.

The elder of the two Indians called Je-sin (probably the
Indian equivalent of Jason!) drew a map of En-chen &
the country to the south, very correctly. Found that the stream
followed down to En-chen is called the Kes-le-Ko, that
below En-chen, on which camped one night, the Ched-il-Kes

names.

Sept. 12. Found my Indian friends do not know anything about the part of the
country, or whether the Nade-wa-ke R. is navigable or not, or if any trails
go westward toward Nadina Mt., from which a fine bear might be
obtained. Decide to try the river, & if possible ascend it to reach the
mountain. Set up about 5 miles following an extremely tortuous
course, & at last find the "bar" which is deep & still in its
lower part, turning into a mere brook with swift current, &
becoming too shallow for our canoe. Return to Hunter's point, which
marked the part, about 3 m. up the river, & after taking a photo,
descend again to the lake & begin return on its S. shore. Camp nearly
opposite Noo-cho Island.

Now almost regret that did not start for Nadina even if
two or three days occupied so. Taking much food along & blankets.
Cannot have been more than 12 or 13 miles from our farthest

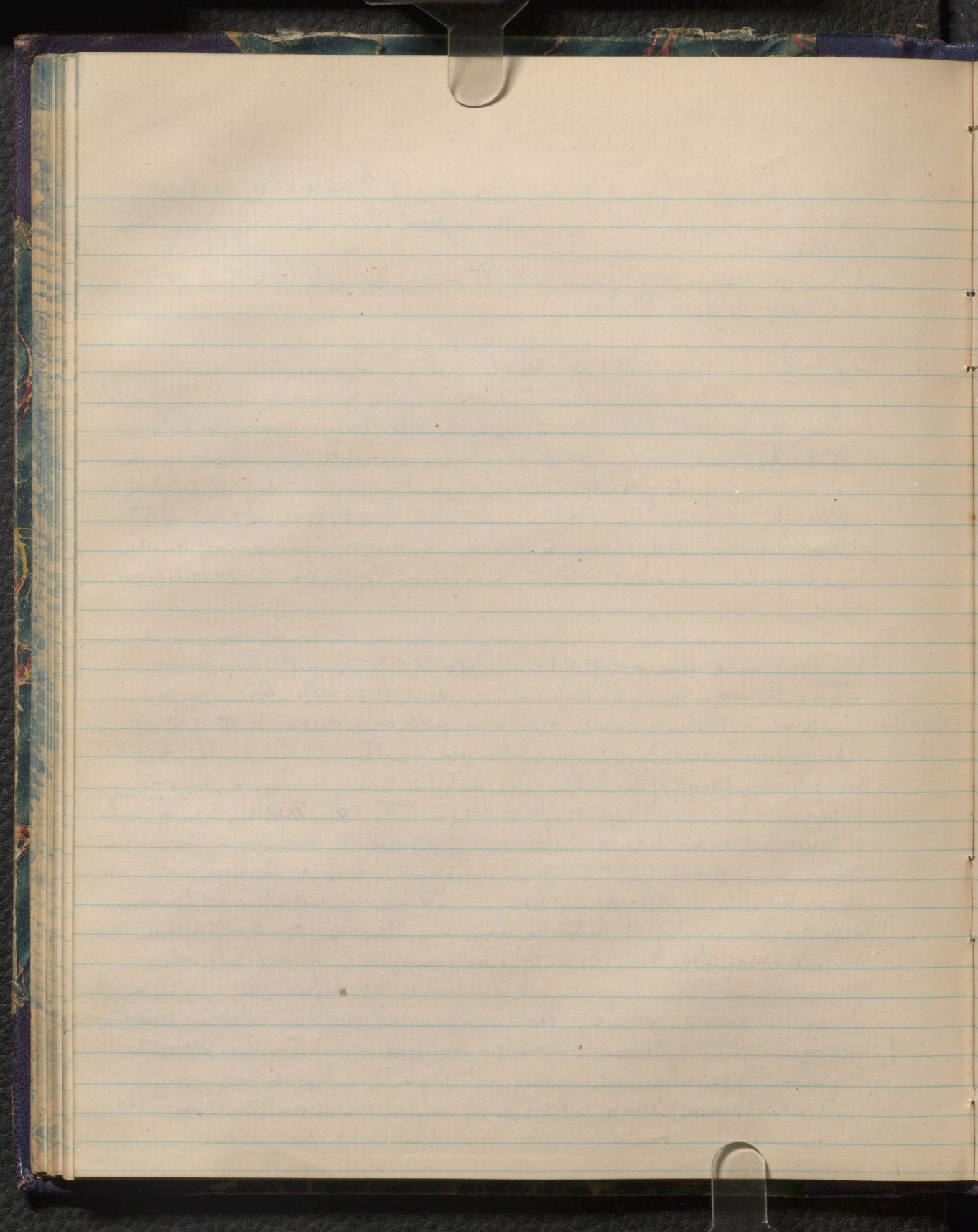


Rocks from appearance, & depth on base of nodules, no doubt
older to come, but one might form a good idea yet partly from this
height.

a fine & warm day, with a little breeze from the westward after noon,
but now almost calm.

Sept. 13. Coasting along S. shore continuing examination & measuring
a line with micrometer to fix certain points. When ^{near} opposite
Ces near we stop for lunch & then run across the lake to
N. side, measuring back on here fixed before leaving, &
securing points for triangulation to correct track survey.
Camp at base of Mt, intending to ascend it in the
morning. Day fine & calm & not oppressively warm
Mt yielded but one trout, & a few Suckers, last night.

Sept. 14. Started immediately after breakfast with B. & the two Indians to
ascend Ches-nun Mt, which found to be about 800 high. Forced our way
Vegetation through dense thickets of poplar, with open patches & undergrowth grass
Sphagnum, Hieracium & tangled plain pine; & then slowly climbed up the
steep grassy front of the hill, where patches of Andromeda & Choke-cherry
abundant. When about 2/3 up Indians noticed a trail, saw a bear
at some distance below. Je-son walks down the mountain again with
a gun, & we wait above to see what success. Bear however not again
seen. Must be very abundant here, as this same place where we saw a
large one on way up the lake, & Indians saw a find at another early
in the morning. From summit a very fine view, the long river like lake
running almost to the horizon in both directions. Must fine flat fertile &
partly open land on both sides alike. Occupied all morning sketching & taking
bearings. After lunch crossed the lake & continued along S. shore till 5:30
Day rather breezy, & barometer falling, but continued calm & fair.
Caught but 3 trout, just before camping, a fine salmon trout of 10 lbs



& a large ordinary trout of about 4 1/2 or 5 lbs, both in excellent condition.

Indians tell me with regard to the Island No. 2. (in name see track Survey) that a story firmly believed - that a winter in the slope of a granite peak of some kind inhabits its vicinity, which is in the habit of swallowing any top-daring explorer - as I understand it - Cause & all!

Poplars (Aspens) begin to show yellow tints in some exposed situations.

Sept. 15. Morning rather windy, & with low & falling barometer, afraid that travelling today might be interfered with. No weather however to stop us, & now near calm. We resumed a new base, connected as well as could with points of old, & continued Survey & examination of about S. side of lake. Surf of the stream's junction still better in on head with dull sound.

Sept. 16. Continue along S. shore of lake, carrying on old points, & fixing a new base. Wind rather much at times, but only once in a squall obliged to make time for shore, with some water in the canoe. Lost about half an hour on this occasion. Several slight showers during P.M. Trailing spoon-bait - hooked a very large Salmon Trout, about 15 or 20 lbs. Saw him cautiously in toward canoe & saw his grey-green back & large fins through the water for an instant, then Charles making an effort to stab him with the knife, he made a great struggle & went off spoon-bait & all to our great regret, as we had nothing for dinner. Camped early & got the net set out. Foliage of poplars now begin sensibly to become yellow in many places. Foliage generally about this late much more varied than usual. Spruce (probably Engelmann's) abundant also a Douglasii especially on mountains. Spruce with large apert purple cone - rare. *Pentstemon* sparingly. Juniper. White & black birch, aspen, balsam,

Francis L.

Sea-to-bum-keet = long, or far away, like

Alders & willows attain a tree like growth on low points.
Awe-lambers in some places 12 feet high. Choke cherries & d-
in undergrowth. Also also a small leaved bushy maple,
& large thickets of Ribes nigrum heavy with berries.

Level greater & state of lake at various seasons, Highest water
marks on rocks 4 feet above present stage. Various other
lines below this. Water last spring must have been nearly or
quite up to highest mark by which water shown me by
Indian Charley, showing water level when he was here fishing,
"after the leaves were out". Confirmed also by very abundant
deposit of pollen of conifers with sticks of wood 4 feet above
present line (June?) Indians show with me, getting
forward, till I have told me that this lake exceptional in its
winter behavior. The lake remains unfrozen long after the
snow covers the surrounding country, (As I understand it)
in some mild winters does not freeze at all, severe all
however ice forms, which they remain only a short time later in
the winter & then "lake si-a warm-illike" goes away. In
severe winters remains 4 months but winter for always
early. Many other lakes behaving in the same way, known to
these Indians - Na-to-bun-kut or Babine Lake. On Fraser
L. Choke lake & ice always remains 5 months.
Water high in the early summer.

Learn some additional particulars with regard to the
monster inhabiting this lake, called Klugus-cho or the big
Snake, & said to have a head a yard or more across.
Lies in the mud at the bottom of the lake, or down in the earth
below it, I cannot tell which & occasionally comes forth in
search of food. Generally pursues fish, & when its belly full
retires below & sleeps. Indians may pass two or three in
canoes thru while it is in this state, & never see it. If

Can this story get grizzly bear's daughter bore
anything to do with the Indian custom by which
girls let you warm up age (as was named?) bore to
drink always through a hollow bone, or a
drunk drove it from a dish, or the lake?

This story more authentic probably as a part of the adventures of the hero Ho-tas
Told thus - Ho-tas it was who undertook to get the water. The grizzly bear
had a daughter & Ho-tas proceeded in this way. Luring himself into a trap like
that of a pine or spruce he threw himself into the forested water. Soon the
grizzly bear's daughter came to drink & as she drank the little leaf floated
up to her mouth. She pushed it away & drank again, but always the little
leaf returned & at last she swallowed it. Very soon she conceived & shortly
after bore a male child, who grew up very fast. This boy - in reality Ho-tas -
constantly cried for the water, till at last the old bear said "let him come
to play with & perhaps that will keep him quiet" as soon as he set it he
ran off - with the result stated opposite - the grizzly bear pursuing him.

The method of obtaining fire also told differently & probably better, as
follows. From the property of the same bear, & all the animals wanted
to get it. The old grizzly set guarding it, & just one animal &
then another rushed through the fire & attempted to carry some off
on its tail. All failed - till at last the young Caribou - the least
the bear relinquishing it

however it is hungry & fears Indians passing, it rushes out, & making a great commotion in the water appears. The Indians, way land & rush away into the woods, but a sort of fascination are impelled back again! They may run away this several times, but always return & are finally caught at the gaping mouth of the monster, who they throw down in the air several times & finally catching them as they descend head-first, swallows them.

A somewhat similar monster called Pe-cho or the great Salmon Trout, is said to live in Chastatta L. yete-wap, to live on fish, & is reared in the same way by an occasional Indian, but during the additional period of from time to time breaking up the ice in the lake in winter by his violent movements. This breaking up of the ice Je-son assures me he has seen.

How water fire & daylight obtained by ancient men. Very long ago men lived in the woods without daylight, water, or fire. or yete had any water it was a very little caught in birch bark spread out when it rained. All the water belonged to a "grizzly bear" (Grizzly bear I think) who kept it inside him in a little kettle. Men wanted water very much, & at last one bolder than the rest, though still very much afraid, undertook to steal it while the bear slept. Creeping up, he secured the prize & rushing away with it, here a little spilled out & there a little lilted all but the kettle was empty, but where the water had fallen lakes & rivers remained. Still men wanted fire, & at last catching a Silver fox they split up some wood very fine & attached it to his tail, & then induced him to go in search of fire for them. Fire, with water & daylight, were all the property of the said great bear. The fox crept up & running through the bears fire carried away a flame on the wood tied to his tail. Yet daylight was wanting, & again the fox was the messenger. This time he seems to have been unable to steal the desired object.

active & quick animal in the country — tried & succeeded. Of her own
volty pursued by the bear who was almost on the point of catching him
when he reached the edge of a lake, where a musk rat was swimming.
Then the rat said "here my brother, give me the fire" so he gave it — &
the rat swam away with it, but the bear went to the water. The rat
dived & coming up on the other bank took the fire under his arm &
applied it to the woods & timber till all was in a blaze. Then the
Indians got fire & have never lost it since.

placing himself not far from the bear, he seems to have continued
supporting the bear, till at last he became angry, said "here take it!" &
threw the daylight (or sun) at him, giving light to the earth for
the first time.

The Indians then proceeded to relate "Leprales" stories which they fully
believe of course, & seem to think must be at least equally interesting
to me as that above given. The deluge & the Creation of man, followed
in succession. Followed through the forest & then the Indian wind, &
finally told in a mode far from here sounded equally credible &
observed with the others. Charley got quite excited over the Creation, going
through the form of moulding clay into the shape of man, & then blowing on it
to signify giving the breath of life, then relating the Creation of woman, & the
happy condition of the primeval pair on a "Skookum Ranch"
(= Eden) with plenty of potatoes, turnips, carrots &c! Finally, one tree
with apples which was forbidden to eat. Adding to the bible story, the
fact that the one Adam tried to eat stuck in his throat, forming the
lump (Adam's apple) still clearly to be seen there!

Meteor, very bright, seen this evening about 8.20 P.M. First saw
broad bright bluish reflection on the lake like that cast by the moon,
but knowing the moon should not rise so early, caught myself
wondering how it was, when the meteor appeared below horizontally
tree in front. Bright blue-white light about equal as I judge to
twice that of Venus at present. Tail or beam of no great length following
behind, & several appearances as yet large star from signal rocket.
Disappeared below horizon about falling at an
angle of about 53° from horizontal, from the -

Sept. 17. Sunday. Had planned to take photos looking up & down
the lake this morning, then examine the few miles remaining to
the end, & camp for remainder of day, ascending some
prominent hill of opportunity offered. Moon, however dropping
rain, dull & disagreeing, with appearance of wood. Woodcock

Notson bar ds. 6.10 Pm Rain beginning, wind falling
6.40 Rain
7.30 Rain, calm
8.00 " "
8.40 "
9.00 Rain " cleared" . calm
9.30 " " "

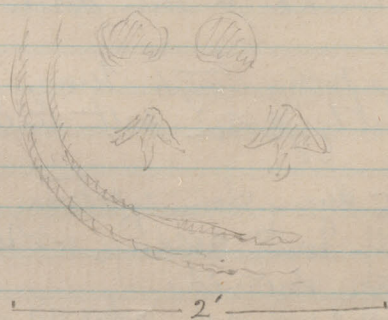
began to blow hard from the east, raising a heavy sea, & continued so all day. About 5:30 pm. rain commenced & the wind moderated. occupied writing up notes & reading. For some time very uncomfortable from wind & leaks & spayings from fire, got back screen put up however, & put a stop to the trouble.

Sept. 18. Heavy storm of wind from the westward, during the night & early morning. Colined down screen etc. after breakfast, & able to get off. Landward along S. shore, but find it hard work in increasing wind to weather Point (E. 2.) Run into great east bay & wind it, but unable owing to increasing sea & wind to work up on the other side to mouth of river. Run canoe ashore & wait patiently for amendment. Storm slightly abated by 2:30. Indians propose to run the canoe & baggage down to the river themselves, while we walk across overland. assent to arrangement & get all things packed in middle of canoe & covered with tarpaulin. Reach the river mouth after a rather fatiguing scramble of 30 minutes through tall epiphytes, ferns, peaches & other hard forest. Find the canoe before us. Take angles to two level fixed points, closing survey of lake, & run down river to first portage.

Some try fishing but unsuccessful fully, though many fish nibbling all about lake. one duck shot by Je son with breed & 6 an- Stutson our supper.

Very remarkable low barometer during storm yesterday. In addition to usual observations took half hourly readings as below, but not sure that actual lowest stage observed.

1:30 Pm. = 27.34	2 Pm. = 27.34.	2:30 = 27.33	3 Pm. = 27.31
3:30 = 27.28	4:0 Pm. = 27.275	4:30 = 27.275	
5 Pm. = 27.27	5:30 Pm. = 27.25.	6 Pm. = 27.25.	
6:40 Pm. = 27.25	7:30 Pm. = 27.26.	8 Pm. = 27.24	
8:30 Pm. = 27.23	9 Pm. = 27.24	9:30 Pm. = 27.225.	



Ycepok.

Sept. 19. Got put across river in Canoe, & then walked down on the south bank west of. The Indians bringing the Canoe down the rapids, light. Country much open & with poplar trees, very beautiful with Anthriscus twigs. Arrived at Indian village Ycepok Canoe, very much astonishing the natives by our unexpected appearance. Could not communicate with them, as none could speak either Chinook, French, or English. Got on the bank watching Canoe the centre of an admiring crowd, Darted in front of the "Great unwashed" on water pulled little girl away the children, all the rest decidedly plain. Many little patches of potatoes - turnips &c. near the village, & one man owns 3 Cows! The gardens do not show much signs of cultivation or care, & the turnips show tendency to become thick necks, though some gotten of good average size. Got off in Canoe at 11:30. Slept soon after on land, & occupied early in a pretty little island bay on the N. Shore of Fraser L., purged with rushes & water lilies. Rain & squalls during Run - being fine & calm, & apparently clearing

Sept. 20. Night calm & fine, some of the starting however shows of rain with squalls of wind began to blow up, making it very cold & uncomfortable. Made hot papers we could hardly once during day & felt dry & warm at a fire. Not satisfactory. Keeping track survey on Pulpy Paper & trying to examine rocks in the weather. Succeeded in a dry little rock in a volcanic conglomerate rock at the foot of a cliff. Indians pointed out several places along the shore quite like the Indian names attached. Two localities where chips have been made on the rocks of the antiquity Sawashes. Neither of them at all clear, nor apparently of any significance, but - Culture Wamook merely. One famous shows as opposite, red pigment on a whitish. Slain on the rock. Another place shows two very distinct cracks in the cliff - parallel joints - which runs a jawbreaking names meaning

Francis & Franck

something I really could not exactly find out what.

The hot-springs place however is a flat glaciated rock, sloping gradually up from the water, somewhat like a pavement. This is the lake Le-tinne-a-na-nas-tis, & here a story that very long ago an Indian passing by along the shore, saw a large man lying asleep on the rock, who when disturbed jumped up & plunged under the waters of the lake, & was seen no more.

On arriving at St. Fraser find that my packer is waiting down at the river, having arrived two days ago. Nothing known of Mr. Currie, Mr. Miller & party to N.W. of Telegraph Trail according to letter received from Hanswain. Found mail, with some letters & an announcement from Fetter that he is waiting me as a candidate for the Palaeontology dept. of Savoy, vacated by Billings' death.

Glaciation Glaciation clearly observed today for the first time in center of the two great lake basins (See notes for description). The marks evidently done by glacier moving down the basin of Fraser & under very considerable pressure, & forcing out through gaps at the sides in search of low country. Evidence shown by still occupying slopes of the rocks, smoothed & furrowed and an exposed surface & retaining wind of pre-glacial form (due to weathering along joints & plumes in several directions) & also by hollows in pavement, rounded on one side & smooth on the other like that seen in Lake of the woods. Not ice though perhaps intense in action did not last long here. Perhaps the limit of the Cordilleran glaciers when at their greatest extension (?) highly probable that they could have extended so far. No local cause seems capable of explaining formation of so considerable a glacier unless indeed descended from the hills about 600 above the lake, & overlooking it on S. side.

One feature with regard to Francis & Trorer Lakes deserves attention. viz. that both of them have fantastic or decorative wells at their lower ends, whereas the greater part of their

Sept. 20. Paid "Ludian Charley" \$ 21.00 (see receipt)

" Paid for son \$ 10.00 buy formula in part

Sept. 21. Paid Ludian \$ 1.00 for me of lavendering
stuff over river.

basins are excavated in volcanic rocks of the older or newer series
or by processes of glacial erosion might be maintained that there
were resistant structures caused the production of the basins. Further,
it is remarkable that both lakes while thus with Ford rocks at their
lower ends also have comparatively low level country in the same
vicinity, which much of their length between high hills.

Sept 21. Sent Johnson & Mr. Bormann down to Telegraph Crossing
of the lake to see about getting packs & animals across, thinking
it better to bring the whole to this place, where can store what
not required in the fort, & eventually move any surplus
stores as part payment for the boat from H.B. Packs
around about 1 P.M. Tough squally day.

Even held a very lengthy conversation with Johnson & his brother
Robert who propose buying a canoe in future. B. vice
Chentley resigned the distressed state of his disconsolate Post-
man preying on his mind. Mr. Alexander Reid went to
help me in the conference by statements to him being translated
into French by Johnson to his sergeant & by him turned into Indian.
Business returned through the same devious channel. Hardly
any wonder that much talking required to arrive at understanding.
Indians squatted round the open hearth in the ante room of
the H.B. establishment, work & dirty.

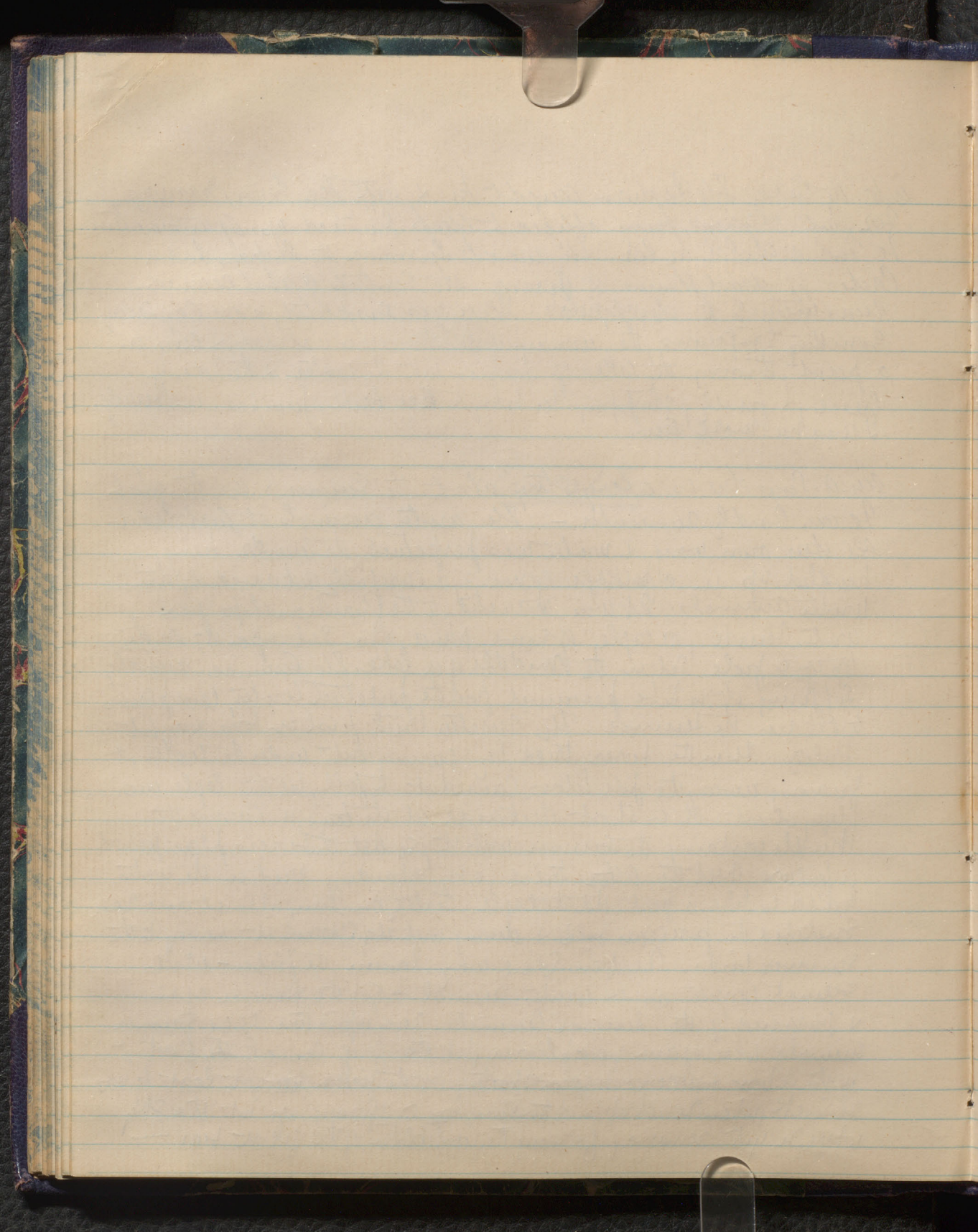
Mr. A. Latham today several stories related by the Indians, mostly however
in a rather fragmentary state, as he has not paid special attention
to them.

Story of a fish woman of some sort. Stuart L. Indians say that
very long ago an Indian crossing the lake on the ice saw a very
beautiful woman sitting upright on it, near a hole, arranging
her hair, which was green. The Indian by a guide woman
got between the woman & the hole & would not let her to it,
though she begged & prayed to be allowed to descend again.

A Cree story

into the lake. The Indian caught her & took her home, warning her, but always being obliged to keep her tied up. After some time he had a child by her. The next Summer the Indians had a Cache of dried berries & grease, the contents of which seemed mysteriously to disappear. They were suspected, & one day seeing something suspicious, the woman of the lake was watched & seen on a point, throwing the cakes of berries into the water, & the boxes of grease, & finally, stepping her baby to her back, jumped in herself. I was no more seen.

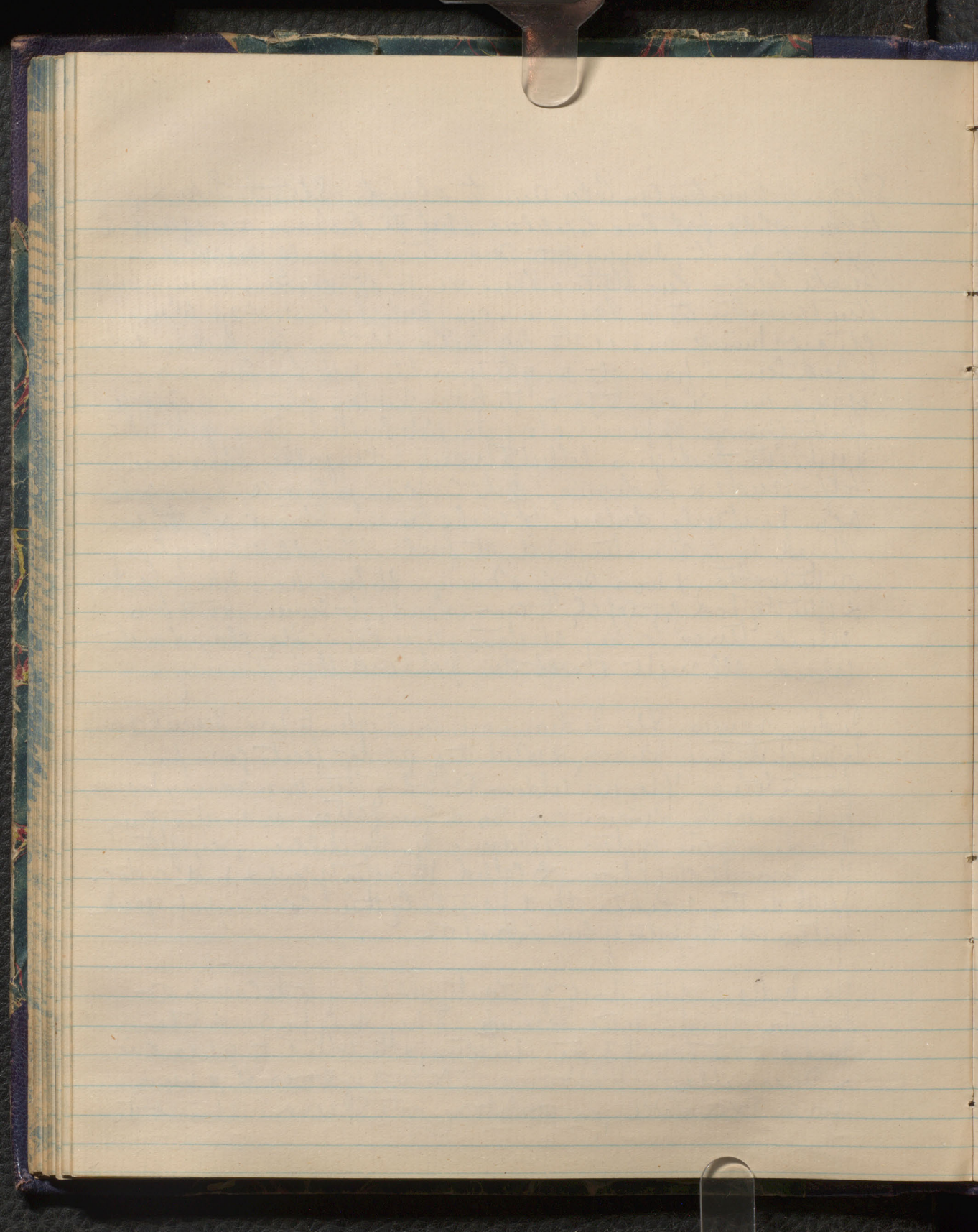
Mr. A. Says there is a long story about the Summer & winter which he can hardly remember - The winter animals at first had it all their own way & winter was perpetual, the Summer being bundled up in a package of moss & carefully guarded by the winter animals. It was entrusted to the Guardianship of a winter hawk, or eagle of some kind who sat upon it, on the top of a pole set in the middle of a lake. The Summer animals, suffering it is to be presumed from the perpetual winter, laid plans to obtain the Summer. The winter bird first in some way, but failed. Then the fishes tried, by swimming out under the water, & gnawing away the pole below caused it to fall, but the eagle was flying about at a short distance at the time & carried the bundle containing the Summer with it, so that the bearers planned a failure. Next the Otter tried, & by standing erect in the water looked so like a post that the eagle rested on him, when at once he snatched the precious ball & diving with it, carried it away to the Summer birds. Next in some way however, the fishes - which seem to count as a winter animal - got the Summer again & pursued by the Summer animals ran up a tree. The Summer animals were again disappointed, but the frog came to the front, & with a bow & arrows began shooting at the fishes till at last he was struck, when he dropped to Summer & sprang up into the sky where he yet remains, forming the constellation of the great bear -



Stories of Monsters in Lakes seem to abound. Stuart Lake & Bohne Lake both bore Locusts which the Indians are afraid to pass at night, saying that monsters, usually described as Snake like - live there. There are pretty modern stories about these monsters too. Two years ago, perhaps about 1826 when Stuart himself was at the lake called after him, An Indian declared he had seen, & fired at one of the monsters with his gun, & was afraid any more to go on the lake. Not long afterward a sort of frothy Grease appeared along the flat Southern Shore of the Lake, & of this the Indians collected many bales full. Three men, half-breds & Indians, of the Company's Service, some years ago positively declare that while crossing Stuart L, they were chased by a monster, which at first resembled a log, lying on the water, & was rough & hairy. Its head was like a Snake, & after they had got safely to an island, it swam to & fro several times looking at them, or for them. They stayed on the island all night & next day pursued their journey.

Indian names. The Indians are said often to have several names by which they are known & which they get at feasts given from time to time. They are seldom called by their own names, however, but generally known as So & So's father or water given, the name gone of their children. If no children, they often then for a dog chain, & called the father of such and such a dog. Little do they mention dead people by their names, but speak of them as the father of such and such a one.

The Indians of this part of the country all belong to the Carrier or Fortier division of the Finns. They may be said to be bounded to the south by the Chilcats, & to extend to Alexander & Dusselle. Northward to the end of St. & west for as Bear Lake, on tributary of the Skeena. Also at the



falls of the Skeena. North & East of these lie into the pass into the
Tucollies(?) & Beavers. The coast tribes seem to be increasing
more rapidly in proportion, & encroaching on these inland tribes, to the
North. A few years ago there were not way coast Indians at
Bear Lake, now it is almost in their possession, though they
do not go East of the river at its mouth. The carriers call these, &
all foreign tribes at-nas. There now in question are a
branch of the Chinookans of Skeena River.

The carriers are all divided up into Totems or great families.
Here (Bear Lake & all surrounding country) the great Totems are
the Partridge & the Frog. all of one Totem call themselves
related, & a man must not marry in his own totem.

The frog & partridges live together in the same villages, but
in different families. A frog man & partridge woman
being married, continue call of their own totem, but the children
follow the water, & are partridges. About the Falls of Skeena
the Beaver is the great totem. When a frog (e.g.) dies the
frog of the community go to give a feast, & a potlatch, several
of fine pieces of blanket &c. when no relation is expected.
If however shirts or whole clothes given, they are kept strict
remembrance of, & supposed to be repaid by another present
at the next feast given by the other totem. If about a year after
the death a second feast & potlatch is made, & a tomb
erected over the body. The next death may perhaps occur
among the partridges, when they will have the feast to make &c.
All these old customs however now rapidly going, the present
being forbidden feasts &c. Still however they seldom or
never marry one of their own totem. Once or twice however,
even before the advent of the priest. Such marriages were
known, & the Indians were much shocked, & would
have nothing to do with the iniquitous couple, considering
them, as they said, all the same as dogs.

ye - ter

above Costorum of which the Symplex very found.

It seems I did not get quite the correct version of the story about the
glacier movement a mile or two back on N Shore of lake. Asked an
old man about it, who however was able to speak Chinook or French,
but who afterwards told the story to one of the H.S. men, who gave me the
following. — This particular tells only part of a long series which attach
to a certain ancient Indian chief, medicine man & hero
generally, called Us-tas, — one of the Indians of Fraser Lake
(Na-tte) had a swan cap, or had been exceedingly a swan by which
he used to conceal himself & wading deep in the water approach the
swans & catch them by their feet below water, tying & securing them
Us-tas coming along saw the arrangement, but said "that is
nothing, can you catch only one swan, let me try" accordingly
he arranged himself in the swan cap, & tying a rope round his middle
entered the water & soon caught five swans, tying them all to
his girdle. Then he threw off the swan cap, & behold, the swans
frightened flew up in the air carrying Us-tas off with them
& travelling away to the sea (Ya-tas-bun-But) West Spring,
when the swans came back Us-tas returned too, the swans
carrying him as before; & just as he passed over the end of
Fraser Lake he bit through one of his knives & let the straps by
which the birds carried him. Down he fell on the rocks before
reformed too, which was then however only soft mud, deep below
the surface of which he sank. One of his friends, however, it
seems, rubbed the surface of the mud (which appears to have
hardened in some way) with grease, & going away, the liquid
came along, & pushing the grease, scraped away the mud
— working & smoothing it in the peculiar way it now
shows — till the face & eyes of Us-tas appeared. Then came
along a crow, & seeing his opportunity, picked out the eyes &
carried them off. Soon after Us-tas got up, & taking some furs from
a tree began walking away, knocking first against this, then against
that, in he could not see. Then all the Indians laughed & said
"Us-tas is blind at last, but Us-tas said "well, I know

an old woman whom he saw
but he said this is only one

I am not blind but
looking for something

(particular kind of some sort)

what I am about. Soon as he went along he heard some men
singing & working a great noise in the night, being in a large house.
He then said to himself what is this, & went up & into the house, peeped
the men what they were making so much noise about. They said we
are glad, for we have got a man's eyes. Then he said let me
look at one, & they gave one to him, then he held out this said
open & said let me look at the other. Then they both he peeped
them quickly into their places, & ran away as hard as he could, being
his sight perfectly again.

Knowing well enough, while the old man was trying to relate this story
to me, that he considered it a heritage of the most remote antiquity. I then
asked him if he had ever seen U-tas. He seemed quite shocked by
my ignorance, & vehemently exclaimed A-ta! A-ta!! A-ta!!!
(Long ago.) (A-ta-tun-ne the long ago or ancient people)

Sept. 22. Send to Send B, with Lelovet Johnny & the Indians of
the place up the he-cha-ko to examine the lower part of the river, &
communicate with Mr. McMiller about supplies & money to
pay men for trip to St. George. Also to Send him by way of
the he-cha-ko & all the information I can about it. They help to
be sent Coronta & the Indian boy he has had some time with him,
across of trail to Stuart Lake, connecting with the Selkirk line
of last summer, & perhaps through junction of some wells in here with
the Cade Creek formation. Occupied making arrangements accordingly,
writing to Mr. Mc. Cambie, & a note home. Observed with Mr. J. for
indication & taking it to pieces to oil & S-B. obtained somewhat
by this time, but got off at last at 3 P.M. got all packed &
slightest required put in H.B. store.

Nearly looked to death by Indians carry begging shot, powder, every-
thing & anything, & even though they did not get it hanging round my
fire & watching operations in the tent.
Day cold, with very heavy squalls of wind & a little rain & sleet.
Night very windy.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30 \\
 6 \\
 \hline
 24 \\
 2\frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 60
 \end{array}$$

Any ice has melted in Cote valley
 n of houses has cleared them out.

gl.

Several places?
 Part 2 lay Robinson
 under drift etc with large
 boulders & advance of
 glaciers during second drift
 of glaciers. Glaciers
 hanging on warm period

Hear that the Cambria Indians have just returned, that Mr. C. Weston
to see Hunter, & Mr. Mullen (?) & is now off again to Doonville.

Sept 23 by early but horses being changed far, not off till after
9 am. Took two pack mules & 3 riding animals. After a little trouble
found a place to cross the Fraser R. via, & march a distance of 4 P.M. on
what compared to most of trails, a very good one. Ascend gradually
but continuously, till attain a considerable elevation, then pass through
the Crest of the mountain by a narrow & rather remarkable valley, called
the Pate d'acier, & camp not far beyond it.

Day mostly a very cold, & recent sort of time, & during afternoon
flames of snow, being the ground thus very quite white, & the fir
trees quantity appearance. Now - 8 P.M. - Calm & Clear.

Sept. 24 - by before sunrise & off early, a camp entirely snow still on
the ground, & ice quarters of an inch thick on little pools. While moving
crossing a swampy skirt of the clearing camp, & caused some delay.
Traveled on till 1.20 when stopped at a lake surrounded by extensive
flat ground; partly for camp, & with excellent feed. Landed & fore
animals a chance to eat, they having been tied up all last night to
prevent their return. On the march again at 3 P.M. & camped at
6 P.M. on the shore of Stewart Lake, where the boat comes out, at
the mouth of a small stream. Some Indian houses, & one family
living here, the head man of some party as a visit, & when asked
the name said he was "watchman type" a little & office from
him by the priest. Clouding up gradually all day & now
trying to rain.

The bare white limestone mountains across the lake very remarkable
in appearance & different from anything seen this summer, probably
in several aspects by some peaks by Rockies.

wages paid by CRPs.

Carpenters \$80 per month
White packers with layabouts \$ 60.
Indian packers & assistant packers \$ 60
Ablemen & Indians and packers \$ 45

Paying Indian packers \$60 seems absurd as they do not
get such wages elsewhere. \$40 I believe paid by private
packers on the Wagon Road
wages at Kamloops

Carpenters & blacksmiths at Kamloops \$4 to 5 per day.
ordwy white farm assistants \$40 to 50 per month
Cheivawen ordwy labourers, coolies \$35 to 30
Indians \$35 to 40

Keep always included in engagement.

& lodging
Board of labouring men (full fare) \$ 20.00 per month

order
+ 15 part

Sept. 25. Rains all night, & morning still continues with very dark sky & cold wind. Decide not to start for Ft St James as cannot enter canoe woods at Lake Barrup with any comfort. Noon showed signs of clearing during p.m. only occasional showers. Reading, sketching, hills round lake etc.

Sept. 26. Started pretty early with the Indian find line here & Mr. Indian led, in canoe for Ft St James across the lake. Calm at first, but afterwards pretty rough, though not rough enough to be unpleasant. We in our cockpit lay out, what not only open to general objections of such craft, but unusually cramping, & quite lopsided in every particular. Distance of time a little over 6 hrs. Introduced myself to Mr. J. Hamilton, who welcomed me very kindly, though one of his children at present dangerously ill. Had a little second breakfast, & talk, & then under guidance of a Mr. Hall (clerk) for part of the way, went back to the road behind the fall-when mountain outcrop visible, & as I am told near the place where Mr. Schurpi last year got some interesting fossils. Made sketch with bearings of view from hill, the most surprising feature of which the account of nearly flat low country, well timbered & cultivated, but appearance of fertile soil, being done, generally wooded near banks of poplars, now turned bright yellow among the dark green conifers. Altogether a very lovely & extensive view. Spent several hours collecting, & finally swished back to fort about 4 P.M. loaded with specimens, among sticks a pretty good "stipitoid" ~~rock~~ stick of the limestone full of broken Crinoid remains, & in places charged with Fusulines proving the Carboniferous age of the Cade Creek Rocks. Miss Vetter kinder on the lake & Mr. Hamilton kindly pressing me to stay all night - allowed myself to be readily persuaded. Dined on delicious roast-beef, & spent evening in conversation with Mr. H., his brother, & Hall, & a young gentleman - Webster - now here from Bear or

Association
of Authors of Country

Cornwall Lake. For many interesting & important items, a note
then help sketched out a route by which in future years may
cover an immense block of country to the north, easily & cheaply
being for most part regular lines of travel, & H.B. conveyances.

From accounts, seems that northern part of Trutch's maps quite
wrong with regard to mountains. That the Armecca Mts are said
to be further N & perhaps also further E, in relation to the forks of
the river, than represented; they also appear to unite more or less
completely westward with other ranges, which practically seem to
block up the western end of the low country which the great lakes &
are in. Bear or Cornwall's L. instead of being in a comparatively low
country as the maps would indicate, lies in a deep narrow valley
in the midst of snow clad mountains, not free of snow
all summer. The range runs northward along W. side of Tache
& also becomes snow-clad near the north end of the lake. The trail
between Babine & Skeena Falls runs between high mountain
ranges, in a narrow valley. The Skeena itself, for at
least a part of its course is confined to a narrow gorge between
mountains comparable with that of the Fraser. Supposing the
continuation of the Coast Range southward, the depressed area
about the great lakes, & N of Ft. George is communicated freely
- without crossing any mountain lines - only eastward
through the Peace R. gap. A fact of great importance with
regard to drift phenomena, & possibly also with reference to
Cretaceous & Tertiary formations.

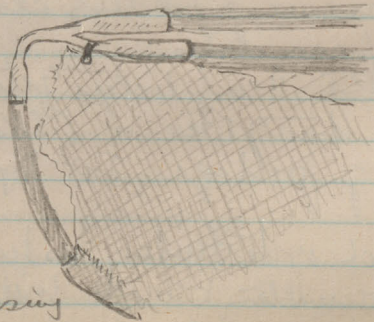
The passage between the head waters of the Skeena R. (running into the Fraser) & those of Bear L. (Skeena) are separated
by about 4000 yards of passage, not high ground.

At Port on the N. branch of the Furber, Lesken established this
summer by Mr. Hamilton, to trade with the Siccanie Indians.
He is told by the Indians that only about 1 foot of snow



Bent stick of
bone or horn

Casing



Side poles driven in

falls in the winter, & that it goes off very early.
Get some further facts about the encroachment of the Atavachs
(Coast Inds. Chusaycus) on the Pateurs & Siccamis. The
movement began only about 3 years ago, & is caused by the fact
that the Coast Indians are more numerous, & have claimed
more or less completely all their own hunting grounds. Their
center boundary may now be stated as run from the Forks of Skeena
to Faclad, Bear or Crowdy Lake, & thence northward & westward
probably nearly following the course of the N Skeena branches.
Both the Indians & Settlers know that the movement is
opposed to the latter, but the former too strong to care, & the latter
too weak to resist, things should it come to actual war the
Stick Indians in the woods, are more than a match for
any greater numbers of Coast Indians. Trouble between the
tribes, seems to be anticipated & there is some talk about the
matter.

Canoes Canoe Gary Mr. Hamilton has a small Canoe canoe, & advises
me to get a good large one (say 3 fellows) made if visiting the western
part of the country, would be very useful even in a peaking trip to be
able to navigate lakes or rivers "melt" with. The canoe simply made
short Canoes sewed together in the ordinary way, with a "casing" of the
bow & stern for a small hard bent stick, which may remain
permanently in place if desired. The seams are painted with boiled
oil, & the rest of the canoe may be oiled as if found necessary. The framing
is made in about an hour when required. Bows of stick (wood
less well made according to use for what designed at time) bent in
transversely, & below them thin flat split pieces stowed in. The whole
just as in a bark canoe. Forget whether side poles (chwarts) go in
casing or not. Remembered that should get light iron socket-
pieces made for bow & stern as approp.

The Mountain said to inhabit this lake, heard something more about here.
The geese said to have been picked up after the Indian fire

Sp. 27. Paid Indian for help to St. James &
back to camp \$ 3.00

of one of these creatures (see former account) captured. Said that
Indians brought canoe loads to Fort of rancid fat Seal as might
have come off an ell, & that brought women to make soap.

Two runs here on way down from Mureca, Men returned standing
Journal of fort. official ^{part} times moderately prosperous, with a
small number of men at work, no remarkable new discoveries.
Much in want of School at Stewart L. though as yet unable to
get one. Went here to H's children, three half-breeds 12, 20 or 20
could be got together. Also seem to need a Magistrate in this part
of the country, which the Centre for a large district, but much
neglected, especially in winter

Sept 27 Meant to make quite an early start, but many little
things in way. Breakfast early at 7 Am. Indian kitchen came taking
off at distance of the mission &c. Took a look at Garden at St-
in which Mr H. takes some pride. Cabbage, Cauliflowers, lettuce,
beets, Carrots, onions &c - grow early & well. Cabbages & Cauliflowers
not forced in spring but sometimes obtain very great size -
Cucumbers grown in frame. Barley & potatoes grown in some
quantity for use at fort. In Garden better than ordinary parts
(fully there one last night) Wallows, Myrsinette, Musculary-
aullium, Jertitocca & Sweet Peas in good condition.
Reached Camp at noon, lunch & off by 1:30 Pm. Travel fast, &
Camp on Wood-Lan Lake.

Fort St James probably stands good a sample of a H.B. post
as now extant, & the most important post in B. Columbia.

The buildings rather old & dilapidated arranged in square, including
a quadrangle, open behind, at a little distance the Indian village,
office, but a couple of desks & a table in one building, quarters for
them &c In main building, store, Mr H's residence, Kitchen
& common room or dining hall. The whole with rather dirty
neglected air. In the dining hall Indians, half-breeds &c

see Receipts

Sept 30. Indian store adv \$0.50

Advanced "John" \$5.00

" " \$15.00

Oct 1. from Gore
back \$18 in part
payment for flour
received (5 sacks)

Advanced Josiah for self & canoe \$30.00
Leony post \$20 due to this living country.

Paid Ben Alexander \$11.00 Cash

" " " \$42.92 by Cheque

\$53.92 by Ault's
acct for supplies.

→ from his acct this. Cash payments \$22.00

Payment in flour 30.00

\$52.00

Constantly lounging about, coming in through the open door & going out at discretion. Open up the room a kitchen, with a lame old french-Canadian who says he has been here 33 years, as cook, on account of pleasant warmth of fire these cold mornings. Kitchen seems to be the common lounging place of inmates of fort.

Sept 28. Up at grey dawn, knowing we had a long way to go - but unable to get fairly off the B's as "Frank" had taken it into his head to go back on the trail toward Stewart L, having revisited the other animals. Traveled on without stop till 5:30 P.M. when reached Ft. Fraser. The day fine, but rather warm about noon. Found no traces of Mr B. or party yet, though had expected them to arrive a day or two before us. Feel tired & have a headache from travelling so far in the sun, so retire early.

Sept 29. Wrote up back Scurry. Took two photographs of lake, & sketch of mountains with bearings from level of base line. About 3 P.M. Jason arrived with packet of letters & a bundle of papers from S. Durison. News that B. party had found a lizard skeleton some way up the river had gone to see it - sending back from a Penit in the canoe but keeping Johnny. Prepares to meet Jack train at Stony Cr. Canoe brings down a quantity of supplies from Ross, who with Mr Hunt is now nearly joined with the Indian River. There supposed to expect official supplies drawn by me from H.B. Co. Evening drawing news & getting a number of stories about the Indian River Mus-tas from half-breed through Mr Alexander's interpretation. A fine cloudy & nearly calm day. Quite warm during P.M.

Mr. A. tells me nearly all the Indian stories he can't locate about his Texas. There are a few other legends however about localities all over the country as Texas is localized & fitted to each place.

Story of two great beavers. The Indians here relate that formerly, very long ago of course - the Mc-Clas-R was dammed up some way below this by two enormous beavers. They point

Memo with regard to flour + stores at Fort Tracer

Flour obtained from Mr Alexander, (in all), & afterwards
returned 300 lbs.

Flour received from Mr Ross by canoe 600 lbs.

Bacon " " " " " " 197 lbs.

Bacon remaining from that brought up from Blackwater 28 lbs.

Took for trip 80 lbs bacon

Returned Mr. A. 15 lbs bacon

Leaving 130 lbs, of which all but 28 lbs "Haywards bacon"

paid Charley \$2.00 in bacon for
trip to Stony Creek reducing the quantity in store to 102 lbs

Total flour in store 937 lbs.

Took for trip 237 lbs

Returned to Mr Alexander 200 lbs.

Leaving 400 lbs flour.

Gave "Jason" in payment for services ~~\$2.00~~ 250 lbs
at rate of \$12 per 100

Gave Benita 100 lbs at same rate

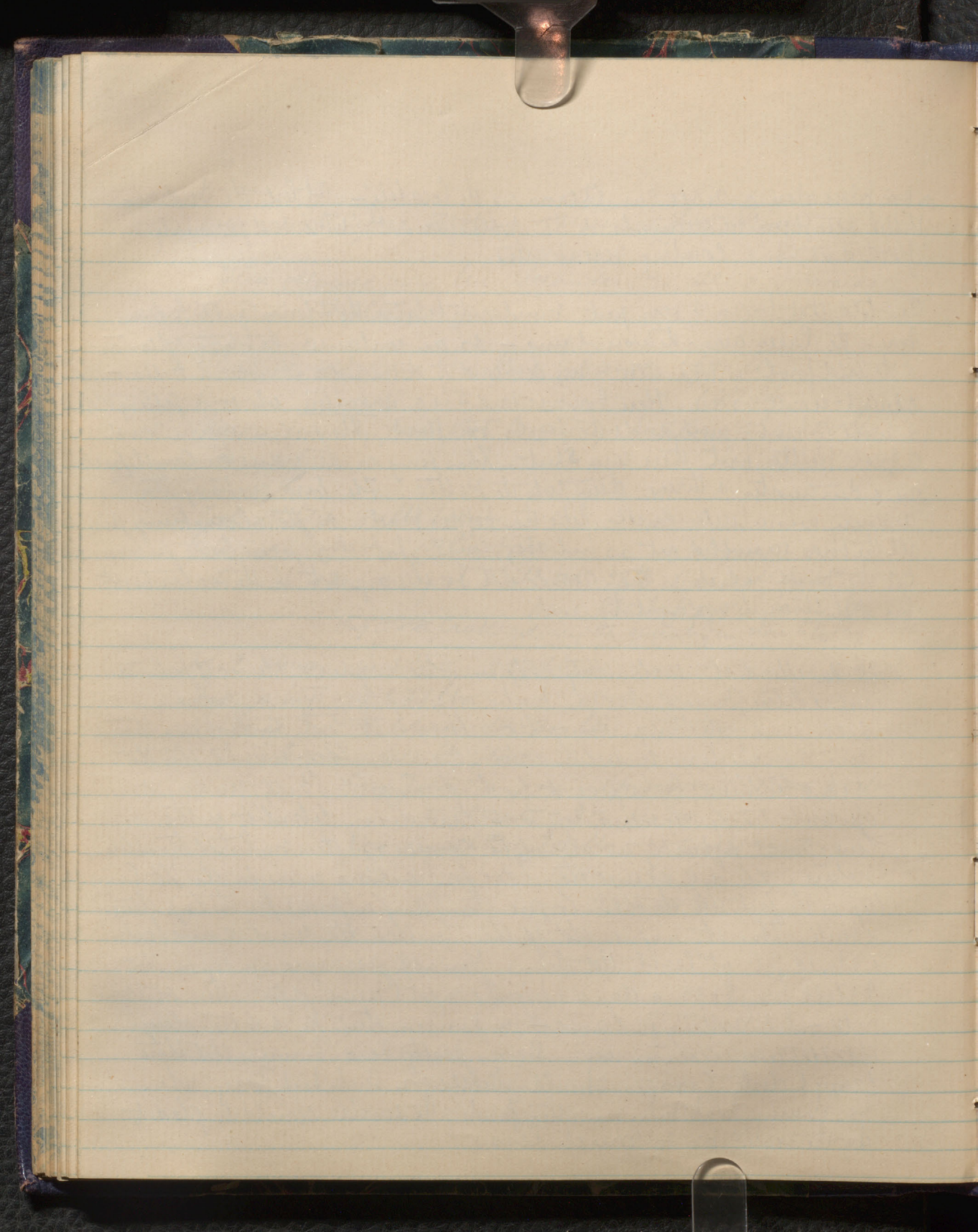
Gave "Johnny" 50 lbs " " "

Leaving, no spare flour in store

out a place where a ridge runs across the locality - at least the Indians
killed there the animals & the water ran out, which had formerly
flooded the whole country near about.

Am told that there is a very great similarity between the stories of the Indians
here & the Cree's across the mountains - as an instance the story of the
& the wild fowl is told there - in a heard it at the Little Torchwood Hills -
almost exactly as here. Then however said to be a Manitou who was getting old
& would to hunt, invited all the fowls to a feast. The fowls & ducks would
a great kettle with their eyes shut. This going on, the Manitou caught first
one & then another & threw them into the kettle. The bird making the
discovery was a little duck like the buff-head. On the alarm being given
all the birds scrambled out as best they could, but this poor little fellow
got the kick, which is the reason that he always sits in the water with
his tail straight upright!

Sept. 30. Hard at work getting stuff in store weighed & stores appraised
out & let us generally packed. Visited a rocky hill about a mile & a
half west of the Fort. Evening had a long talk with my Indians through
my Alexander's midwife & that of his man. They wanted this that
& the other thing, higher pay to go to St. George's Party rendered
dissatisfied by rumors of the extraordinary liberality of the
"line-men" & partly no doubt the result of their natural troublesome
nature. The only excuse they have for asking more for the St. George
trip is the fact that the H.O.S. to give them \$20 (in goods) for the trip there
& back. Thus they argue that if they go there they must come back
& should get at least that sum. Finally arranged on basis that
I shall pay \$1.50 a day as before \$1.00 for Canoe, & pay them at same
rate - but nothing for Canoe - & promise them for 6 extra days
that they may return in. Seems pretty hard however that these
lazy & dirty Tarasos should sticker for such high pay, when
so many white men, in other parts of the world would be glad to
do the work for so much less.



disposed of all the extra flour to the Indians at the rate of
\$12.00 per 100 lbs, giving it to them in part payment
for wages. When they found they could not get it for less they no
longer concealed their pleasure in getting it for so little, the H.B.
Co selling at rate of \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

The Indians I am told here a story about the beaver & porcupine
accounting for the fact that the beaver is fat on its belly.
They say the porcupine, by tales of some beautiful plays, with
plenty of food, induced the beaver to go with him on a long journey,
which ended on the Crest of a steep mountain. The beaver did not
know how to follow the porcupine down, but at last turned over, &
slid down on his back. The beaver then played the porcupine some
trick in retaliation, which Sam A. cannot remember.

This resembles the Swampy Cree, or Chippeway story, by which they
explain the absence of fat from all parts of the rabbit but a little
spot between the shoulders. (also from Sam A.) They say a wamiton
(or the wamiton?) once filled a large pot with fire & calling
all the animals together told them they were to run in a race, &
that the first to reach the pot & jump in would always be fat.
on the word being given, it was found that the rabbit had secreted
himself half way to the pot & so ran & jumped in before all the
rest. It made the wamiton so angry to see such a poor
little animal get the prize, that he lifted it out & holding it by
the head, rubbed off with the other hand all the grease, but
a little spot - which escaped between the shoulders.

Oct. 1. Indians not on hand very early, having to attend to
divotions at the Chud-house. When they arrived considerable
weather caused by the breach of the canoe, which had
drifted away during the night, thanks to their divotions to talk.
It was found soon however at no great distance.
Horses also far away. At last however, & got

see receipts

Oct. 3. Joe Jr. son \$ 10.00 At Crossing La Clark & Stewart S. In
" " " Peter \$ 5.00 " " " "

stuff horses &c across the He-cha-ko & Camp together on
the left bank near the junction of the Fraser & L. Stream.
Write to B. & a note come in case any chance should occur
of forwarding it from Stony Creek.

Oct. 2. Start with three Indians (Je-sen-Johnny &
Be-ni-ta or Peter) for Ft. George. Je-sen to start
for Stony Cr & arrive there same night, but did not get off
so soon as we had owing to stringing of horses, & his natural
laziness, which induced him to send Charley (whom I had
engaged to go with him to Stony Cr.) out after them, instead of
going himself. Made one portage of the stuff today &
ran many little rapids & riffles. Je-sen & Be-ni-ta seem
to know the river perfectly well. Camped at 5 P.M.,
a fine day, but not too warm.

Oct. 3. Made a good early start & horse till 5 P.M., making a good day
through met with few interruptions besides the lunch stops. Soon after
leaving camp, a stout armed boat the H.B. arrived boat, now
some days overdue at Fraser L., in sight. Poling up along the banks slowly
& laboriously. We soon shot down to them & then by Indians of course began
an animated conversation with them "tillicumms" Pipes smoked & a stop
of about 10 minutes indulged in. The boat in charge of a half-breed
named Sutherland who spoke English well, as indeed his name
should guarantee. A couple of miles further on came to an
abandoned house & some inhabited Indian shanties, marking the Crossing
place of the trail to Stewart Lake, a place of importance in the
days of omnium excitement. Here the Swolthens must have another
little "wa-wa" & Johnny, who has been discontented with the
dollar a day pay which he was receiving finally conceded to
leave. Not much loss for though moderately smart, inarguably
lazy.
Musk rats seem pretty abundant on this river, saw several

see receipts.

Settled finally with Peter (Be-ne-tā) & Je-son, as follows.

Je-son Total Cash payments \$ 51.50
Payments in flour \$ 12.00

30.00

\$ 81.50

being total amt due for
sowms to date, & payment for Carve at \$ 1.00 per drum. Also payment for self
for his share & take him back to Freser &.

Be-ne-tā. Total Cash payments \$ 13.50
Payments in flour

18.00

\$ 31.50

being total due for sowms
to date, & payment back to Freser & as above.

today coiled some gopher coiled up asleep on dead branches
projecting from the bank near the water level.
No rapids worthy the name today, & much quiet deep water.

Oct 4. Continue on down the Ne-Charles R. Portage part of slip at
Rapid aux Isles a Pierre, the Indians Murray in the canoe with the
rest. There is an old Wagon Road on the West bank of the river, made
by "Guss Wright" when he took his little Steamer up by Ben to Stewart Lake.
Heavy fog from the mist during part of morning, with trees falling
occasionally in the woods. Very nearly calm, & fine.

Oct 5. Delayed a little in the morning by heavy fog on the river, but after
getting off, made good time, the stream being quite rapid. We had
rapids with "White mud" the Indians say. Took photo of forest & sand
bank from lunch point. Arrived at St George at 3:30 P.M. passing
one of the H.B. boats for Stewart L a few miles above it. Found, as had
expected, that party not yet here, so Mr. Ogden who kindly invites
us to stay at the H.B. put till they come. Pay off Indians, not without
some difficulty in making them understand the accounts, promise them
as agreed upon & start them off on return trip.
A magnificent Indian Summer day.

Oct 6. No news of the Portage. Slept late in confinement with the Custom of the
place. Took a photo. of the Fort & Indian village from other side of river, then
a view looking up the river from the fort. Visited the Indian Church, & got one
of the chief men to introduce us to the interior of it. Filled up with
narrow boards for seats, a wooden altar covered with white Calico
a small cross of wood covered with red flannel, a few prints & pictures
on the wall. In one corner a wooden & Calico erection for a confessional,
with a getting continued out of a board rather irregularly perforated by
large Auger holes. On one side of the altar the whip (a pretty
brimble looking one) which is used to punish delinquents is
hung up. Saw also the pictorial pilgrims papers on road to

Indian converts. The only two missionaries at present in this part
of the country reside at Stewart L, & make periodical visits to other districts
generally annual or biennial. Missionaries Pons de Jaques & Blomsted,
Humboldt, the former described as a bigoted & meddling man, the latter
as an ignorant & low-class priest. Both represented as not setting at all
a good example to the Indians in so far as cleanliness concerned.
Their district embraces besides Stewart L & vicinity, Fraser L, Ft.
Jeune, Bohne, & Bear or Carmody Lakes. They travel to their outposts
either by pack-trail in the Compermy's boats, or with the Indians in Canoes.
The Indians not receiving anything but blessings for their kind offices, &
being also dependent on the priests for food. — In this connection a story of
P. de Jaques & the Bishop (who made the rounds of the missions up here this
Summer) occurs. The priest goes dead against the system of "advances"
pursued by the H.B. Co with the Indians. Now while the priest & bishop were
at Fraser L the Indians had nothing to feed them on but small Superior fish
caught from the river, the salmon not having arrived. One after another they
came to the Alexander asking advances of Flour, Tea, Sugar &c which he
knew were intended for the winter visitors, but thinking to pay them in
their own coin refused, at least in some way in some small
particulars. The Bishop it seems could not well stomach such perpetual
unhappiness, & got quite ill, & lectured the Indians on the impropriety of
feeding P. de J. on such food, telling them they should keep some flour &c by them
for his visits. Subsequently Mr. A. slightly remarked to the priest, that he was
opposed he was rather glad that he had this time given the Indians some
advances.

The Indians though in the main amenable to the priests teachings are not
always & altogether under subjection, & I am told that the Forks of
Steele & Picher de Boulder Indians laugh at those of Fraser &
Stewart Lakes for their extreme devotion & while professed Catholics
themselves, contrast the state of the "American Indians" with
theirs. The priest they say has taught us prayers &c & now we
know them all but learn nothing else, while the American
Indians learn to read, & have always plenty of money & plenty

beaten & well used by the Poreo Oblats in instructing the Indians.
The copy belonging to this community, carefully preserved on a roll of
Calfskin & in good condition. Our Cicerone volunteered to explain the
story to us. Pretty well drawn & vivid painted in bright colours, &
no doubt serving to keep in remembrance the points of biblical history.
[The publisher Ch. Letaille 15 Rue Garanciere Paris.]

A very fine day.

Oct. 7. Still no news of the packs though on the qui vive for them
all day & repeatedly deceived by a cow bell tinkling through the woods.
Took a ride with Mr. Ogden through some of the trails & found
where his men were working hay.
Another very fine Indian Summer day.

Oct. 8. Waiting for train.

Oct. 9. Train arrived at 3.30 having left word of baggage &
the Boon man in charge at the Bellatoh R. Crossing.
No time to return tonight, so got them camped in the field
near the fort. Hear that Mullar (packer) crossed the river about
six miles below the fort at Bell's Crossing today en route with
some provisions & animals to help to bring bell out. In the
evening got old "Prince" from Stewart Lake to relate the
story for a part of the Luteinable story of his boss. Some
anecdotes different from those before heard, others very nearly
the same. Evidently ~~differs~~ slightly different versions in different
parts of the country. As sometimes told each of the adventures
seems to want the creation of some particular object. Unless
some such interpretation as this can be fixed on the tale most
of it is utterly meaningless, one Althout for instance says
that when the whiskey pack told him he was eating himself.

to eat! The whole of the Indians hereabouts are nominal Catholics, & are at present very devout from the stimulus of the Bishop's recent visit. They are kept up to the mark by a system of watchmen, chiefs, soldiers appointed by the priest, who has succeeded in doing away with their own old feasts & dances, which as far as I can learn was all the religion they had. For offences they are flogged by the appointed officers & with the consent of the tribe, or perhaps disgraced by being forbidden the church. It is only about 8 years since three priests arrived, & it is extraordinary what a hold they have got on the Indians. Before their arrival some traveling ecclesiastics passed through the country & without leaving any very permanent impression taught the natives a few prayers &c. The only effect however being to inaugurate an improved form of medicine man in some places. These Tum-bags pretended to fall into the snare, as of old, but now added for effect - supposed interviews with the priest's God, & garbled stories of the Creation flood &c. They had nevertheless influence with the people, & I am well told that on one occasion one of them on awaking from a trance prophesied a great flood by which all would be drowned unless they followed his advice, which was that every one was to go into the woods, find the largest Cottonwood he could & make a big canoe. This being done he continued to bore pretended interviews with the Almighty, but at last said that if they would give him the best & largest of all the canoes he would speak for them & try to persuade the deity to spare them. He accordingly picked out the best canoe, & postponed the deluge!

When the present priests came they are said to have carried the Indians over to their side in a wonderfully short time, whole communities repenting & being baptized in a manner much resembling that told of the early spread of Christianity in Europe. Some bold individuals held out for a time but public opinion at last forced them in also. The Bohemian Indians, a peculiar troublesome lot, were rather obstreperous but a remarkable (miraculous) incident brought them over too. One of them being sick, the old medicine man insisted on performing his cure for him. Many of the tribe, being under the influence of the priest said not to

do it, that the priest had said it was wrong! But do it he would
& so to the ~~shame~~ scandal of the converts he went on with his ceremony, & after
all sorts of ceremonies he fell into a sort of trance, ^{slipping} falling on the ground, &
pulling his head into a great pan of water, into which he was supposed to
blow the evil influence. He remained so long in this position that the by-
standers said he would drown, but his wife said oh no, let him alone
he always does this, & would not allow him to be disturbed. At last
they said he will certainly drown & notwithstanding the remonstrances of the
wife, lifted him up & found him really dead. The widow however
would not believe it, but said he was always thus, put the body in
bed & sat by it all night, & only when decay set in was
persuaded that he was really dead. This incident brought
round all the recalcitrant Bohine & Indians to the priest.

Told that there is little doubt that a protestant missionary coming
would be able by teaching the Indians something more useful than
the priests doctrines, would soon carry off all his converts.

This Pere Le J. was turned out of Tellebot by Mr. Ford some
years ago just in this way. The Indians finally forcing him
to give up the church they had built under his teaching, & which
when they turned from him, he claimed to have the right to lock up
& keep from them. There is no doubt however that it would
be a hell worth to teach many of these Indians chaw-liners &
indulgers, though those of St. George are much better in both
respects than those of Fraser or Stewarts Lakes.

Indian Superstition. Told that the Indians ^(or were) are particularly
careful not to let the head of a beaver fall to the dogs.
The bones are carefully buried to prevent this. Neither were the
women allowed to let this part of the animal. I believe the
restriction & precaution also applied to the bones of the legs & feet.
The Indians say if infringed the hunter will lose his soul
luck in present
also say that dangerous to speak lightly or disrespectfully of

collected (See specimens from arbutus, any special care in
found water for 6 or 7 years without moisture!)
The snow cut winter excursions I said the about 4 feet on
the level. Appearance of vegetation would seem to
indicate greater rainfall about here than at Trosser or
Stewart Lakes.

Oct. 11. Did not get off till 9:30 Am. Forcing packs to arrange & S.
Took Bell's trail down to the Chillako R. Found some sticks to
cut from windfall since last season. ~~But~~ Found about an
hour above place looking for trail, which would find to cross the
river. The find appears to have been scoured out deeper since
last year as it took the animals half way up the Casparjous
valley some of the cargo a little. Immediately after crossing
struck Mr. Mulla's trail of this year. He appears to have followed
Bell's trail north this fall, & then to have followed up the W. bank
of the river. Got along better after striking this new trail, as was
easily followed. The trail runs however, being easy, & with steep
slipping little hills. Oblivious to travel till 6 Pm. & quite dark before
finding grass & getting down to the river side. Camped without
pitching tents.

Chillako R. The valley of the river after leaving the recent glacial mouth, is wide & flat
bottomed (probably from a mile to 1/2 mi wide) & bounded by abrupt
hills on the sides, with occasional bare knobs of white arenaceous clay.
Some parts of the bottom land heavily timbered with Douglas fir,
Seymour's spruce & alder stands; the latter former often
reaching a diameter of 3 feet. Tall & straight. A good many
extensive patches of open grassy land, elevated from 5 to 10 feet
above the river, & covered with heavy growth of hay grass mixed
with *Peraclemis* & other rank weeds. Grass often 4 to 5 feet high.
These plots seem to be more or less subject to flood, but the soil
must be very fertile. At occasional intervals fine groves of
alderwood are found. The trees often of great size & height.

bears, a few famous anecdotes to prove that people
doing so bore spirit afterwards turn to pieces by the
animals. The unusual practice of tossing the skull of
a slain bear on a pole I have never been able to get a good
reason for, except that their fathers doing done so, so
they also do. It may be connected with the above however,
or be a precaution to put it out of the way of the hungry
Indian dogs.

One measured 4 feet from ground found to be 5' in diameter,
& apparently sound. - The river pursuing an extremely
tortuous course in the flat valley bottom, with many ~~old~~ slues &
portions of old river valleys to the right & left.

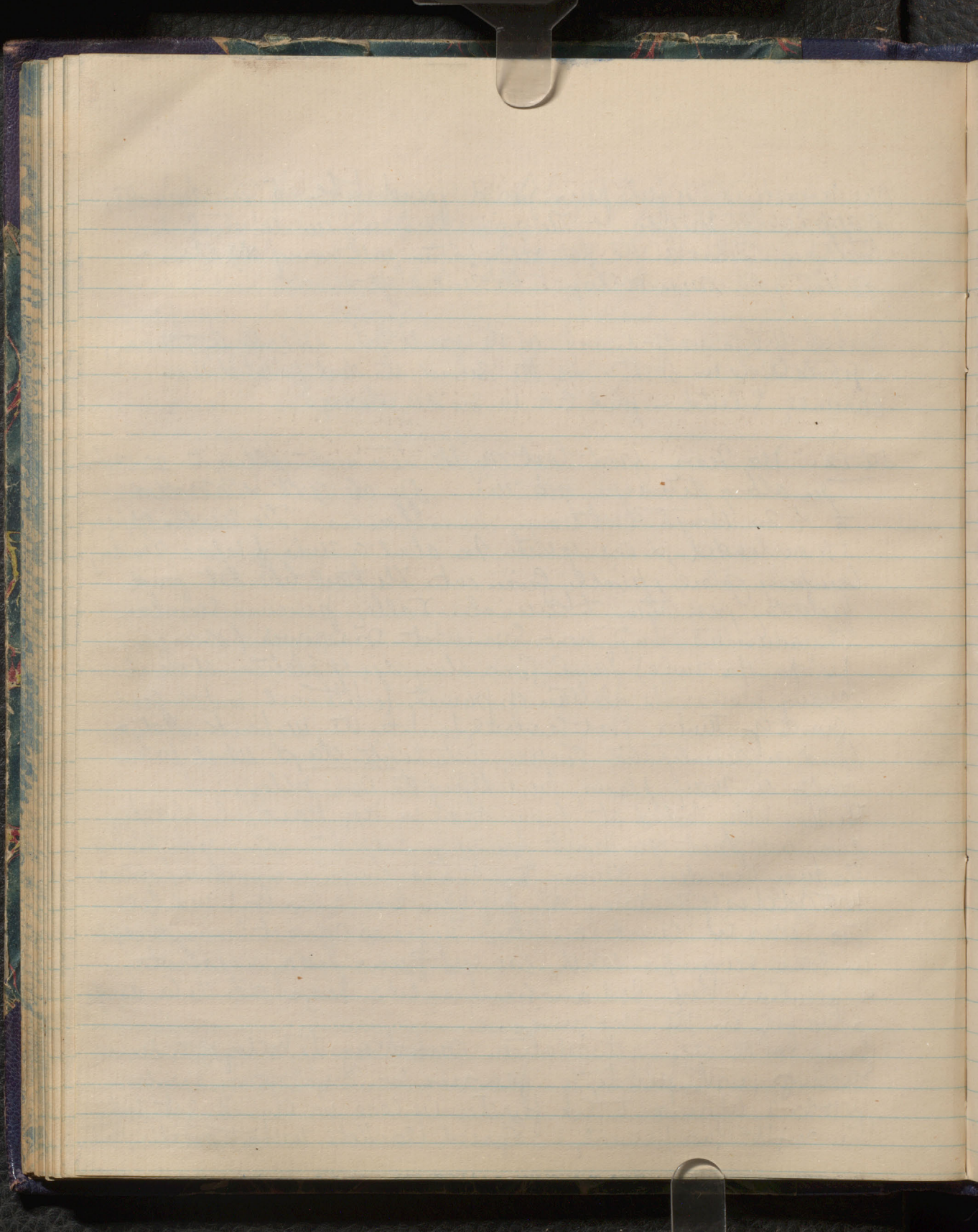
Goda worked two pans of gravel of the want yite Chellak's this morning,
& got colours in both. In the second, the dirt for which was
carefully selected - found 8 or 10 small colours.

Oct-12. Very heavy frost last night, thermometer falling to 22.50 F.

Ice along the margin of the river. Sp. at 9.15 & travelled
to 4.30 though with many narrow slues. The river appears
to be overloaded, & one yite has about a mile before reaching
camping place, finally given out. The trail like that found
yesterday, very trying to animals. Valley presents similar
characteristics, though now somewhat narrower (occupying
perhaps 1/2 mile) trail follows along edge of plateau above in
many places. The plateau apparently fertile soil with a good
growth of timber, but severely burnt on the W. bank. Not a
word on desolated surface of the "white clays" which form
bluff in many places, overlooking the river valley.

The river valley looked at from above is very beautiful, stretching
away with part open part covered by projecting edges of the plateau.
The river wandering among the wild conifer woods & poplars,
with patches of prairie. The poplars here were lost nearly all
the trees in most localities. The grass sunset brown except
in some swamps which are yet green. Today & yesterday
a peculiar blue Indian-summer-like haze over the landscape,
& no fog in the morning.

Camp on the edge of the plateau overlooking the valley & a small
swamp, with plenty of prairie in neighbouring burnt
woods. A friend to go further in case we should get out
the night, as formerly. Spread blankets without pitching tents.



Oct-13. Continue on up the Challek's River. Valley changes its character somewhat. See other note book.

- Fine clear day & cold night. The frost remains, on little pools & surface of ground all day in the shade.

Oct-14. Follow on up valley, & turn off to west by Mr. Sullivan's trail. Camp on the north bank of its west Branch of the Challek's or Mad River. Clouds apparently coming up from the South & west, jacking all day, now beginning to rain with temperature much higher.

Oct-15. Immediately on starting find ourselves upon the Zelyepth Trail, our camp being but only about 1/3 m. from it. Cross the river & continue on arriving at Blackwater Depot (now abandoned) at 10 P.M. Find all that up. Nicholson having left with Hunter's party, on the S. th. Bull's pack had gone south. Our old Indian friend of the En-chin-a-ko making use of the horse, en route with his little boy from Quessel forward to Sai-un that with two pack horses.

Oct-16. Stayed all day at Blackwater Depot to rest & recruit animals. Making a Sunday. Took three photos of the terraces here so fine developed. Rearranged boxes & prepared for Quessel. Left one bag flour which we have two mules, & which the animals now scarcely able to carry. Packer called Hutchins with a Cayo train passed bound for Quessel this evening. Took a load up for H.B. Co, intended for Mt. Hood Lake, but cold weather coming on left it at Stewart Lake, fearing to risk his animals further.

Find in the Depot the box of broken photo plates removed from packages by Lambert, opened it & find several still good though all show or less damaged.

Elko, Carlin, & Pancake Mt Nevada. Coaly Shales
sometimes used for fuel in rocks probably Dev. or Carb.
(Compare with Coaly Shales of Blackwater) A.B.
See also description of similar fuel in Arizona in Pac. R. Rep.

For lighty terraces see Bar etc. on way out. The highest
section above terrace "miller clay" of the usual character &
with many flinted stones - this differing from the lower
typical terraces.

Terraces

Oct. 17. Started about 8.30 & travelled to 3.30. Reramed
rocks near Blackwater Bridge. Got sketch of country to
north & Harpur on mountains from brow of valley.
Rain in the night again heavy & rather heavy afternoon &
evening.

Oct. 18. Off 8.45 & travelled till 3.30 reaching the Boon
meadows about 8 M. from Duesnel. Snow on some
distant summits across Fraser Southward.
Saw rain & much wind in the night. Sky heavy &
chilly. Very moderate.

Oct. 19. Part of horses & mules strayed during night, & prevented our
getting off till 9 am. Started at that hour ~~after~~ before the train &
arrived opposite Duesnel at about 11 am. Got across over after
some difficulty in finding the ferry man, & secured mail. Train
arrived during afternoon & crossed over below junction of Duesnel
River to field with food feed for horses. Had fortunately told the
ferryman to bring stuff up here. The animals landed on a bar
struck direct for shore across a deep slough, having swum some
distance & completely wetting provisions, apparatus & blankets.
Put up at the Occidental Hotel. Brain & falls.

Oct. 20. Getting stuff overhauled sorted & packed. Specimens
repacked to visit the Red Hill below Duesnel River but
found the Hells yellow with fossil fruits here apparently been
washed away. Telegraph line out of order since arrival till
this evening, at 7.30 P.M. telegraphed to Father & to Mrs
Robson Victoria asking letter to send mail matter to
Clinton. Hear report that parties stopped on the way
down to Surrey a line on the Fraser R.

Seasons at Lovers

Seasons at Quersnel, grain is put in from April 20 to the
first of May. Potatoes somewhat later. Grain sown about
about middle of August. Barley, oats & wheat grow &
succeed well. Barley & oats not profitable as can be sold
for feed at Caribou. ~~but~~ ~~the~~ flouring mill nearer than
Soder Creek to convert wheat to soluble form. Night frosts
occur here occasionally in June & July. Usually not
enough to do serious damage to potatoes though sometimes
checking them a little. One year potatoes so frozen down
as to prove a failure. (From what I can learn seems
that climate here much about same as at St. George, but
if anything a trifle better than at Fraser & Stewart Lakes)

Arrived in Montreal 9:30 P. M.
Train from Toronto by the West. Found Father
& Rankin at the station. Monday Dec 1876

Fables Gr. 2.

1

Bouffon writes all animals to dance. All animals around themselves with pitch, some tails & in murets near door danced. At last one caught piece of fire & ran off (disappeared) before the B. could catch him. Then all the animals looked at the fire camp. The B. ascended a great hill & looked out, but it was too late. All the animals had fire.

The same B. had light or commanded it. Only the red fox could speak to him, & he set to using him calling light, light light. The daylight would sometimes almost come, but the B. would not let it & tried to kill the fox, but he was too smart for him. At last tired of teasing, said let it be light, & it was. Mother also kept by the B. His daughter only could get a drink now & then when the father allowed. The "maide" only drunk when she could get a little from dew shaken from plants wth bark shales. They all said we must have water & tried to get it. The house locked, & only opened now & then to let the daughter out & in. Then her mother came on the scene (Parricides not known from when supposed to come) asked the people why obstructed looking. Said we have fire & light but want water & cannot get it, said her mother I will try, & then the people all glad. Said will try tomorrow. Night & early looked for him but he was gone. The daughter said she was thirsty, got water, in the cup a piece leaf thrown away, always another. At last drunk. Found with child.

The B. then cared her ten times more. The B. attended to the daughter, the child born, a boy. In about a month the child began to creep about. Before a year old walking all over. Always ran to the water, cry & left it, but not strong enough. The B. said will touch it & sent him to his mother, but then he cried & at last always ran back to the Keg. Tried to go out of the house, when he was able to lift the Keg, but the door always shut. Used to cry & cry so that at last

a caught my money passing their. Get enough so he thought in the
winter, said for a weeks medicine for she was a medicine woman
got lab yshungo, a set-neret in his lodge, set them all singing
while he danced in the middle a hair a young person the spirit came.
A scholar from above caught him in his hair. falling saying. When it out.
Then all the things went out, a near's pulled her with the cedar skin
he had to stop them.

Then the same came, swarmed & swarmed, able to see nothing
and of salmon. General his white frame. ~~Some~~ did not know what
he. Said went by to get out. Took paddles a day a day. At last saw
his. Saw daylight, jumped out. Saw leaves blown to a red sun. The
frame looked like a little mountain, the suns are lying on it. (This
the hills of the country of the Chitachah) went about in the woods, heard
Saw them
women singing. Looked towards, saw 2 pair girls singing. Saw look
clashed in dark brown shells. He noticed. Said her person than. look
leaves a week shortly. Said why then strike like this in his water. Then
byr more off a man than. Then they took of them cattle. No-les Suckled
seen off, a put them on. Howled on, saw a girl across a river. Said not
knows how to reach her. Got p. When it across the river. The girl did not see
All these last sick. My said let-ter-ter followed it up, found a stamp
Tried all the Indian doctors to get it out but could not. Took yshungo her
to hold a frame over her, when she recovered from a sick. Why why a
mark not sitting near the door said I can do what is needed. When get it
out. Indians like the father who said if it don't I will give him what yshungo
wants get-limed hand here, when applied, could cut the p - which
nothing she could do. Said now say. Then all song. The net saw my
with daughter must say for ask song. Her wants a physical
made if seen with uncertainty at the p. The part cut off want with

Set - to top in his doghouse down near the door, while the corner be
like the four up a examination, and he is still better. But he never
it on way down. He had a thin rubbery looking stick it in, sucking
became a man a hole. The soul of who is to top the man

Get him. He just so taking her glow lined cut an old stamp.
He thought she was a hawk & he is - oh my, but she looks like
got the ground a trial to him. All the time a gun barrel hit
at the stamp. Set it up - sand to top in corner tall him. Co seem
As for himself he looks a rascal.

Always in the corner. At last came to the corner and a hole. Said want to
pile corner the hole. Said at last take the stamp - why he had (penn)
made snow. Made snow a lot then. Seen a corner corner
a couple. Then made left a corner him away. Better against his
at last said went as. Spoke to go. Said take ground. At once

down, but the corner got away.

Came to R. Selman coming up. And out from how to catch. Said to make
space and give. But not to rest. Found sand to cement, then some
which he had been trying to make it a seal for, make me a space. Came
back & had his face space. Took down sand from my party when
said this. The top of once broke up & the cement spraying up
& returned at him. The all the cement came coloring like
segments & setting him. He tried to dig but all underneath, & he
found him - calling under. The saying that space but in was fairly
Selman. And always he returned under but did not know how to get
the space made. At last took a sharp stick & went up in many places
saw that in getting it - got. Said a little further, so then when the
ground & said made me space of his place & put away. When found
then made but not so well as it first. Then began Selman
speaking

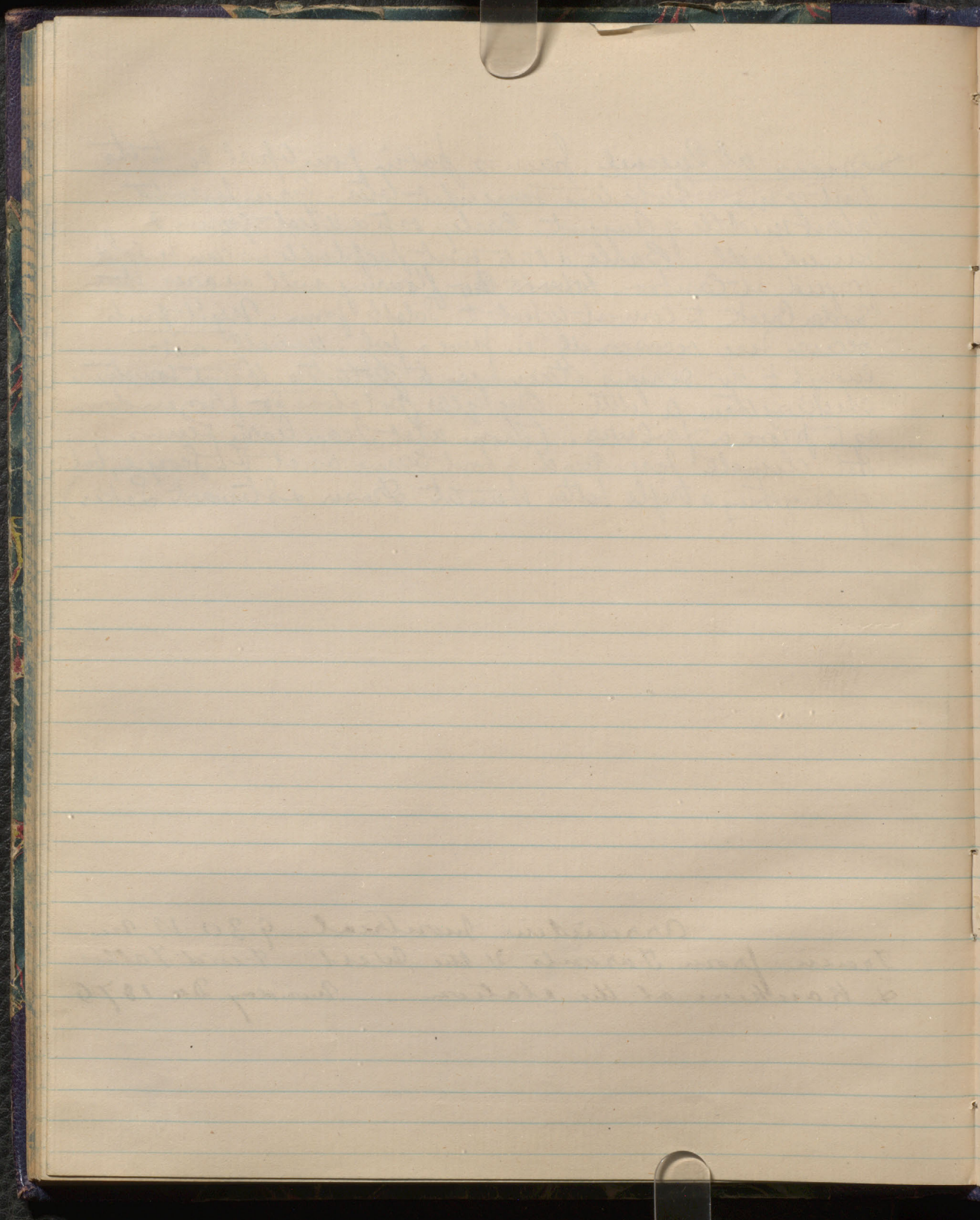
13 got some water to drink. Then worked always man & more
 at least in direct open door. Then always lay to take the key out.
 The B. promising. Sent key under so much as you like but don't take it
 out. at least the sea is there. Workers stopped the key out, send it
 up the man is now off past speed. Make the key & speedily out with the
 & then send it down & then a lot & so on. Slurped the sea when
 & Rhode takes when he caught & with other sign like. The sea when
 the whole movement had done out.

The B. says the bottom but almost, & then
 People could not see the bottom though present.

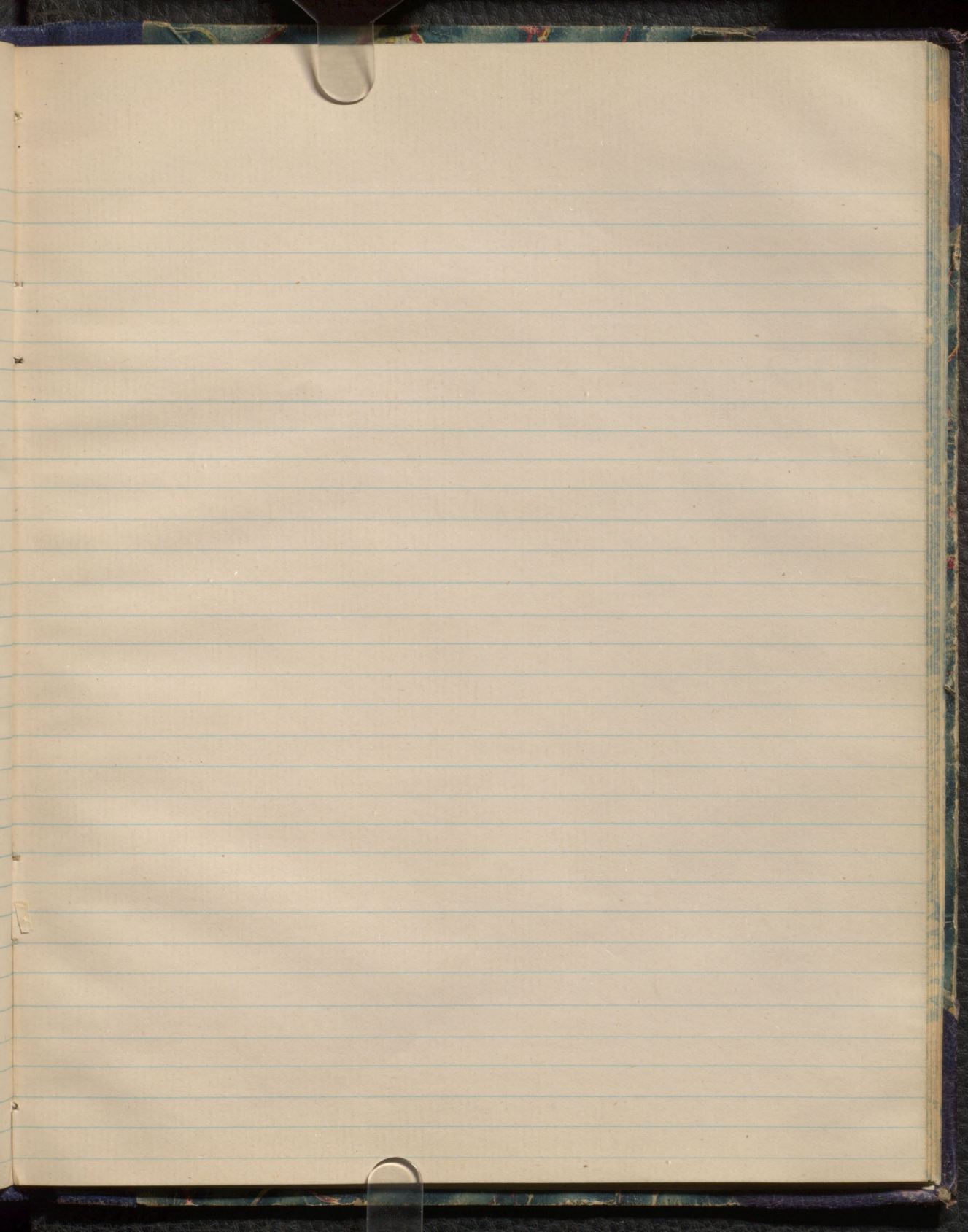
Now the water is light, but working something to eat, get into a jacket. In fact
 at least in order some fish took all the best (tramp) & broke the water. at least
 made a great hole & one, great hole. Known in a certain caught, what
 needs to be done. All packed & when many out of water, spoke, said my
 come out, out come. The fishermen packed it out the sea in their pockets
 man, & following the natural course when current rather, but the pair with
 center & light & down around it. Then the two come out a speaker
 worked the pair again, made a large pair in your bank. Courtyard
 & heard dancing & singing, saw 2 old hand women in a camp. asked what the water.
 told about the pair. Confirmed telling to them. Said when you young said what
 had you said. They saw the thistle. Workers went out a week looking at
 one the other pair up, which he picked & returning with the large slender
 the old woman, who at once died. Slurped the old woman & put to
 in. The young old woman, not knowing what she had taken place
 packed the man ~~the man~~ from the bag & sent in his daughter to
 pack them then. They came, the girl's girl, & learned then was —

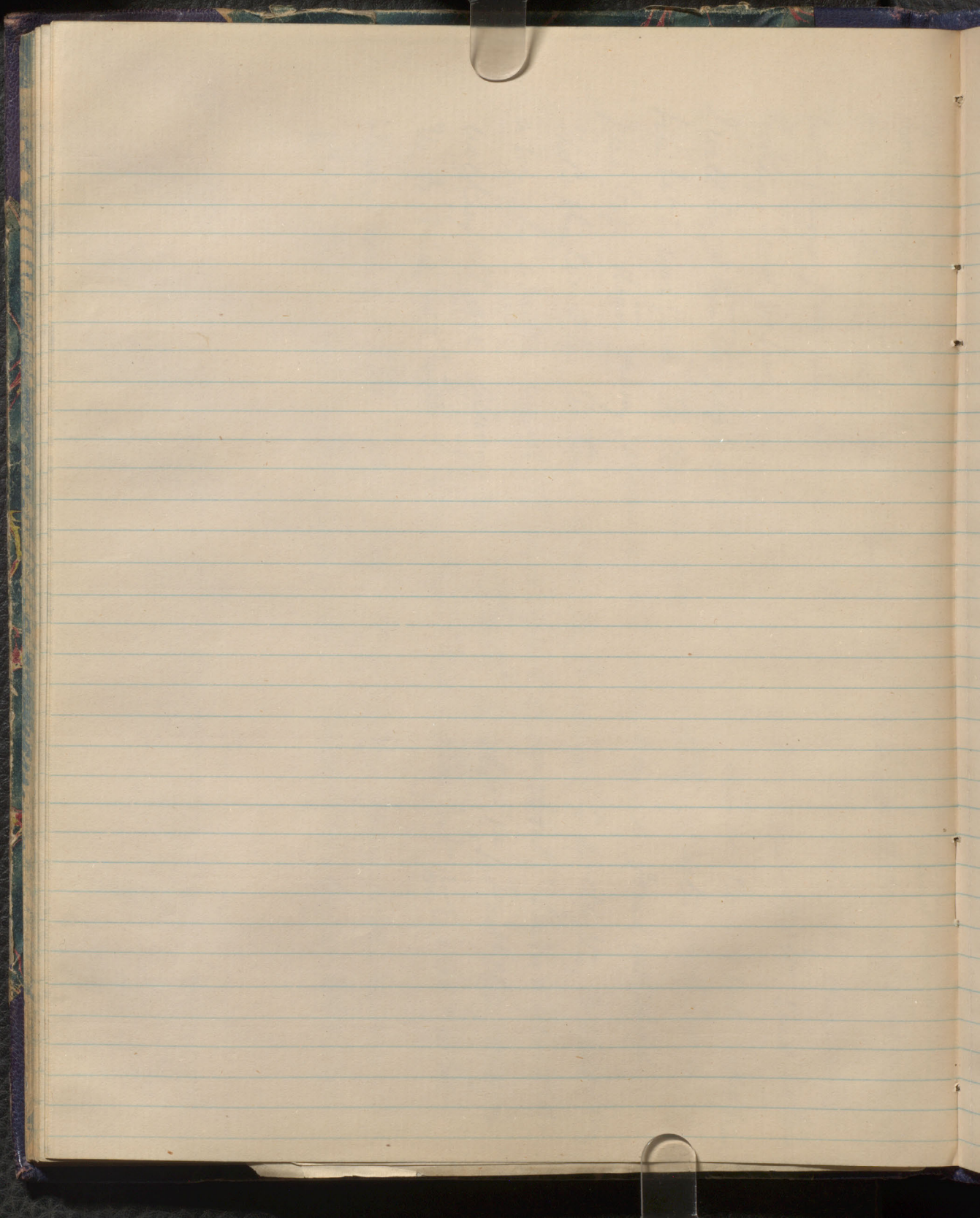
(Copied from)
I have been thinking of you very much lately and
wondering how you are getting on. I hope you
are well and happy. I have been very busy
with my work lately but I still find time
to think of my friends.

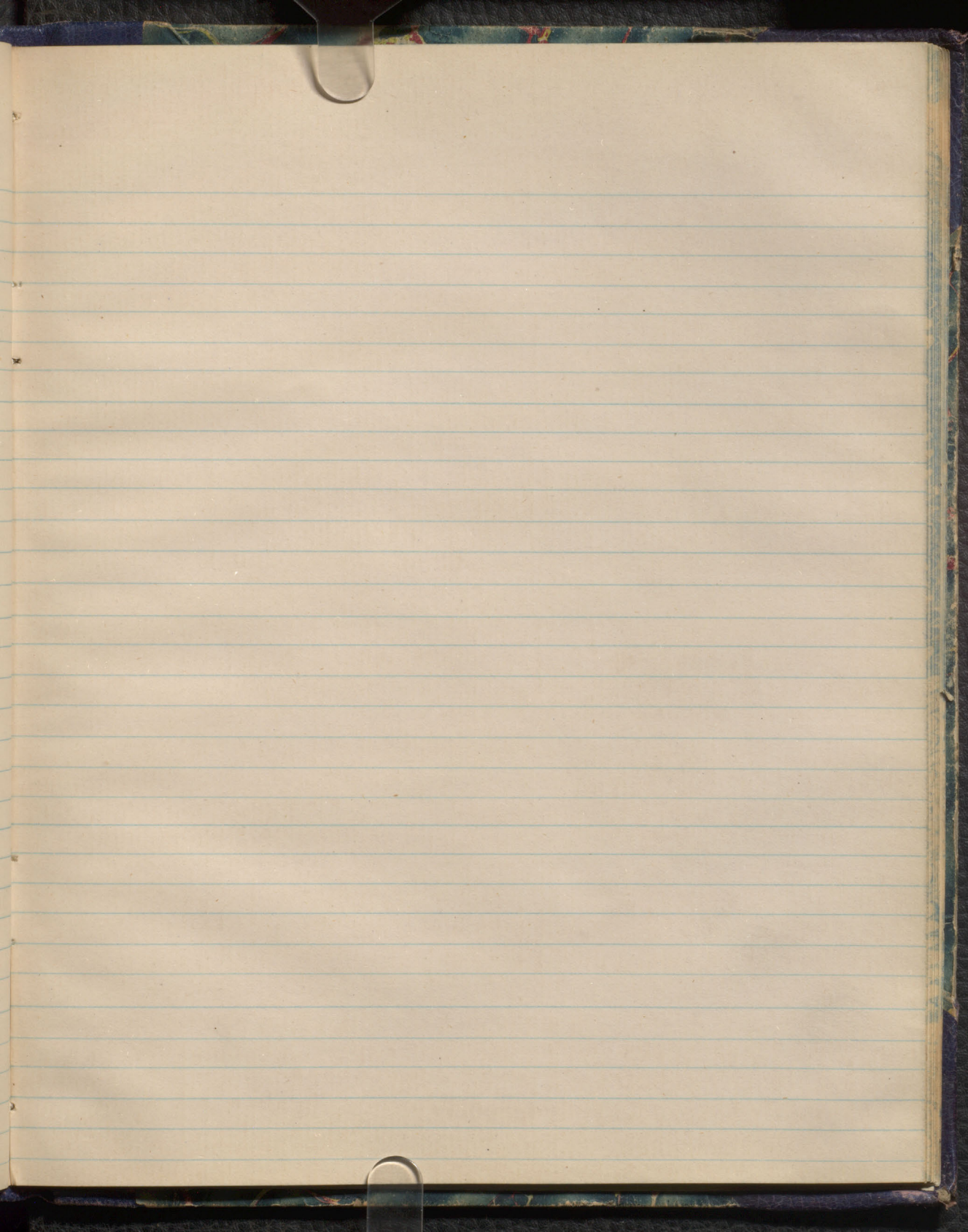
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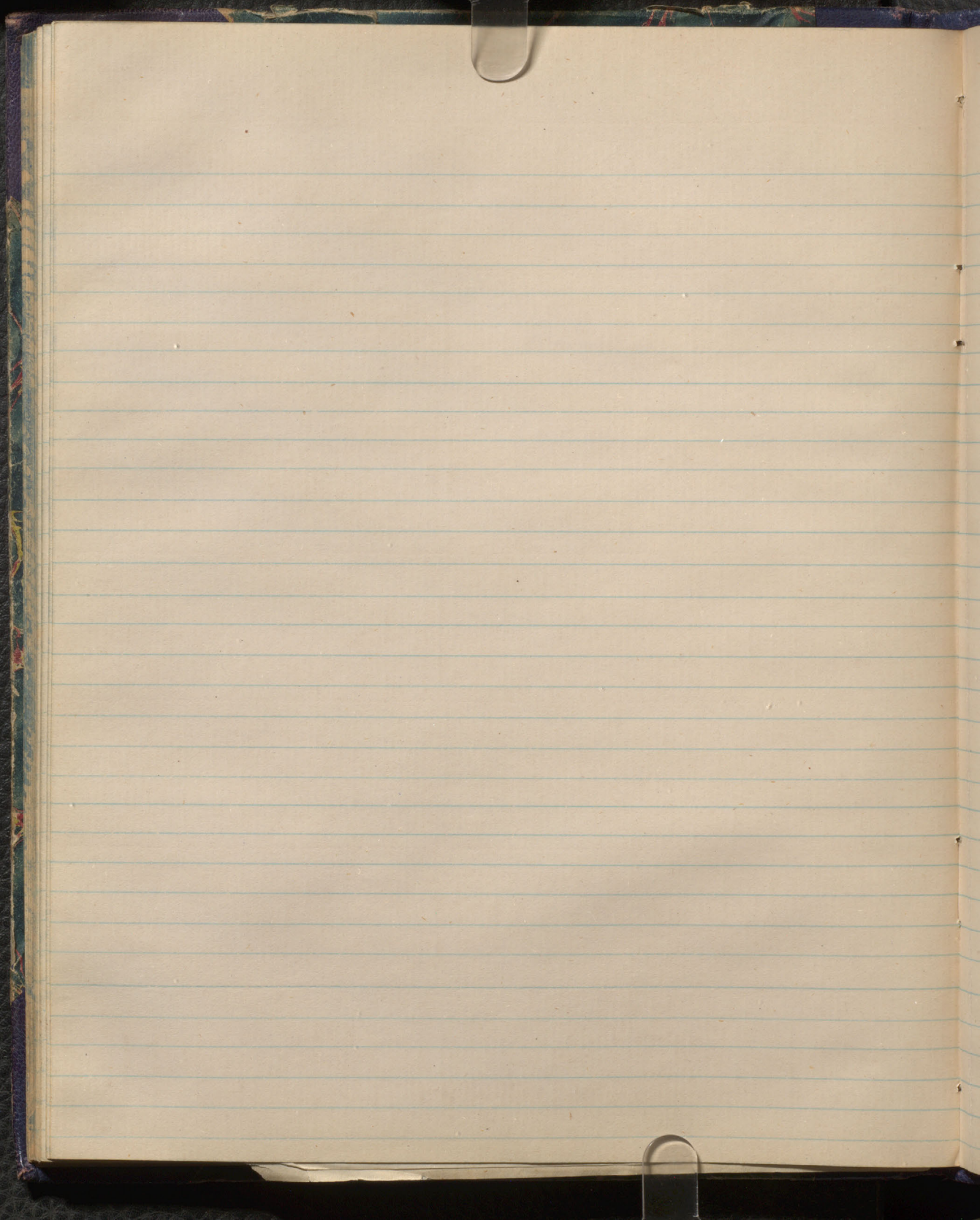


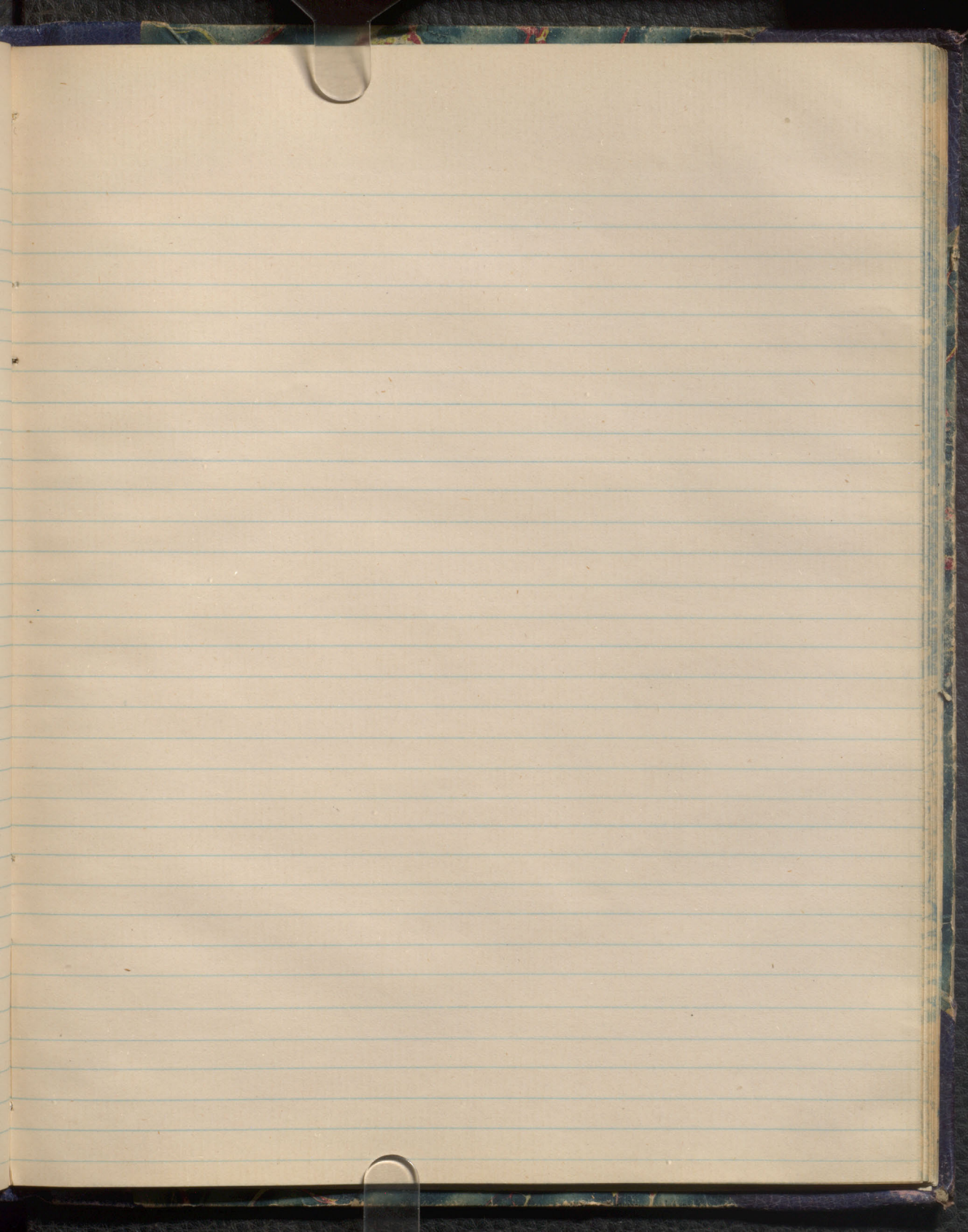
[Faint, illegible handwriting visible through the paper from the reverse side]

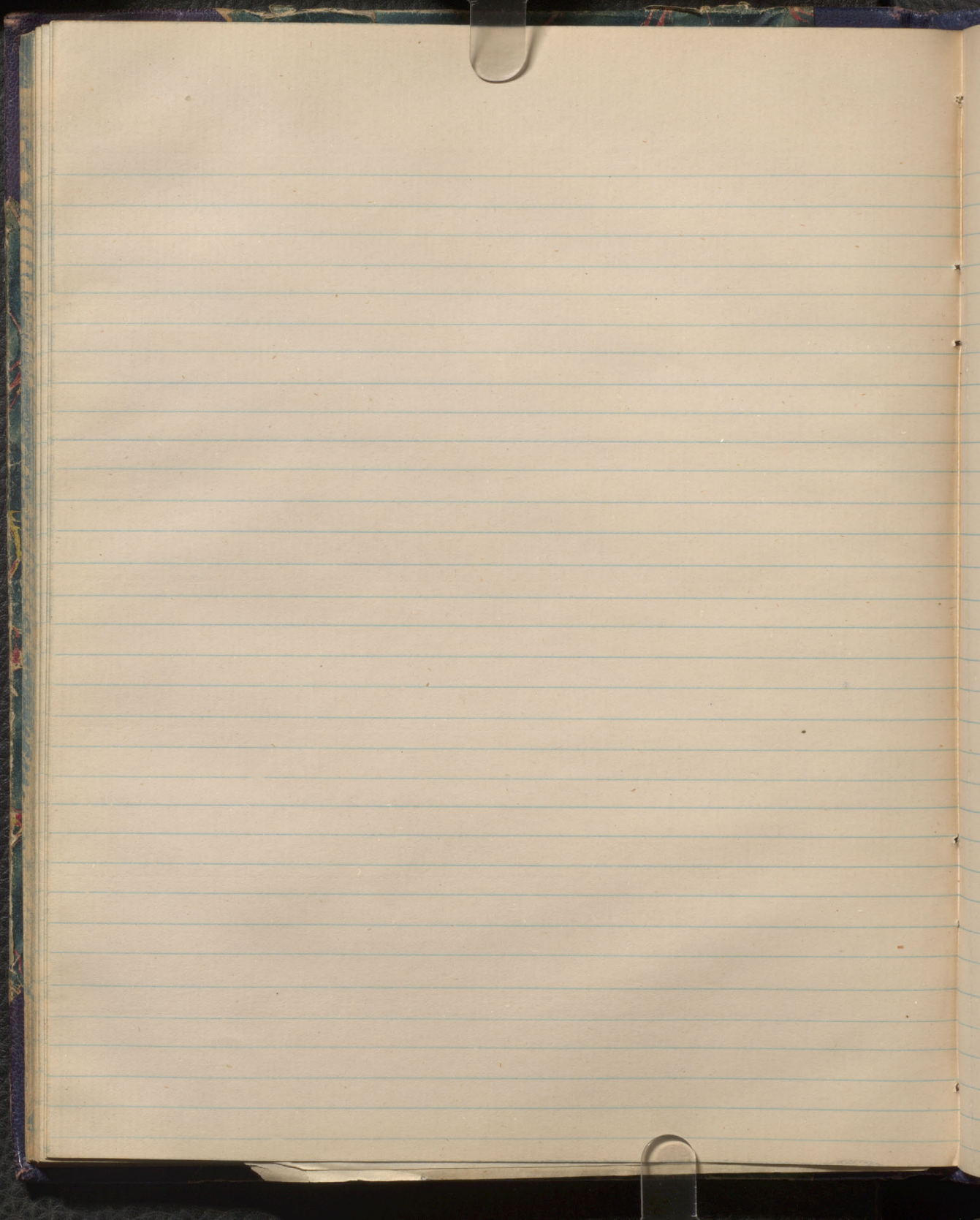


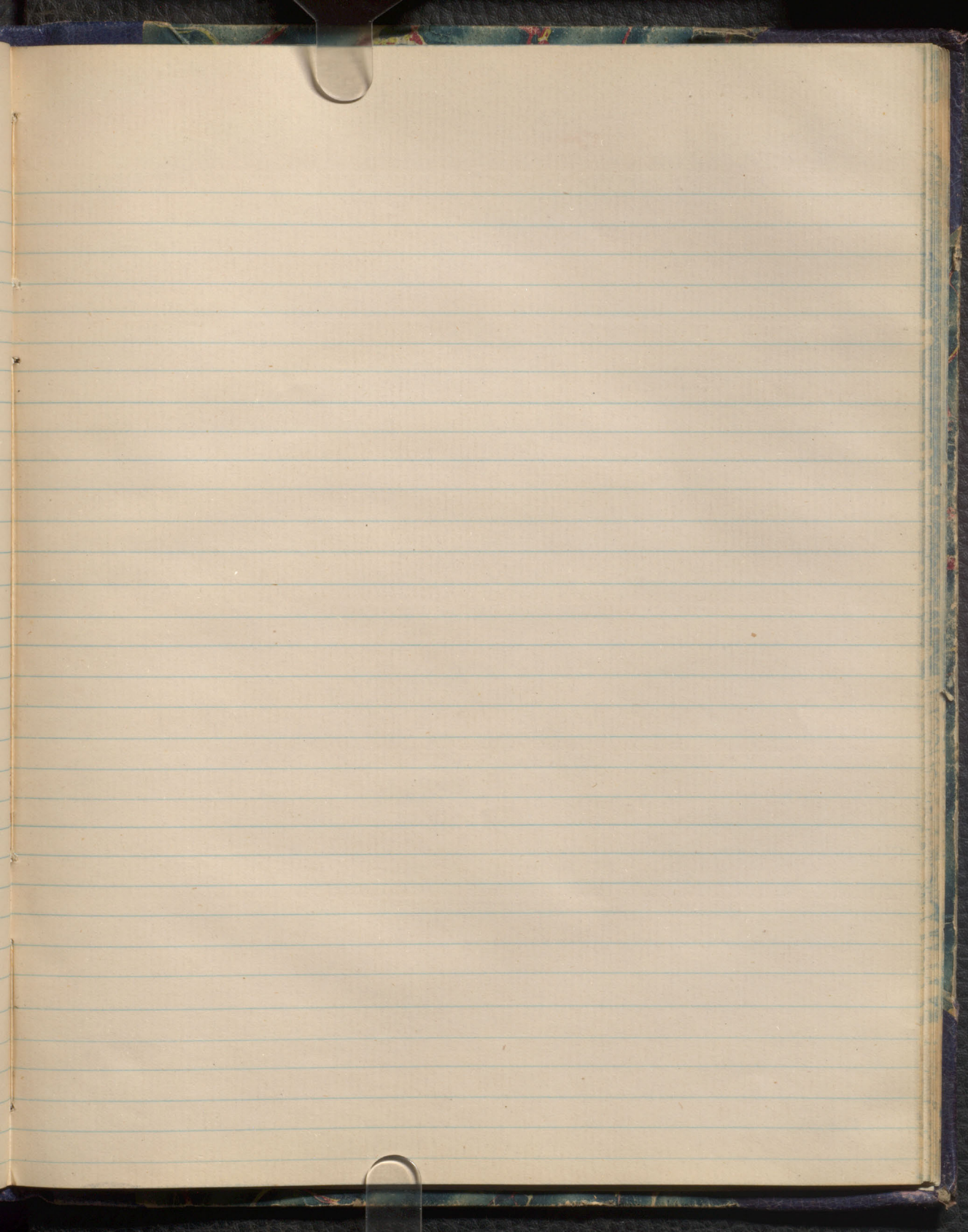


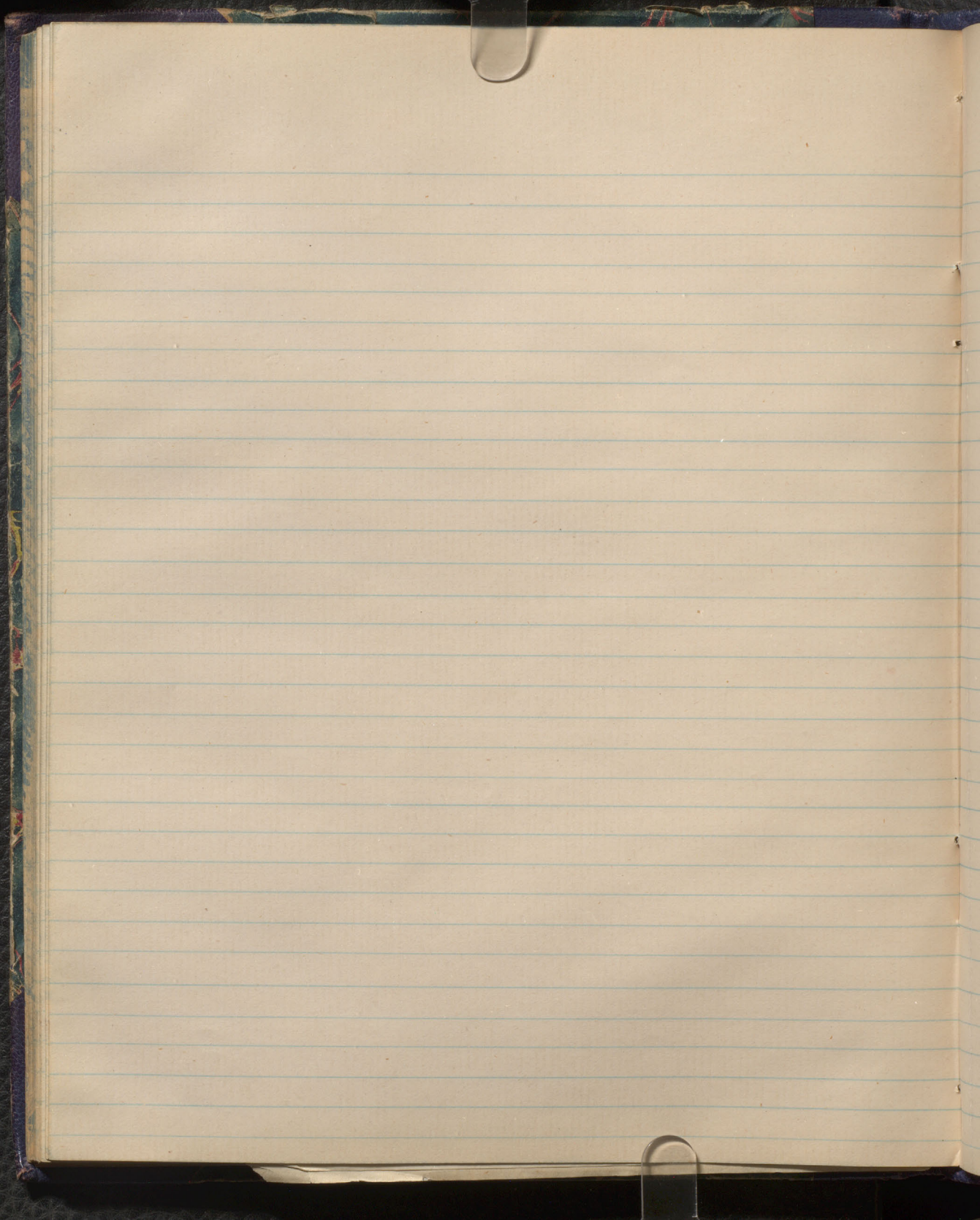


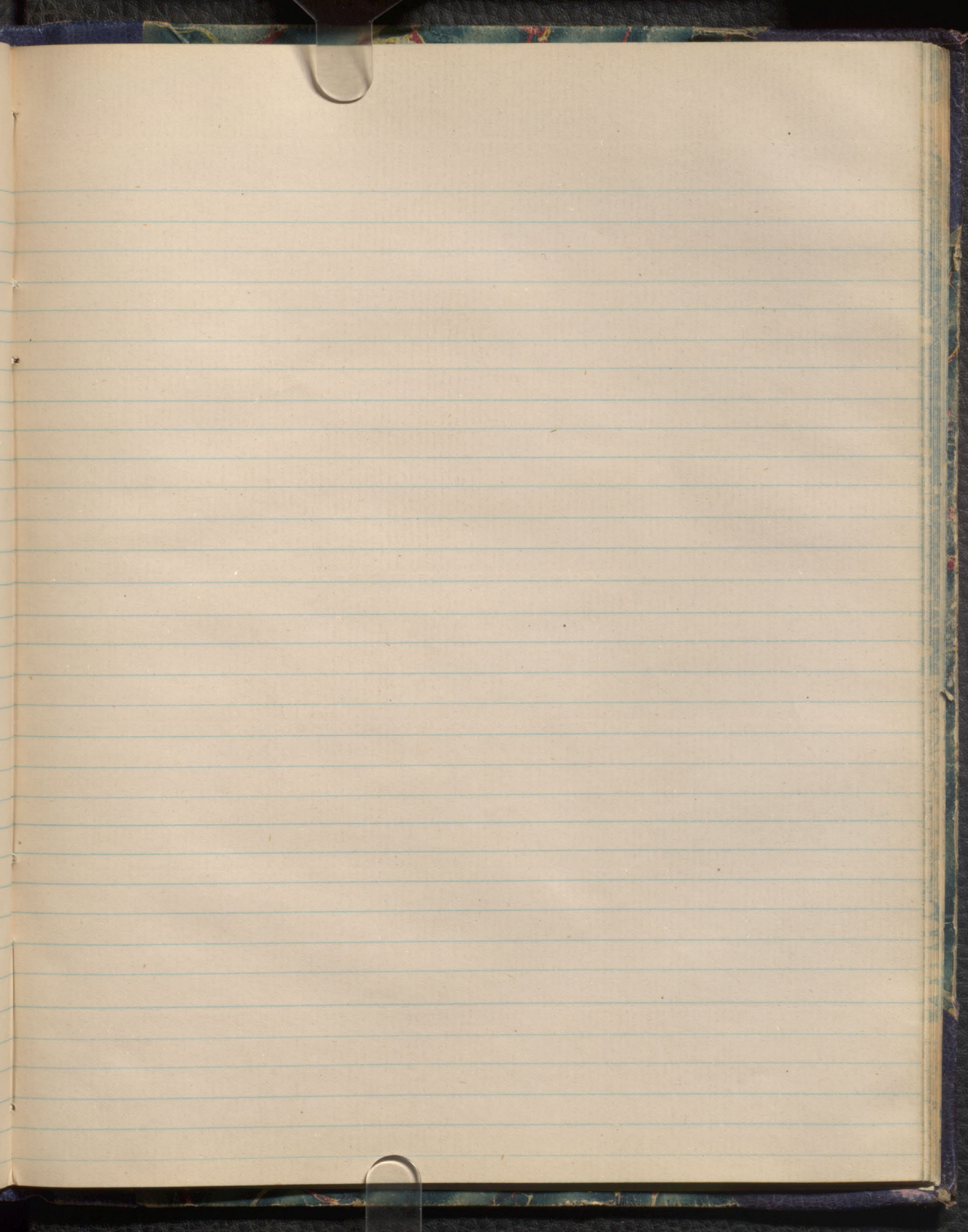


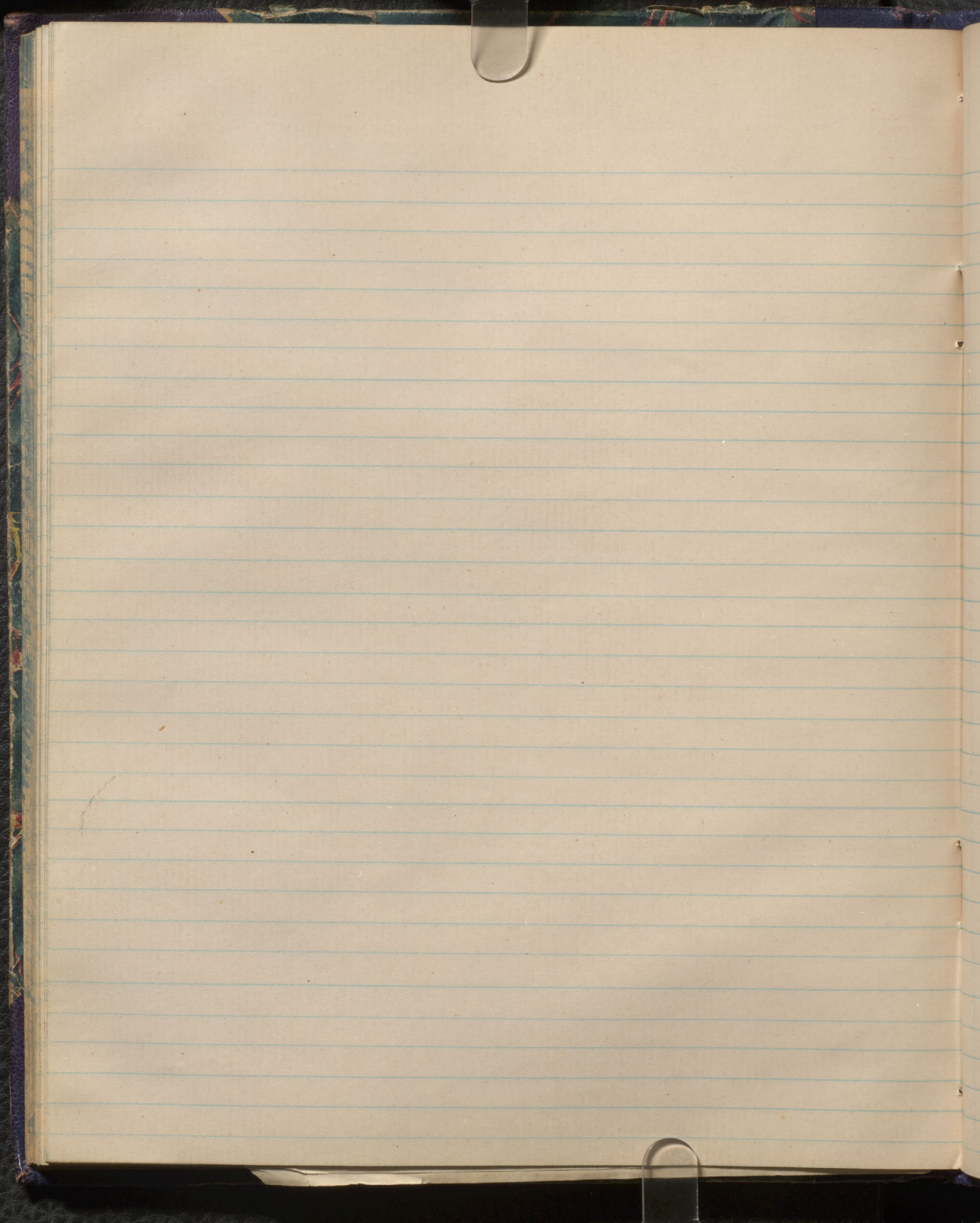


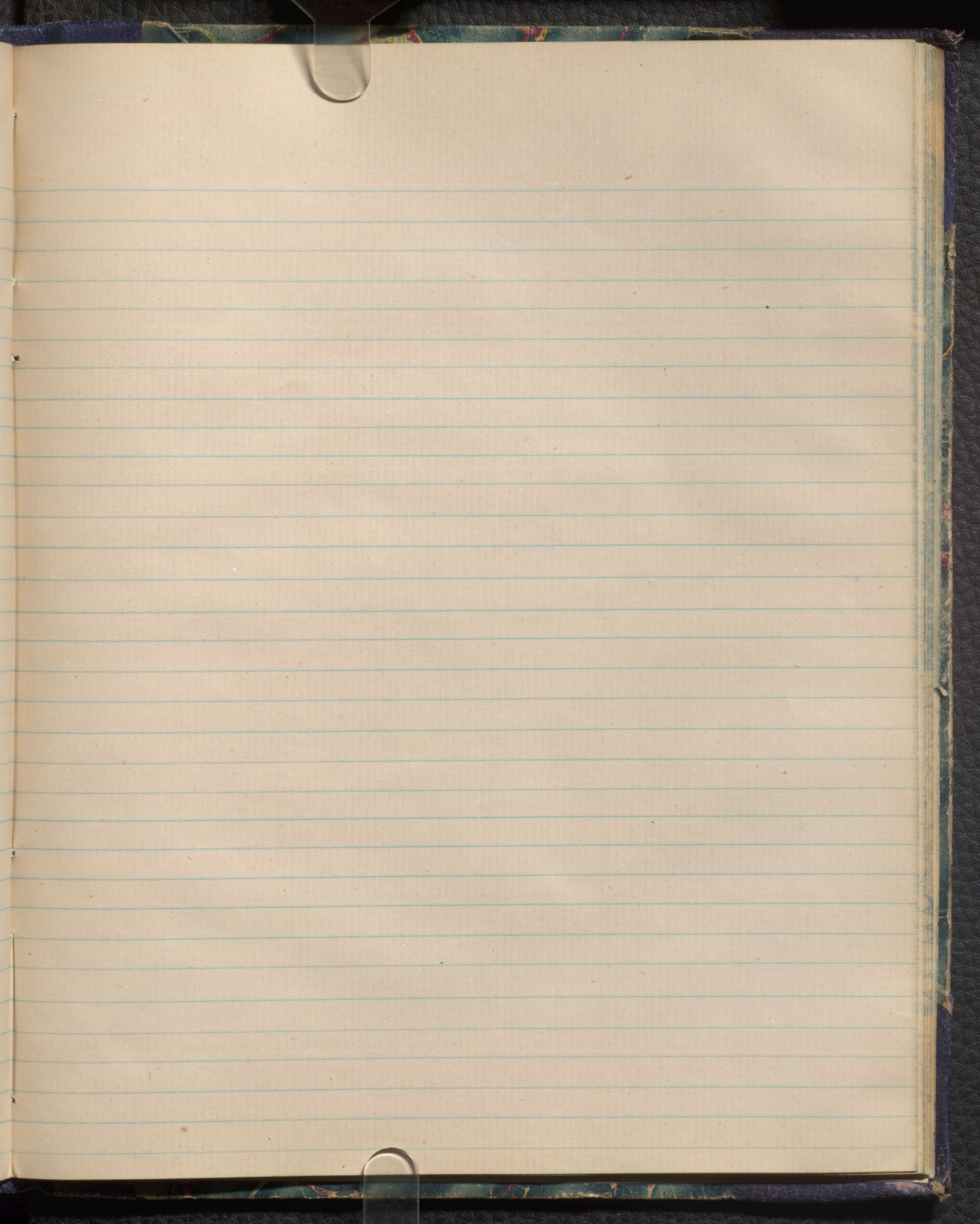


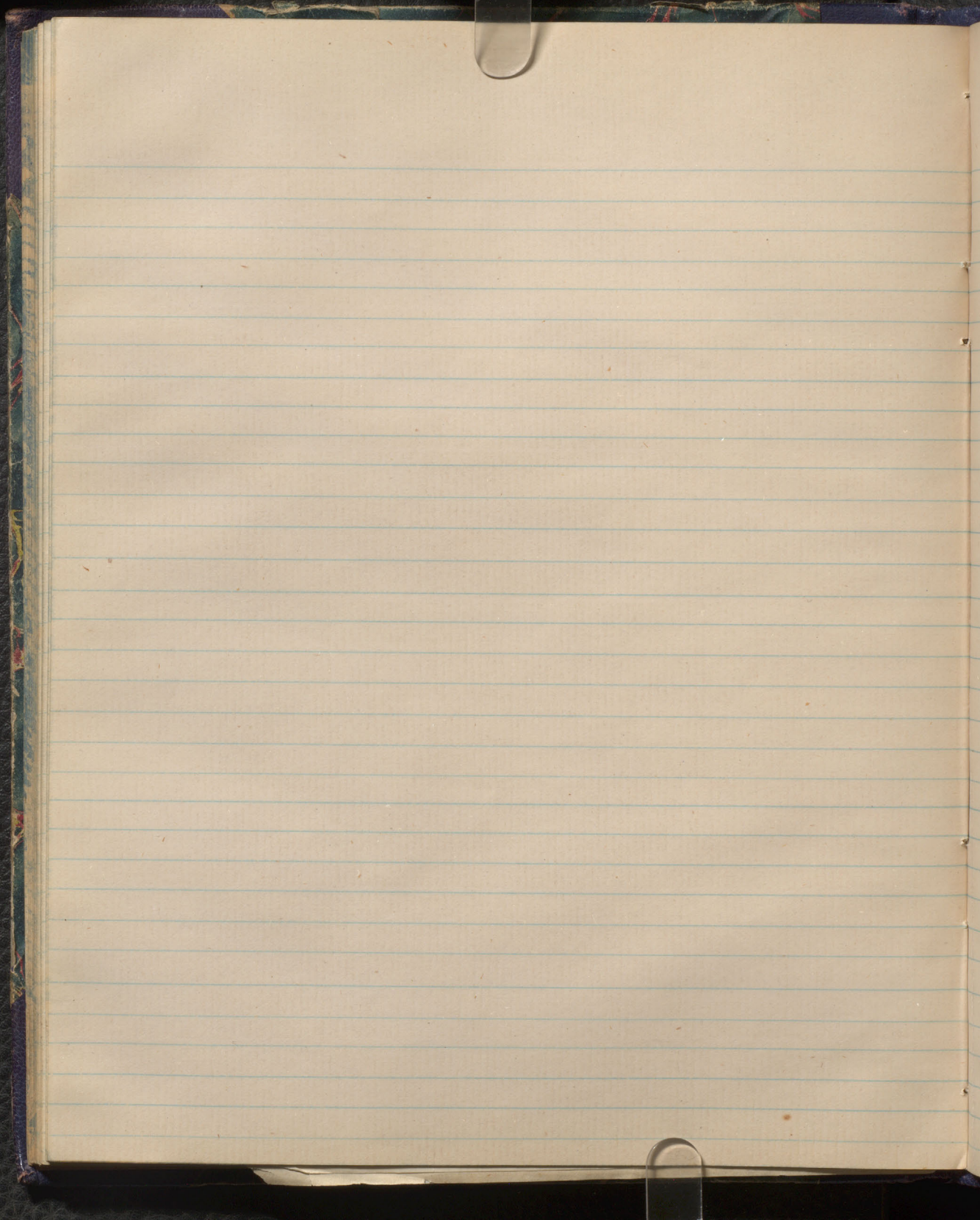


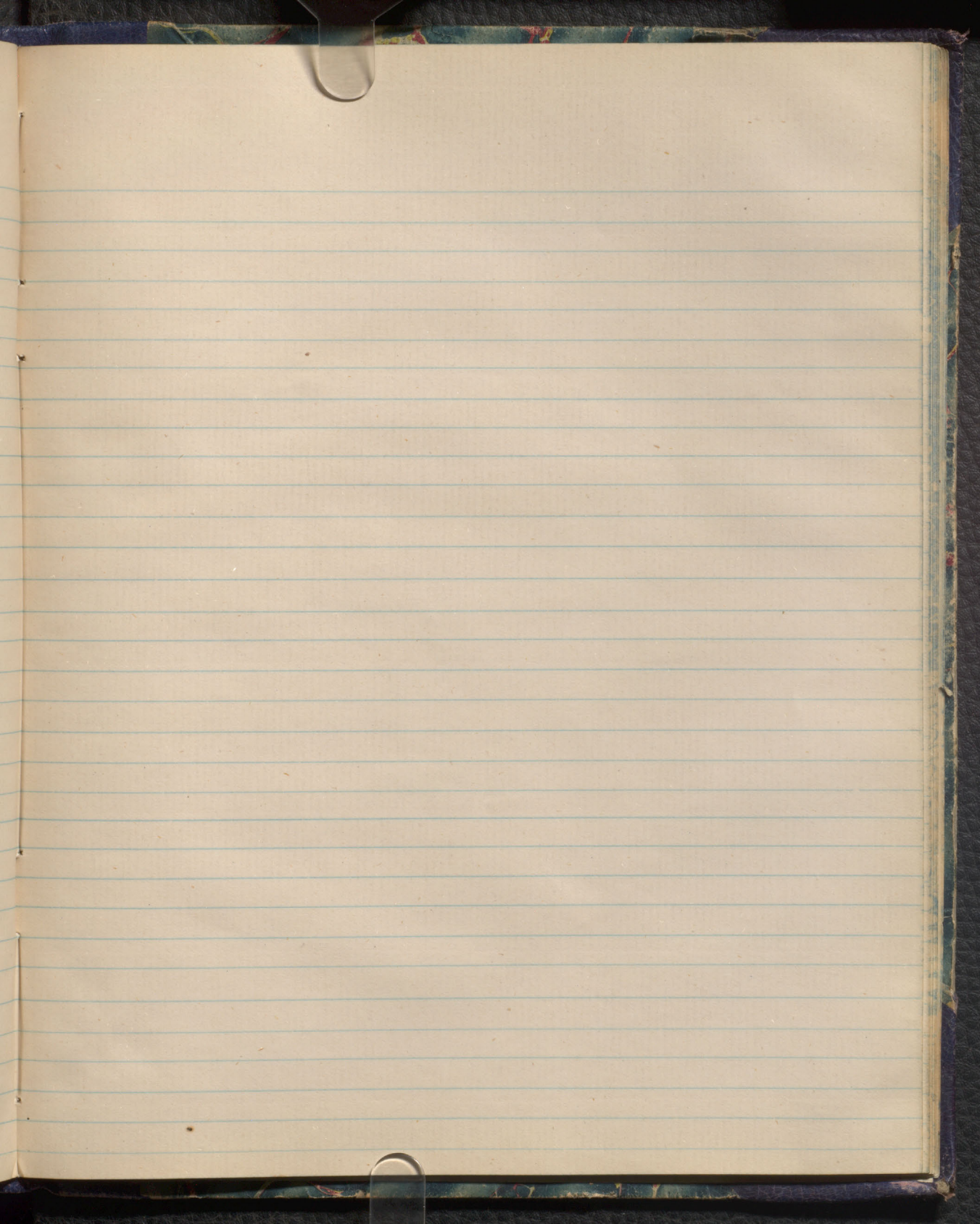


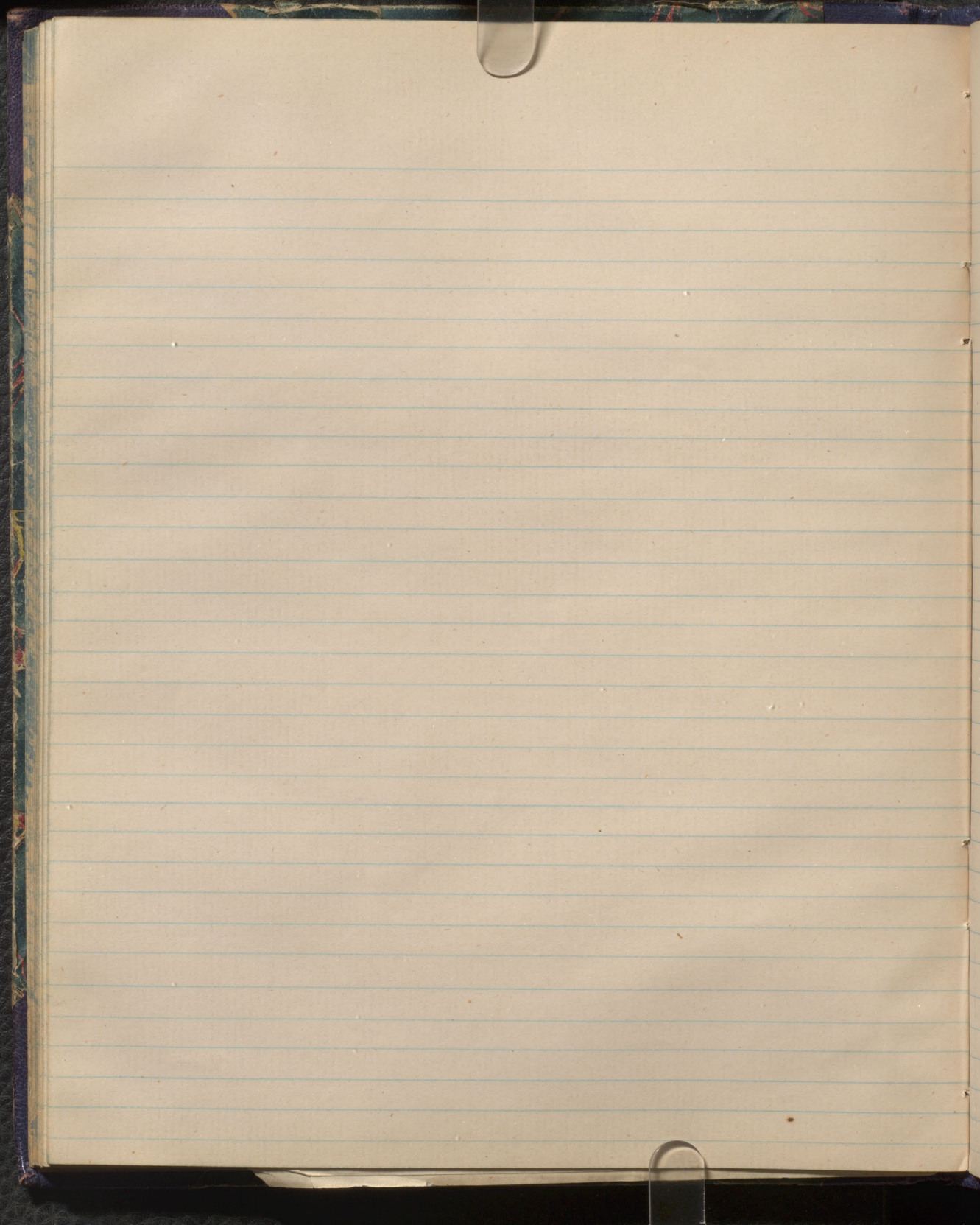


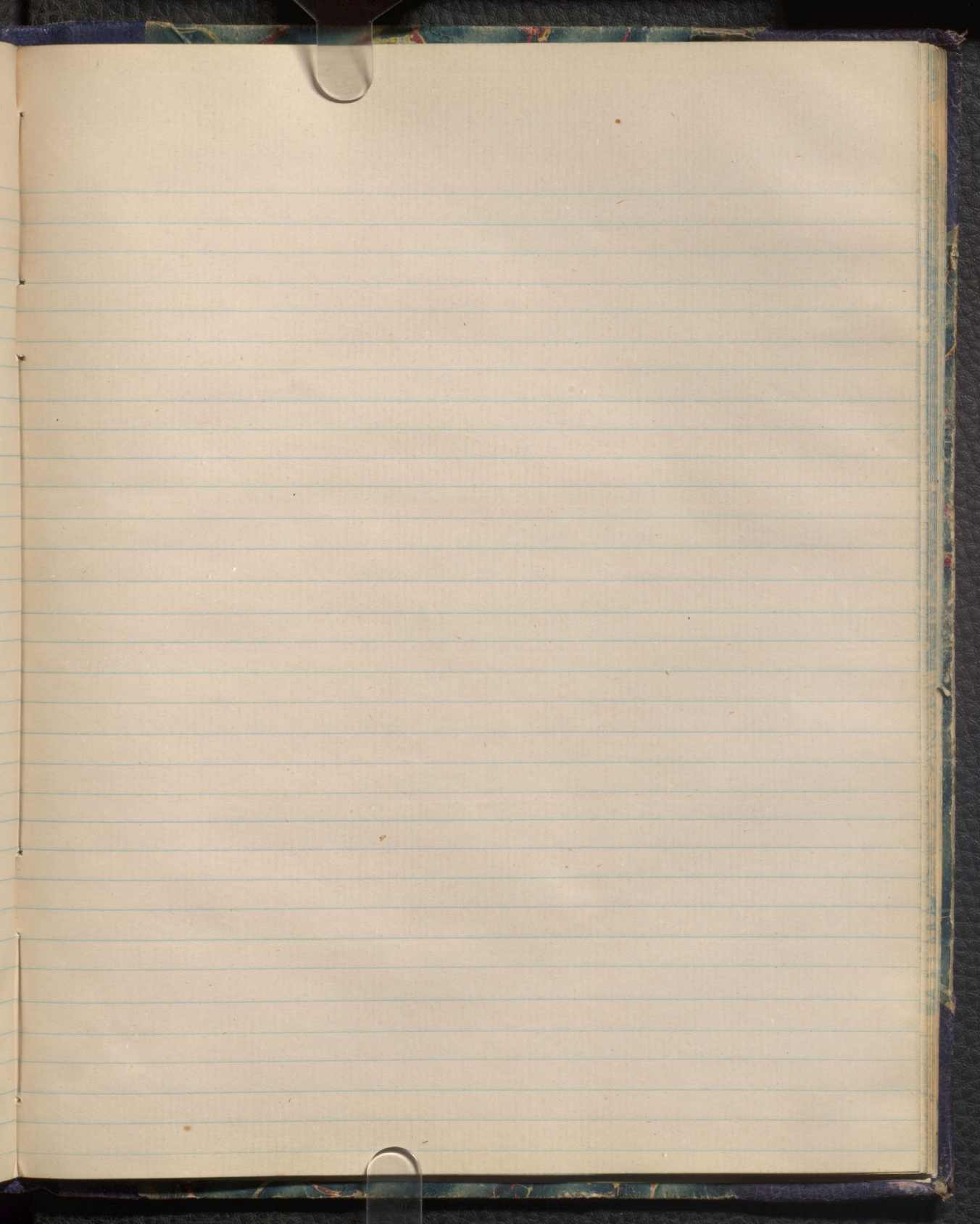


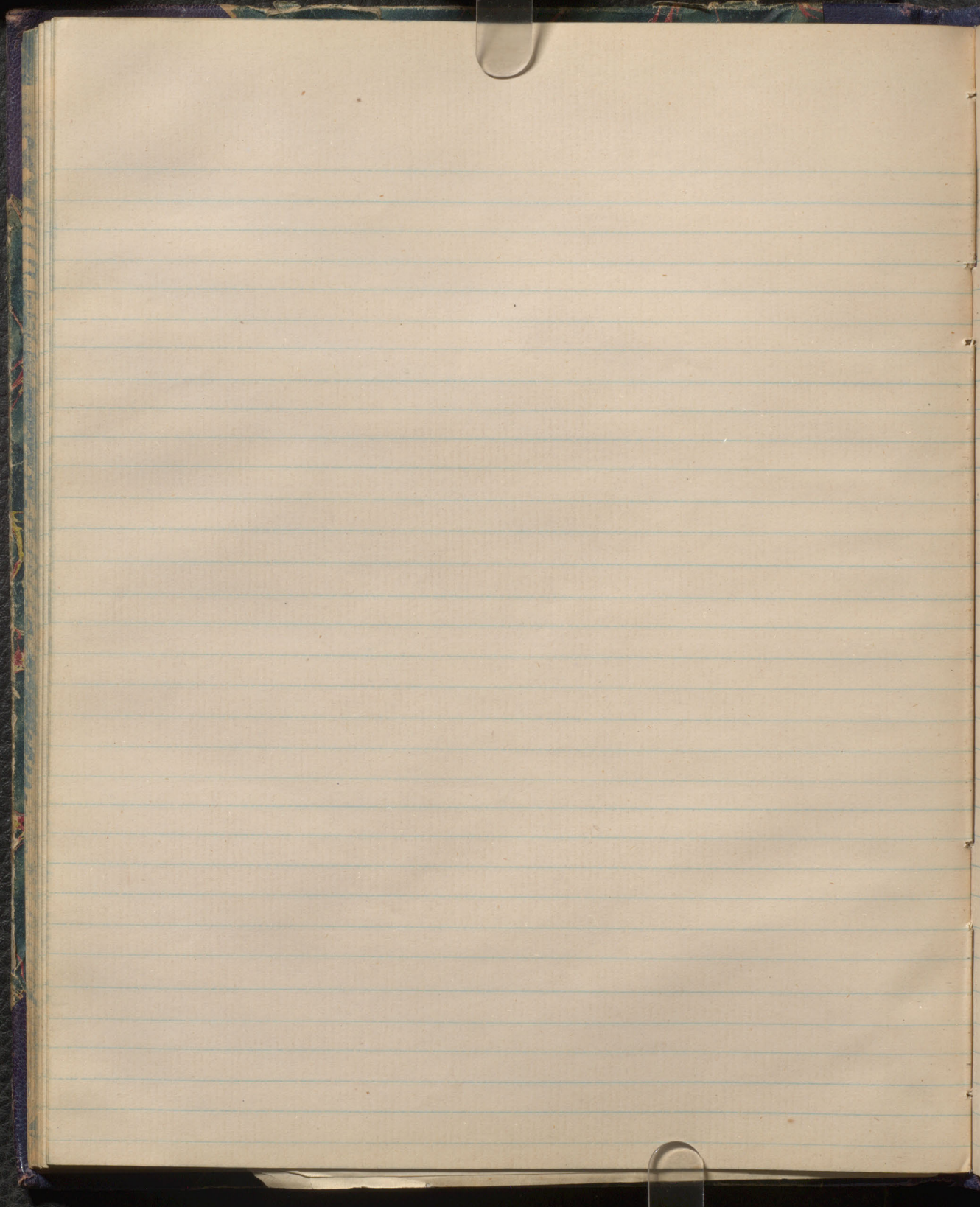


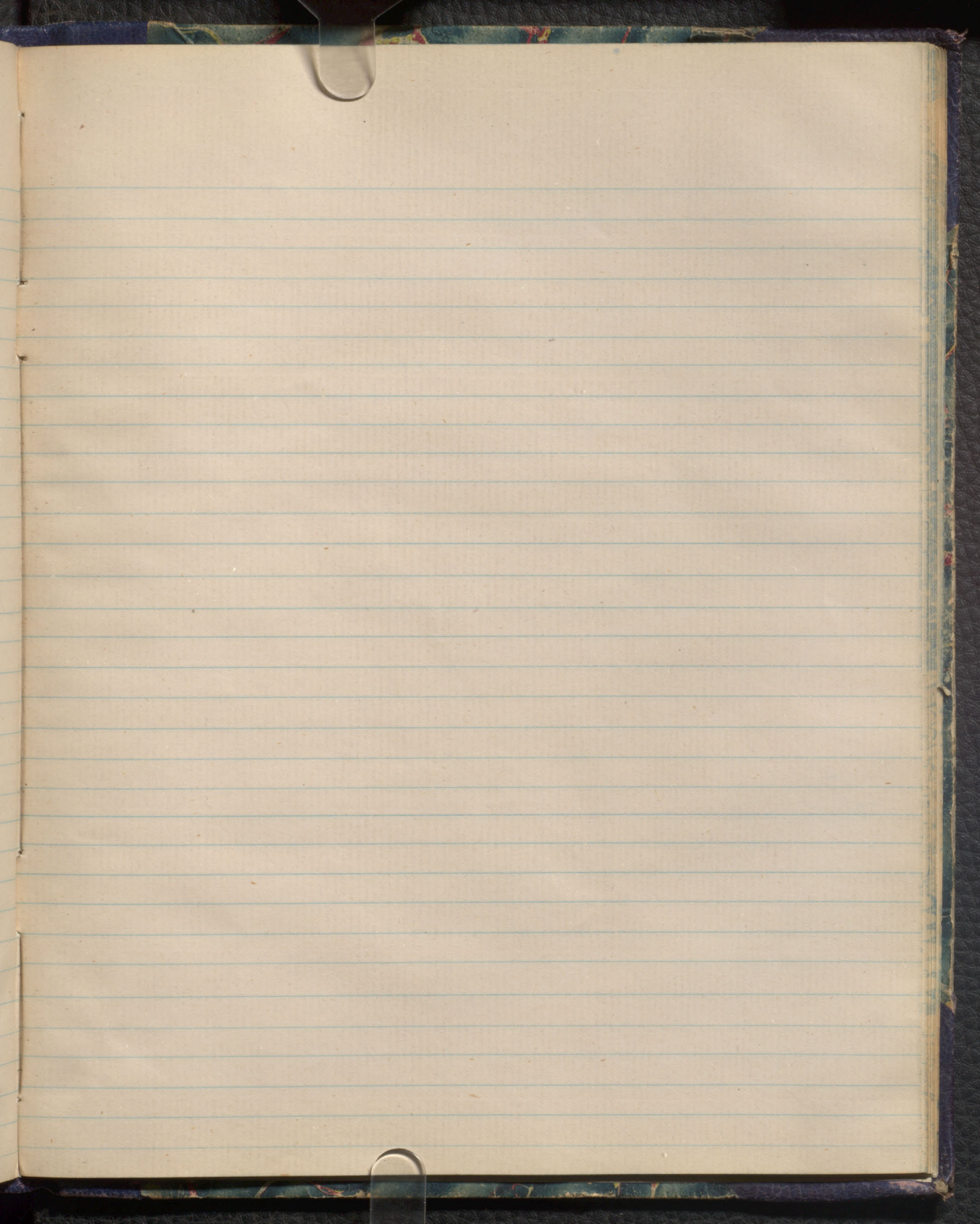


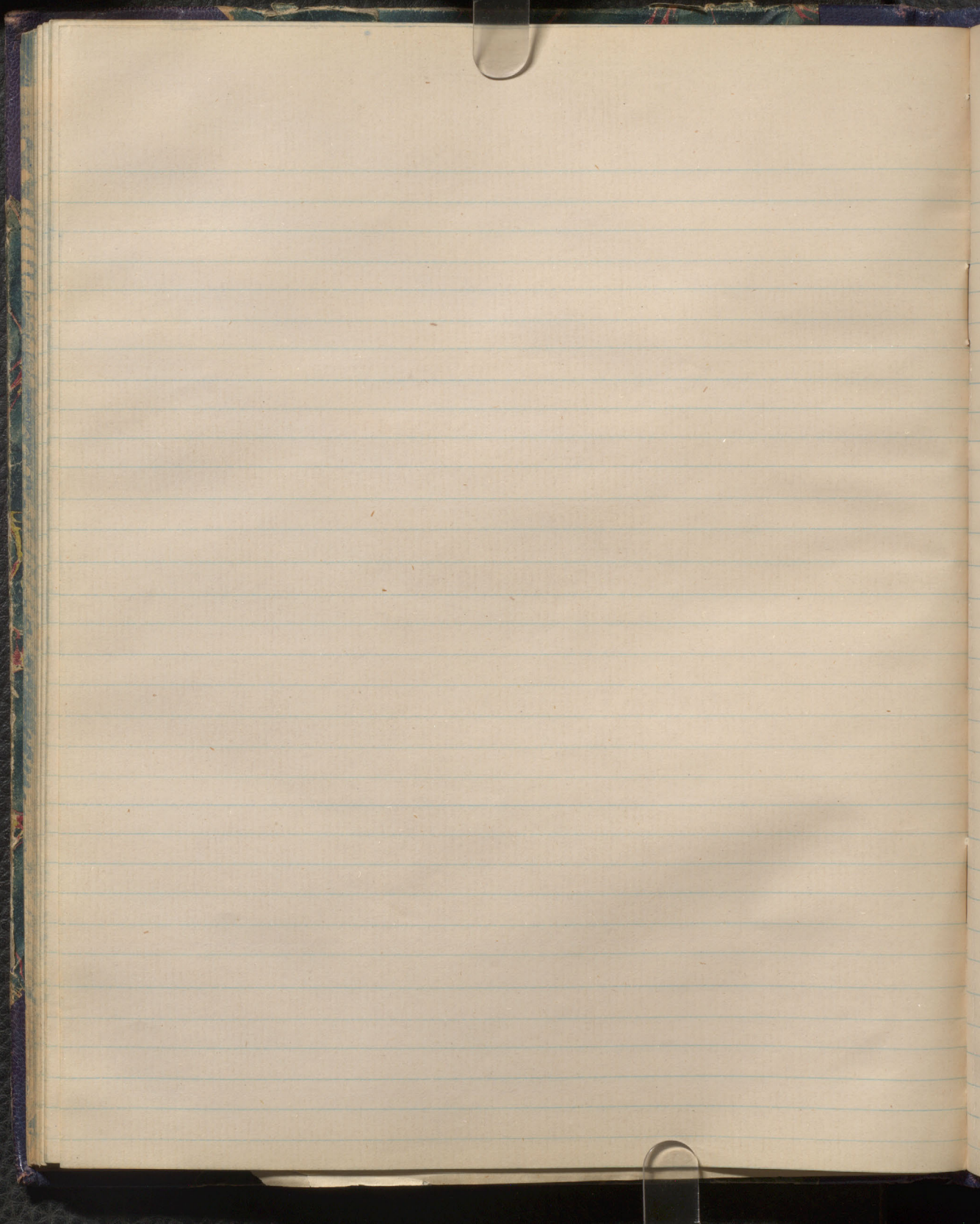


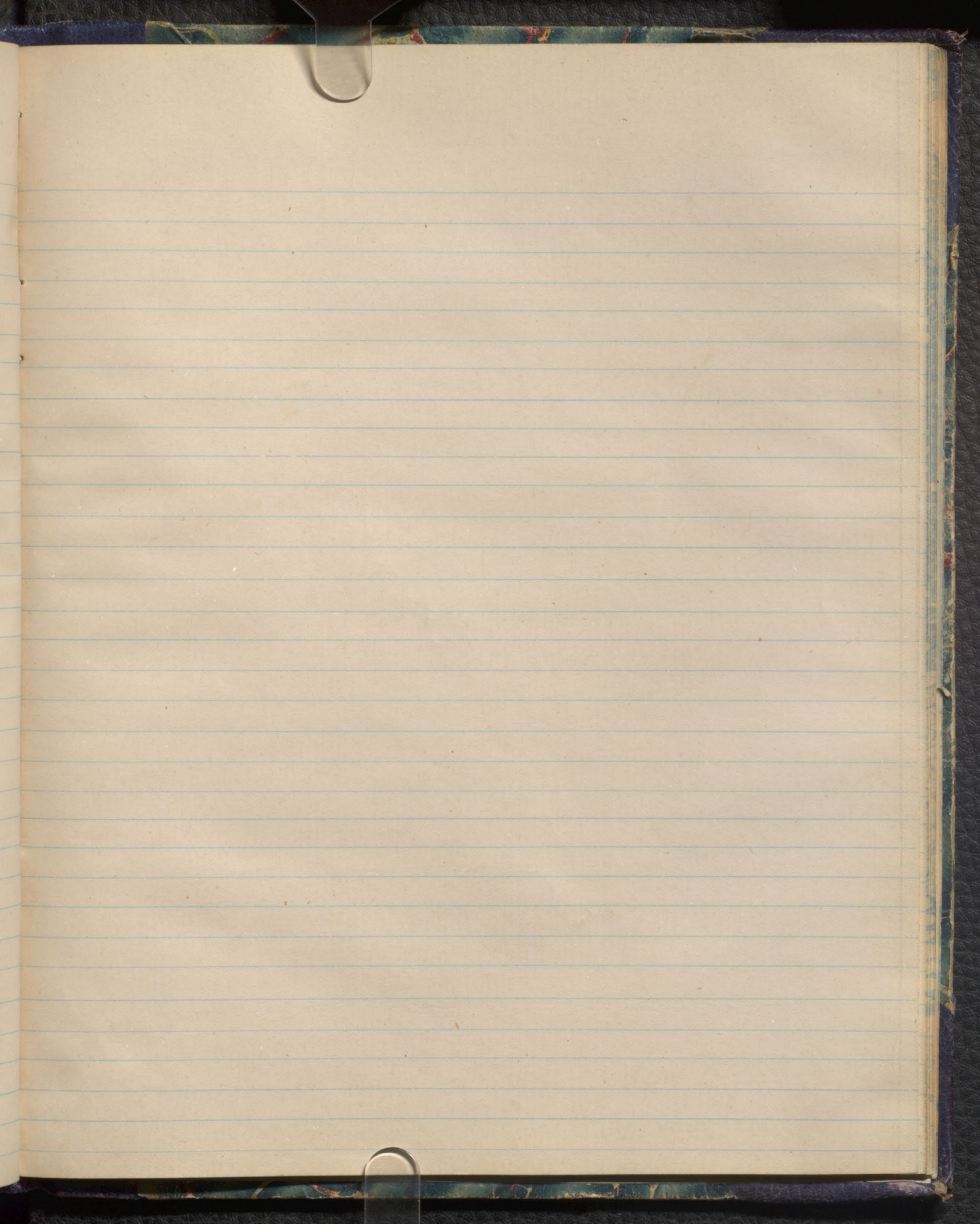


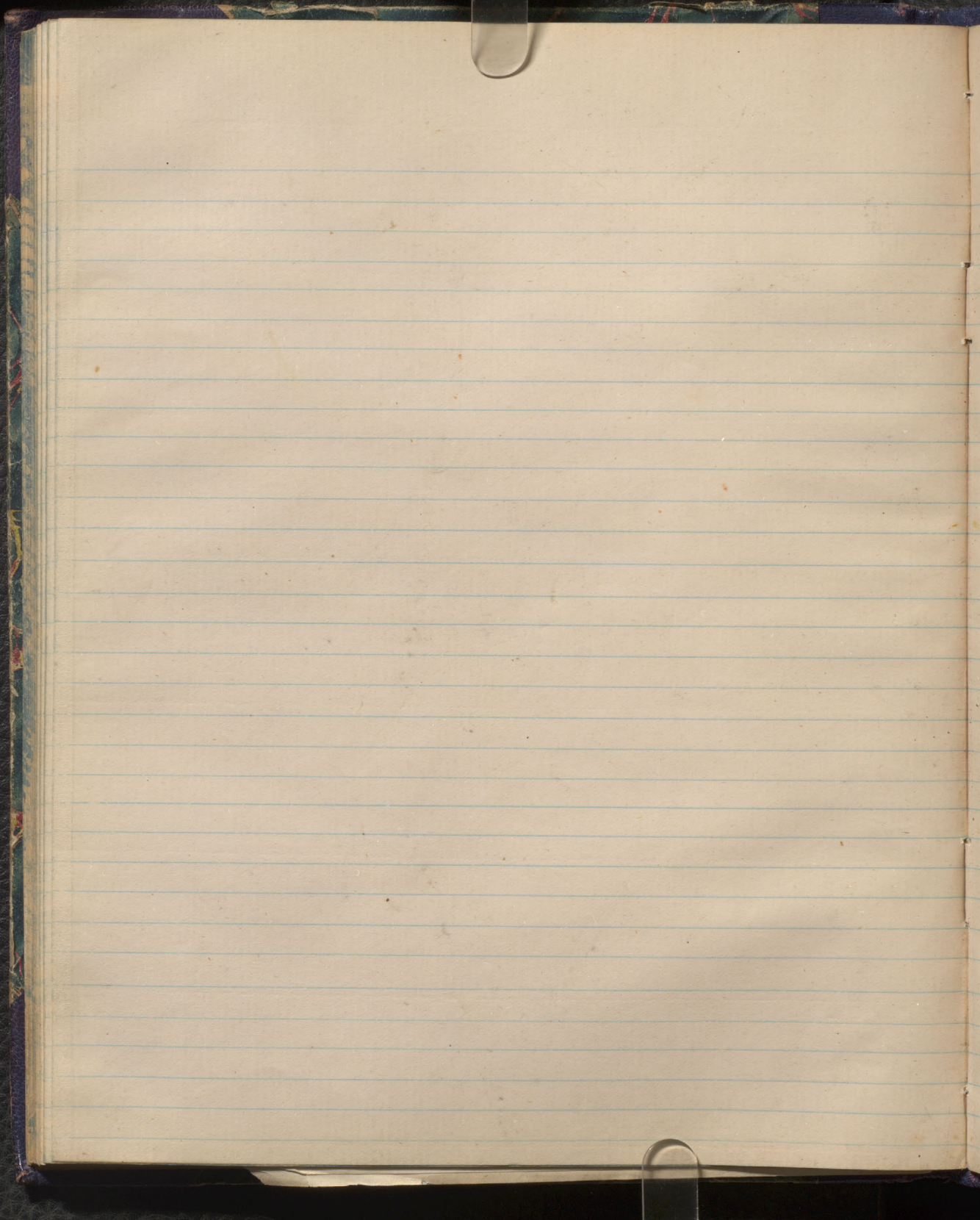


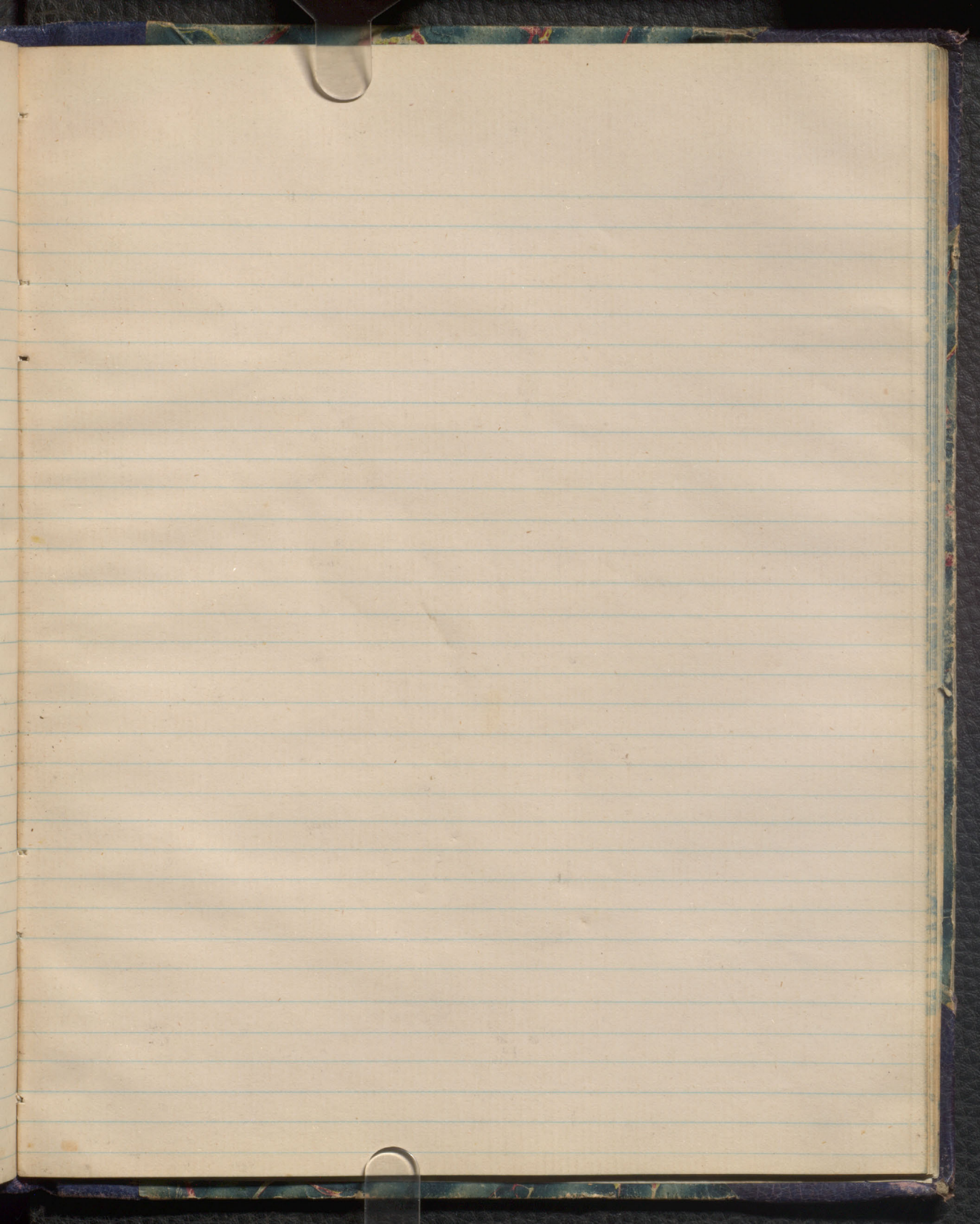


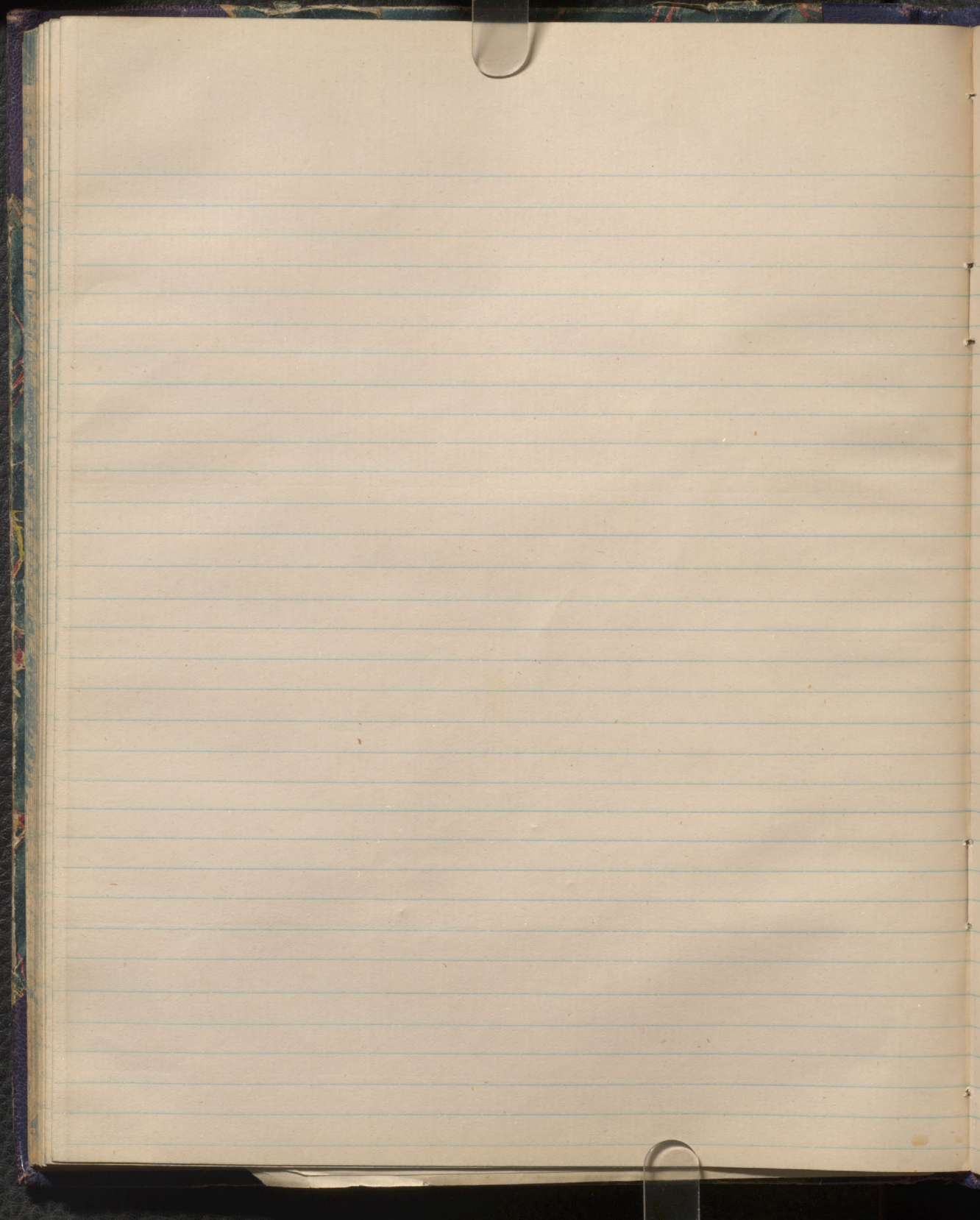


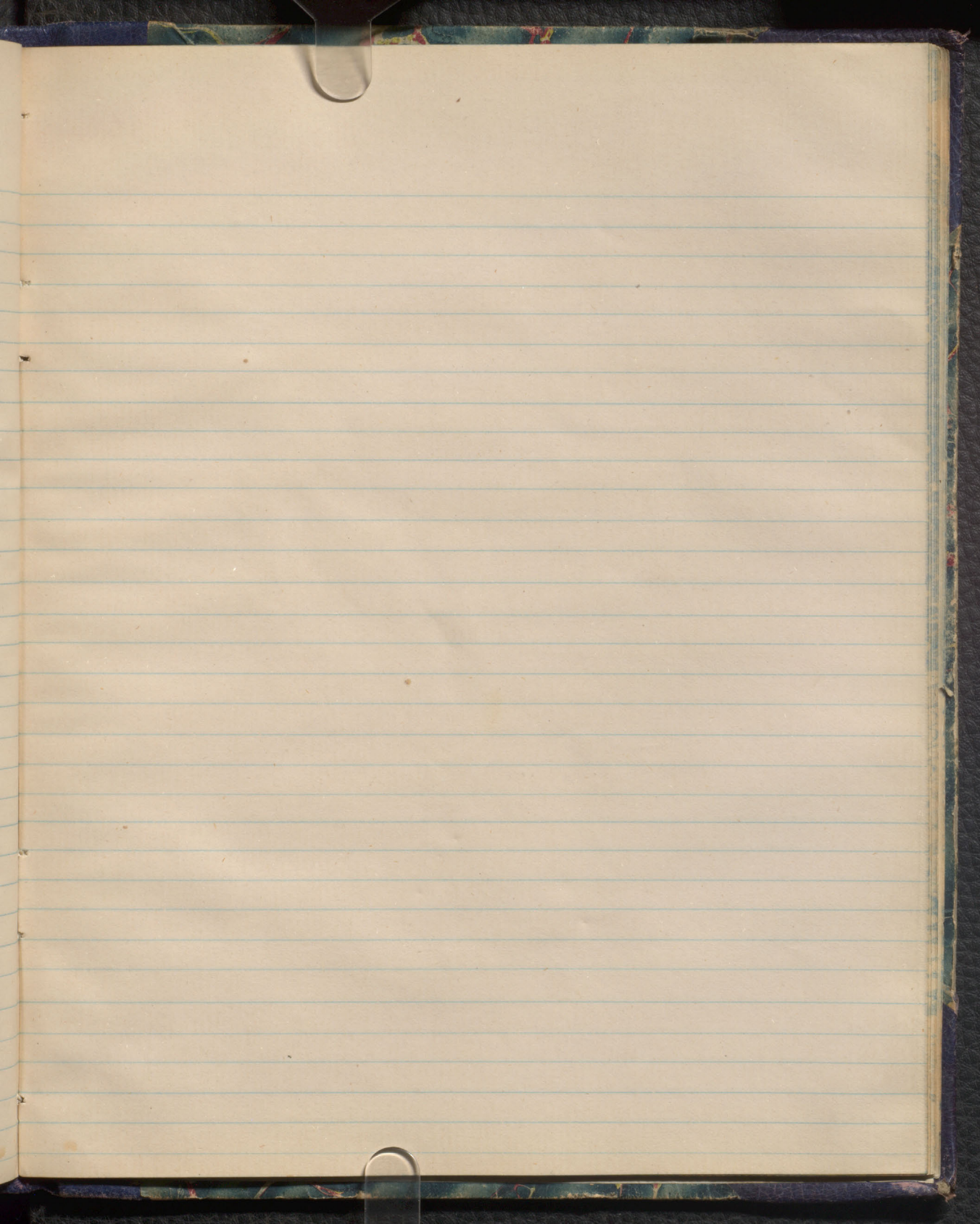


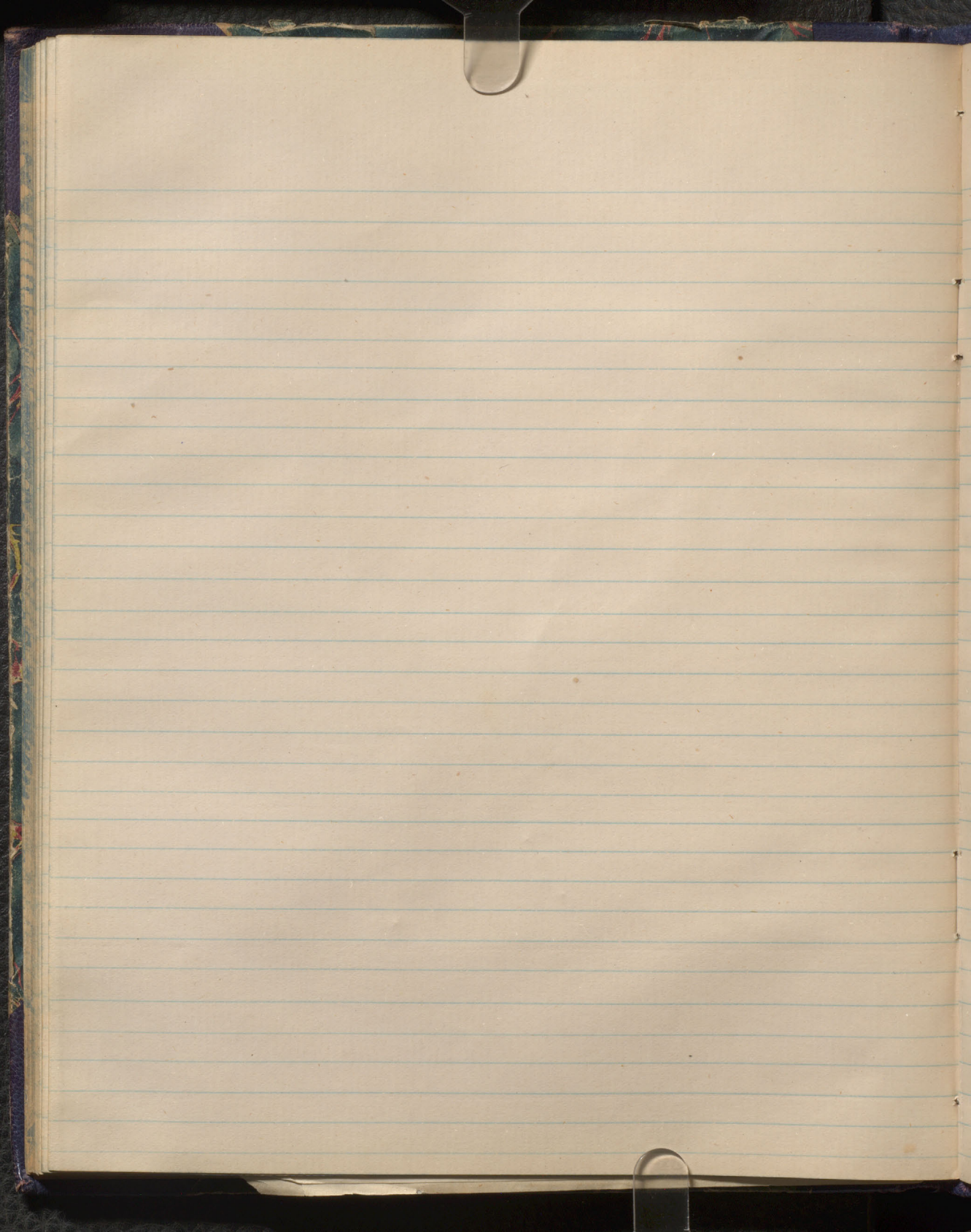


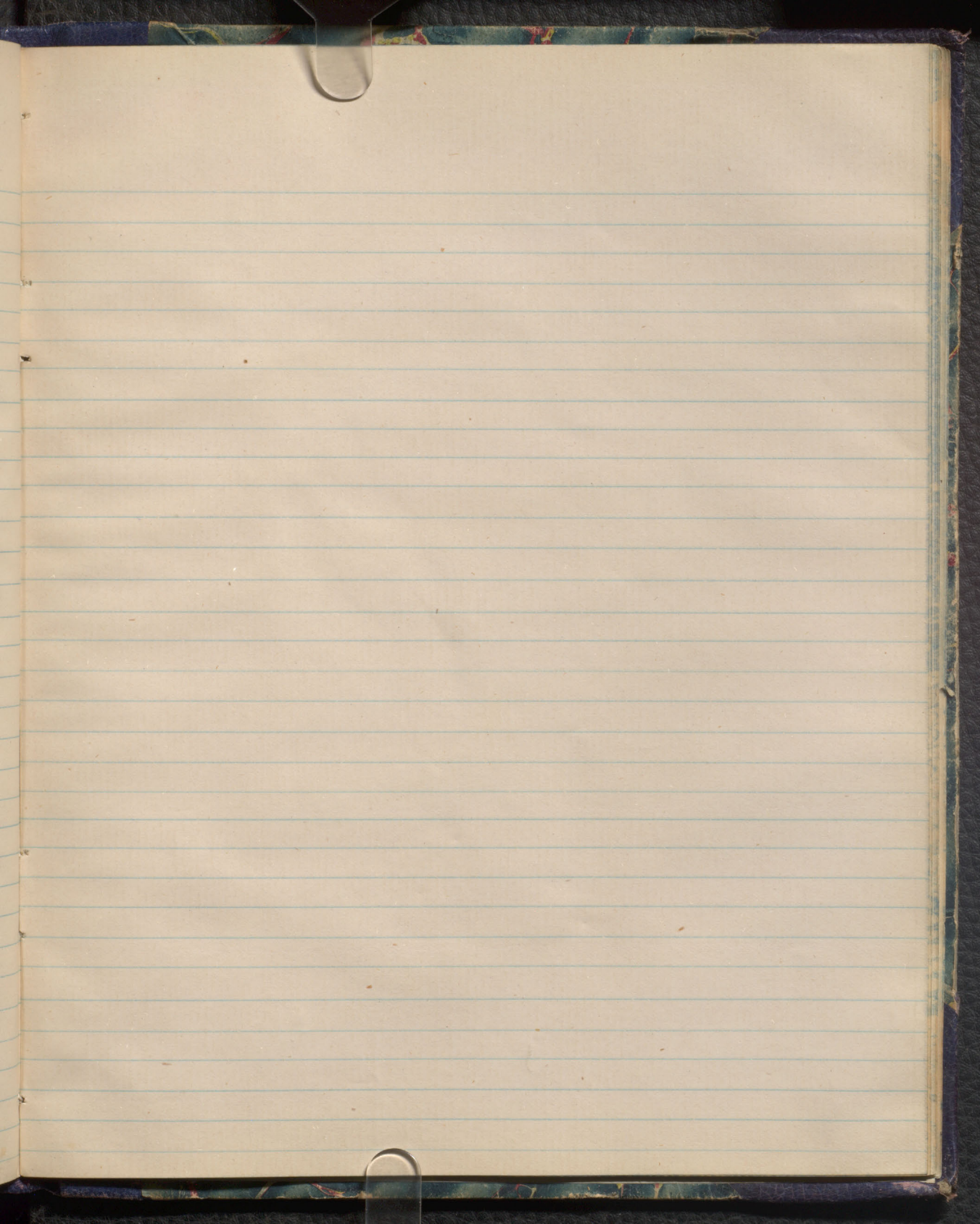


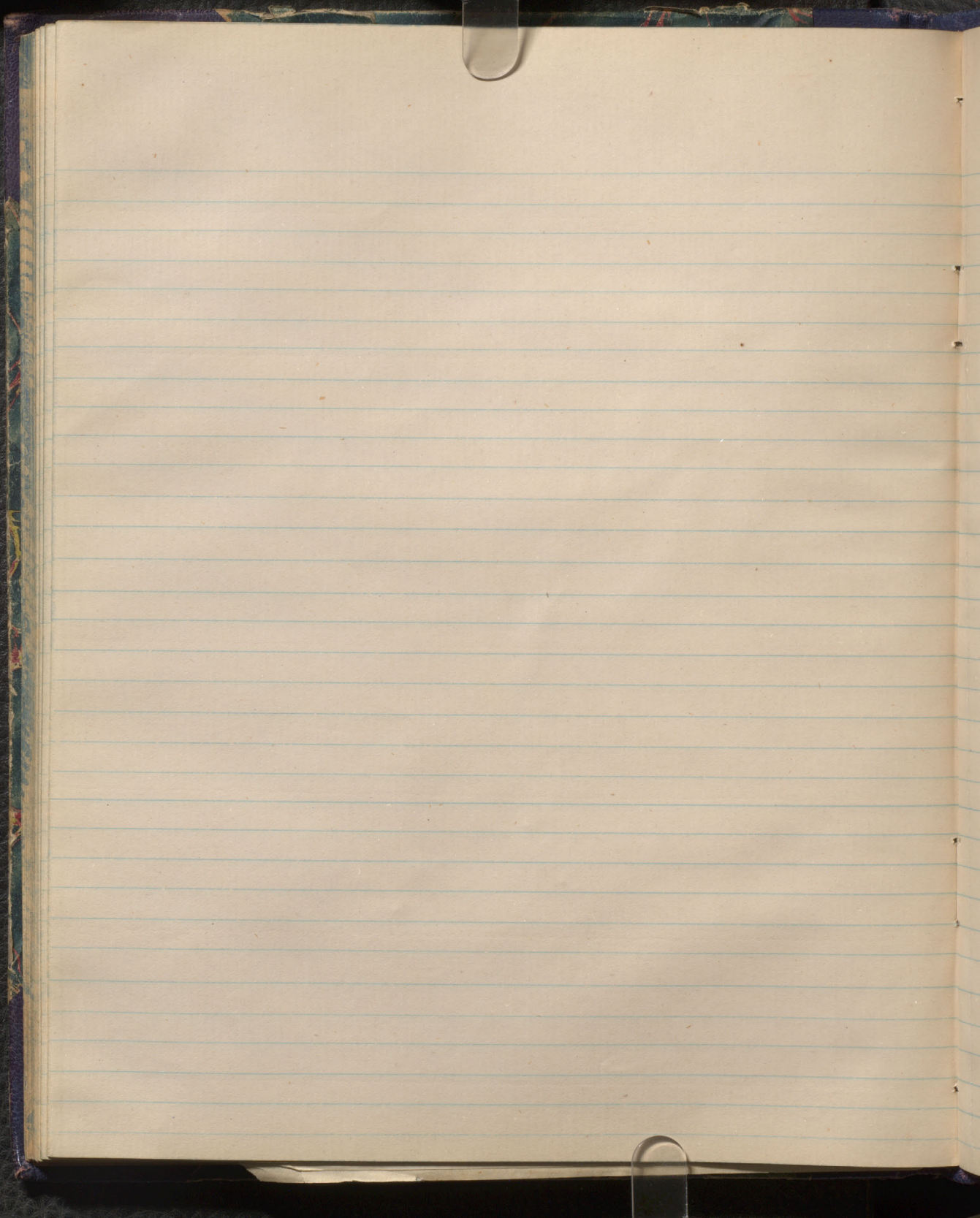


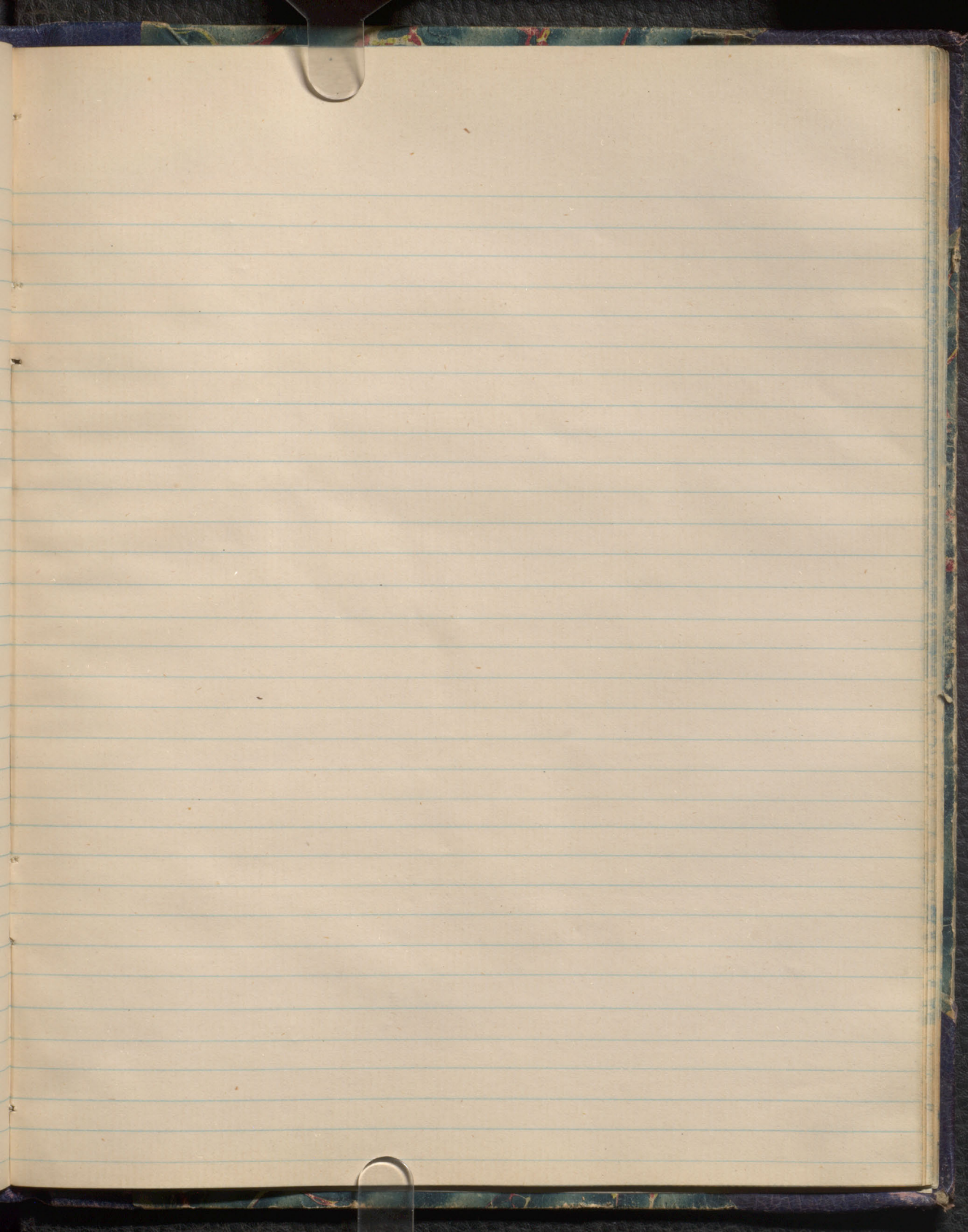


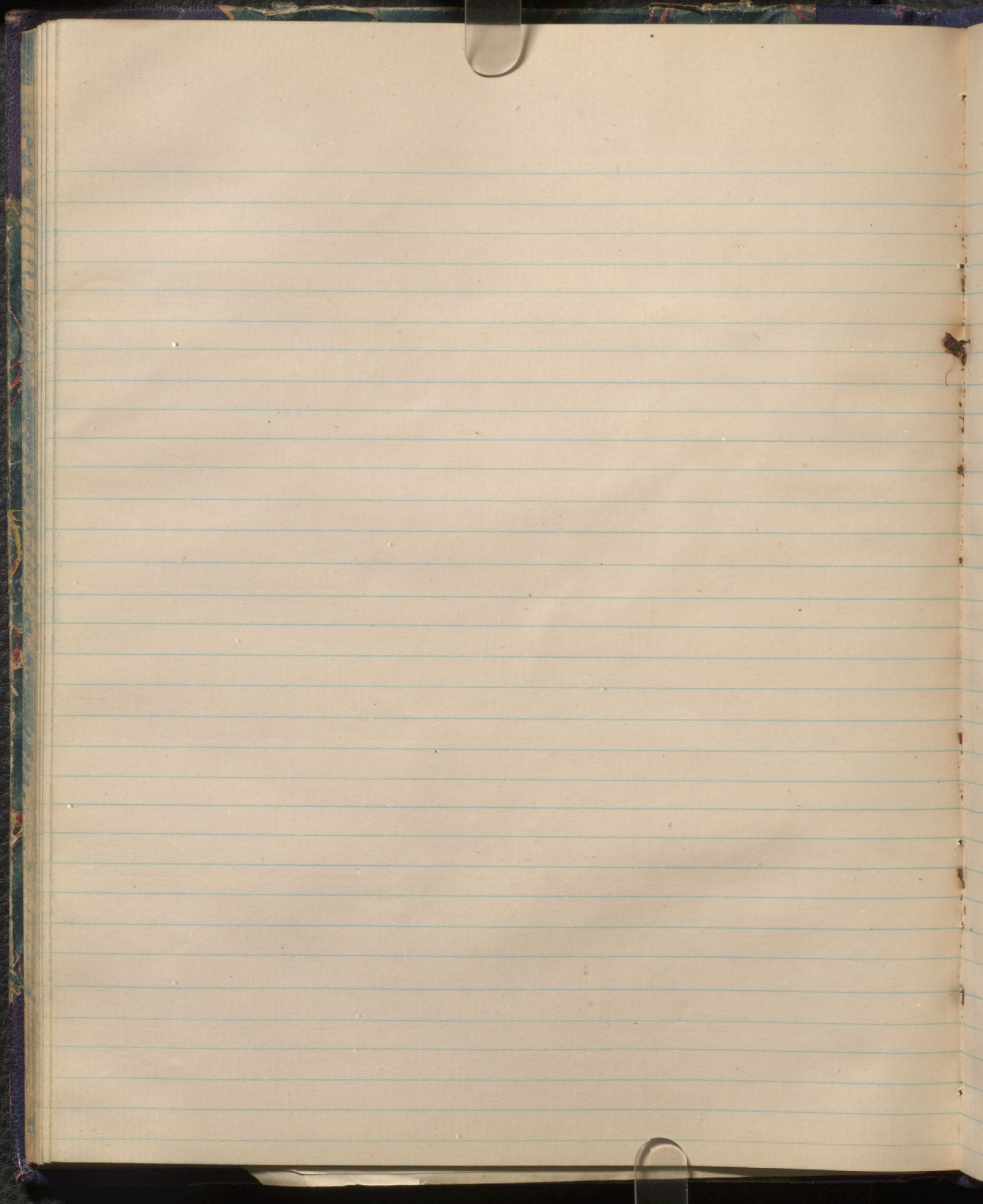


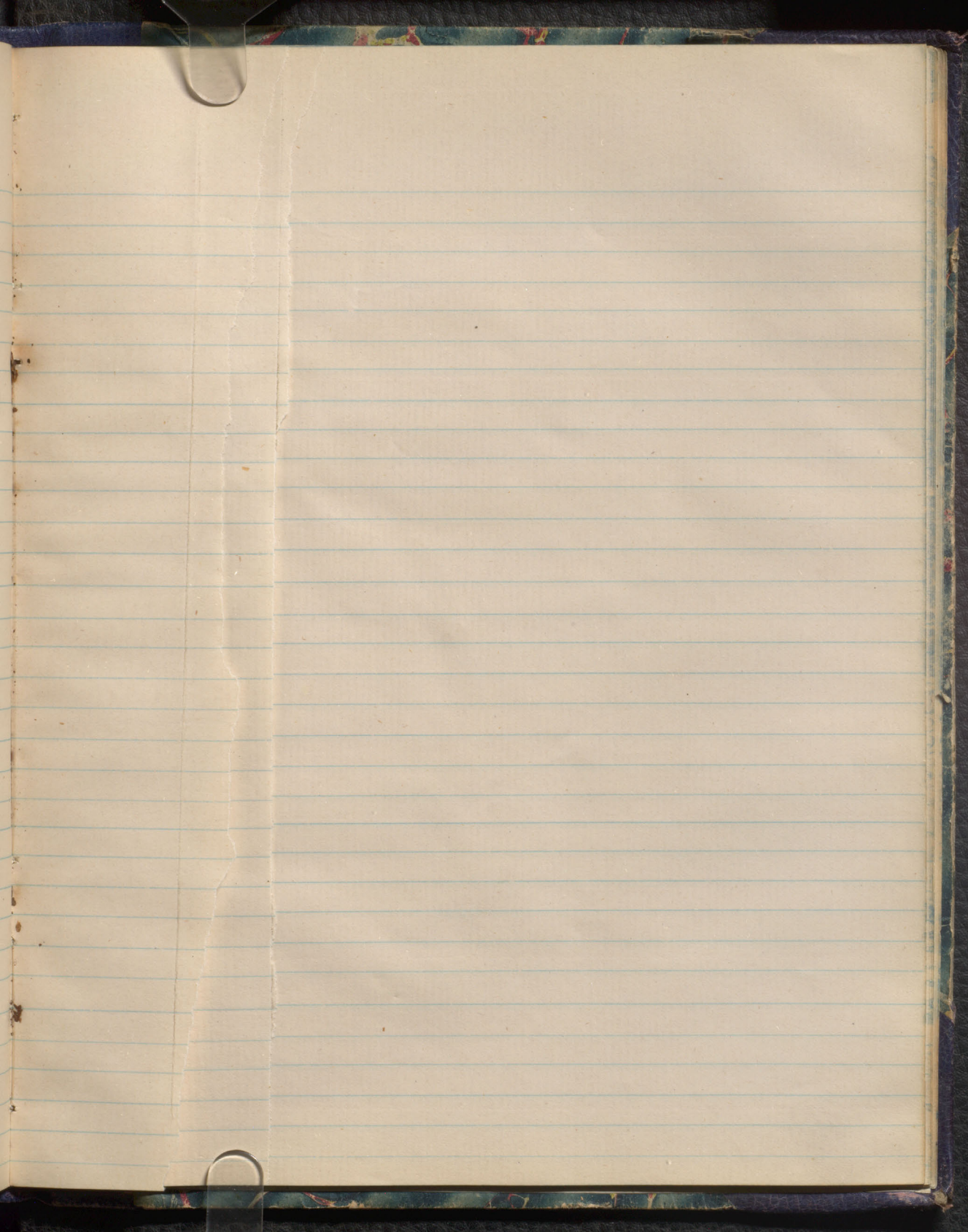


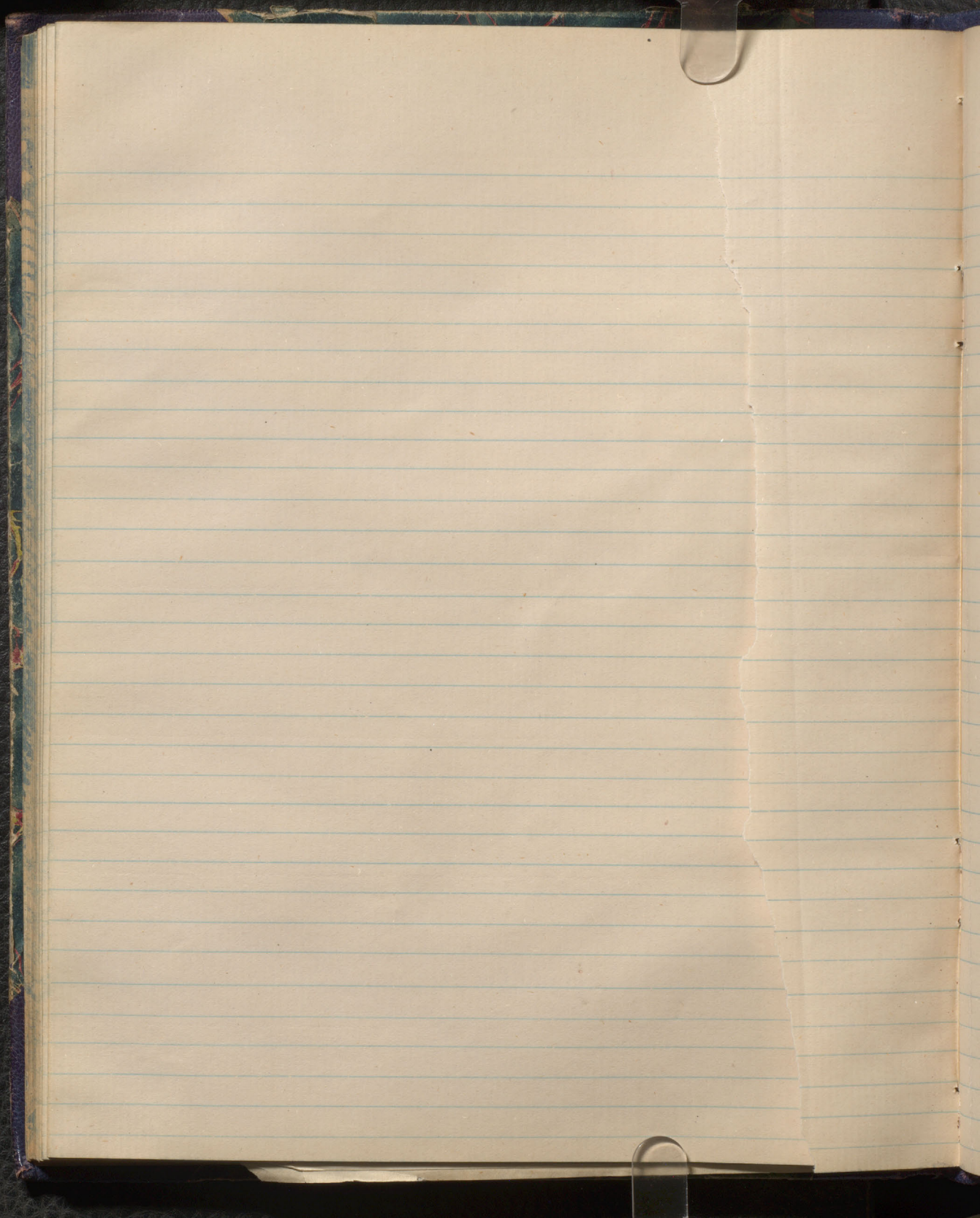


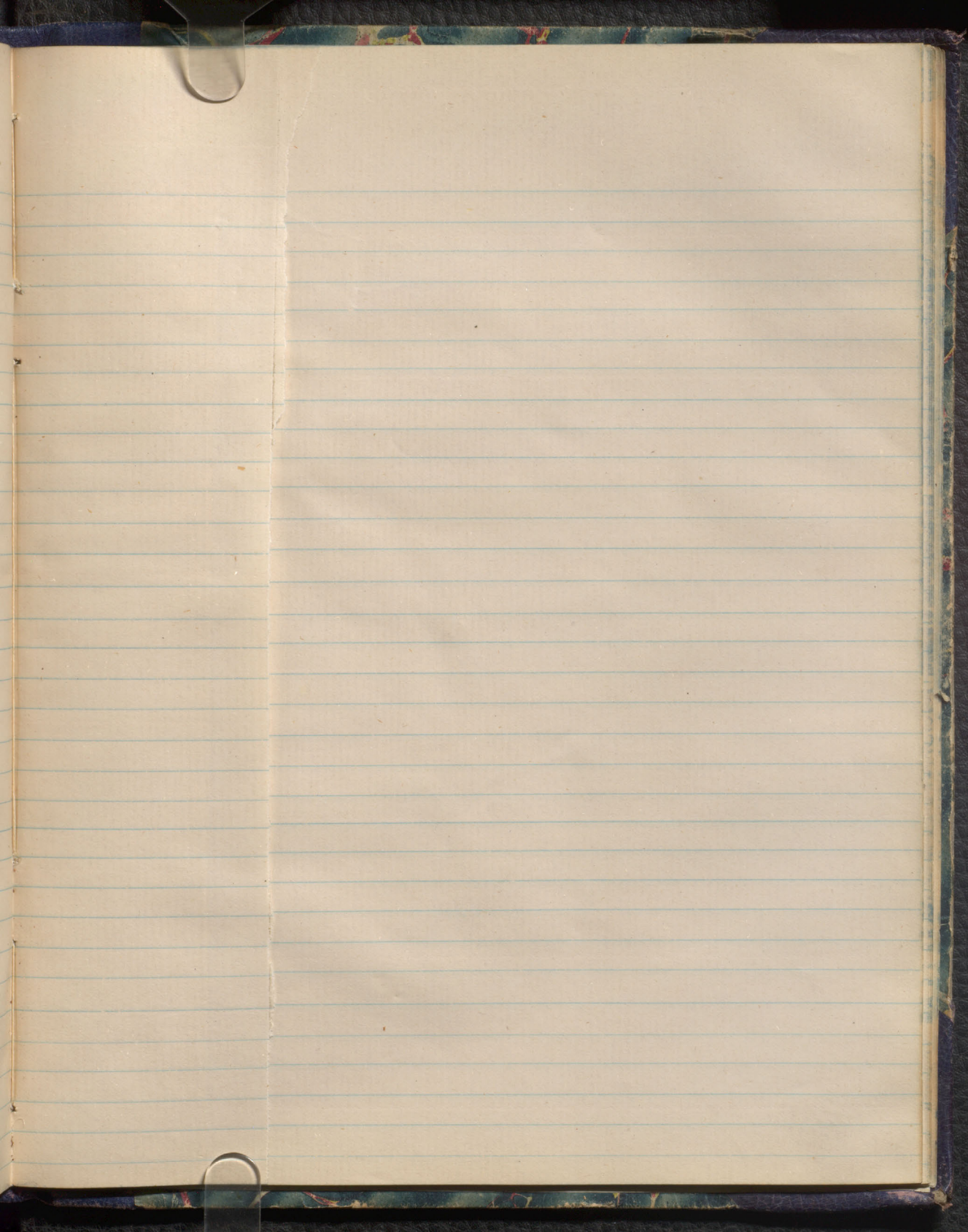


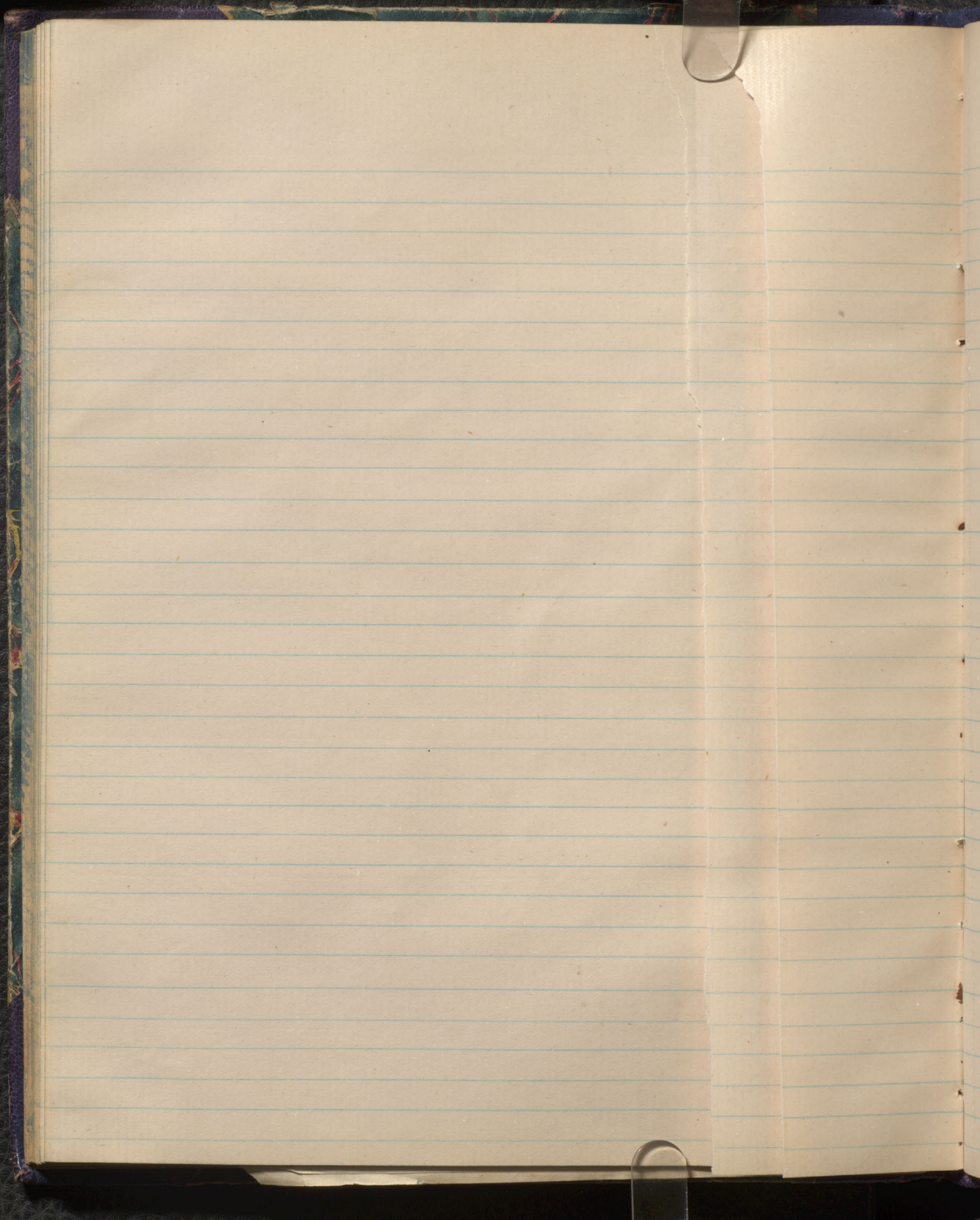


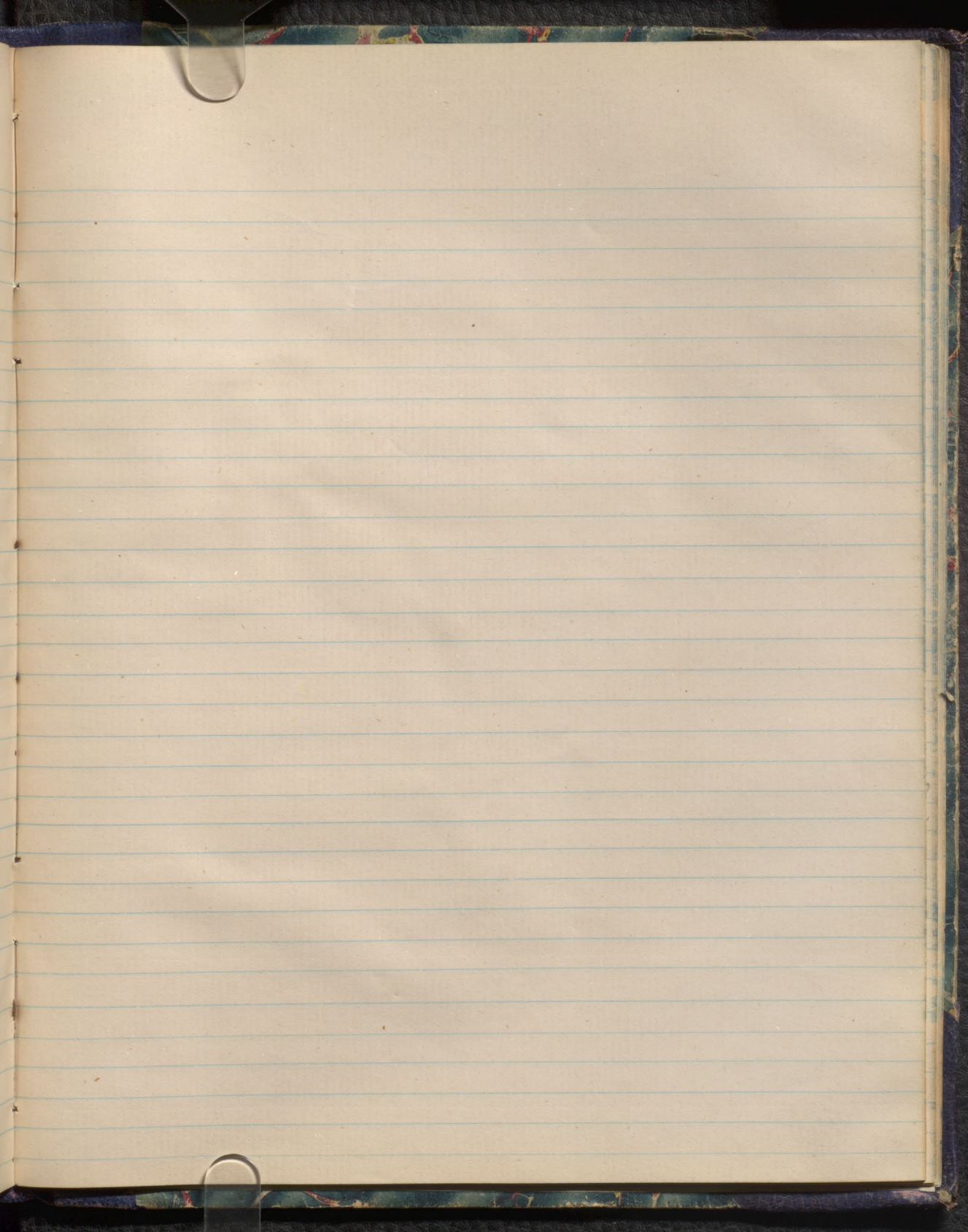


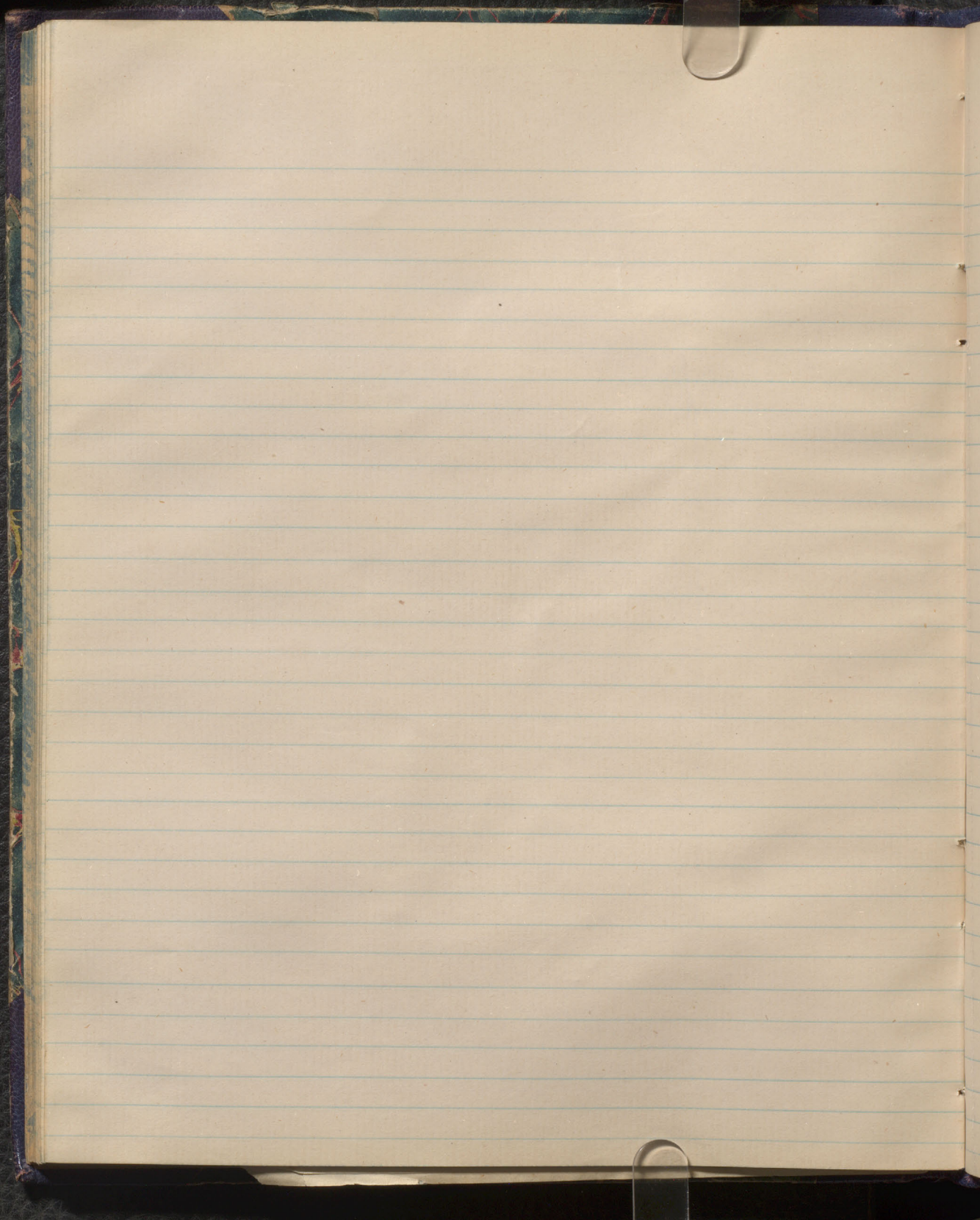


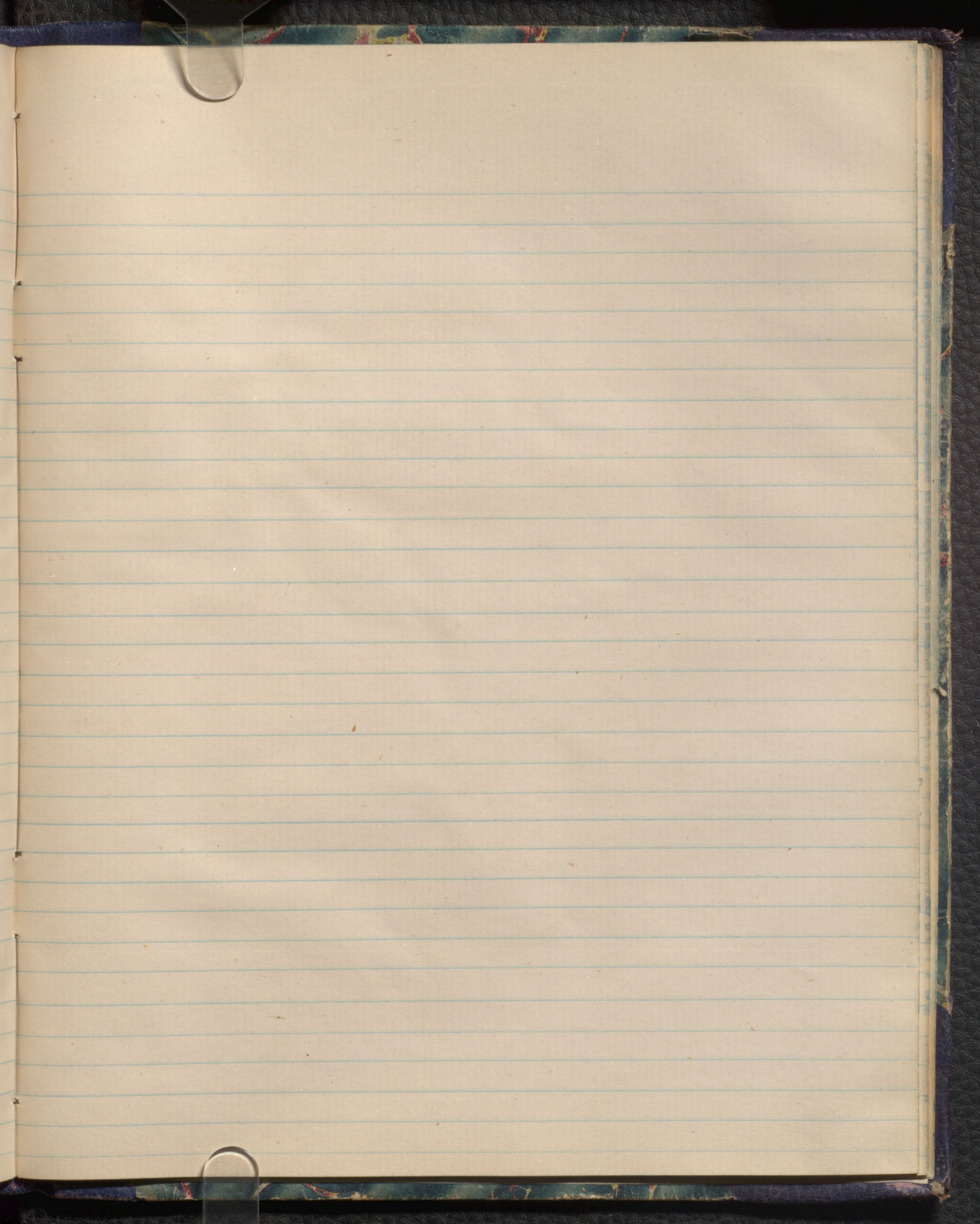


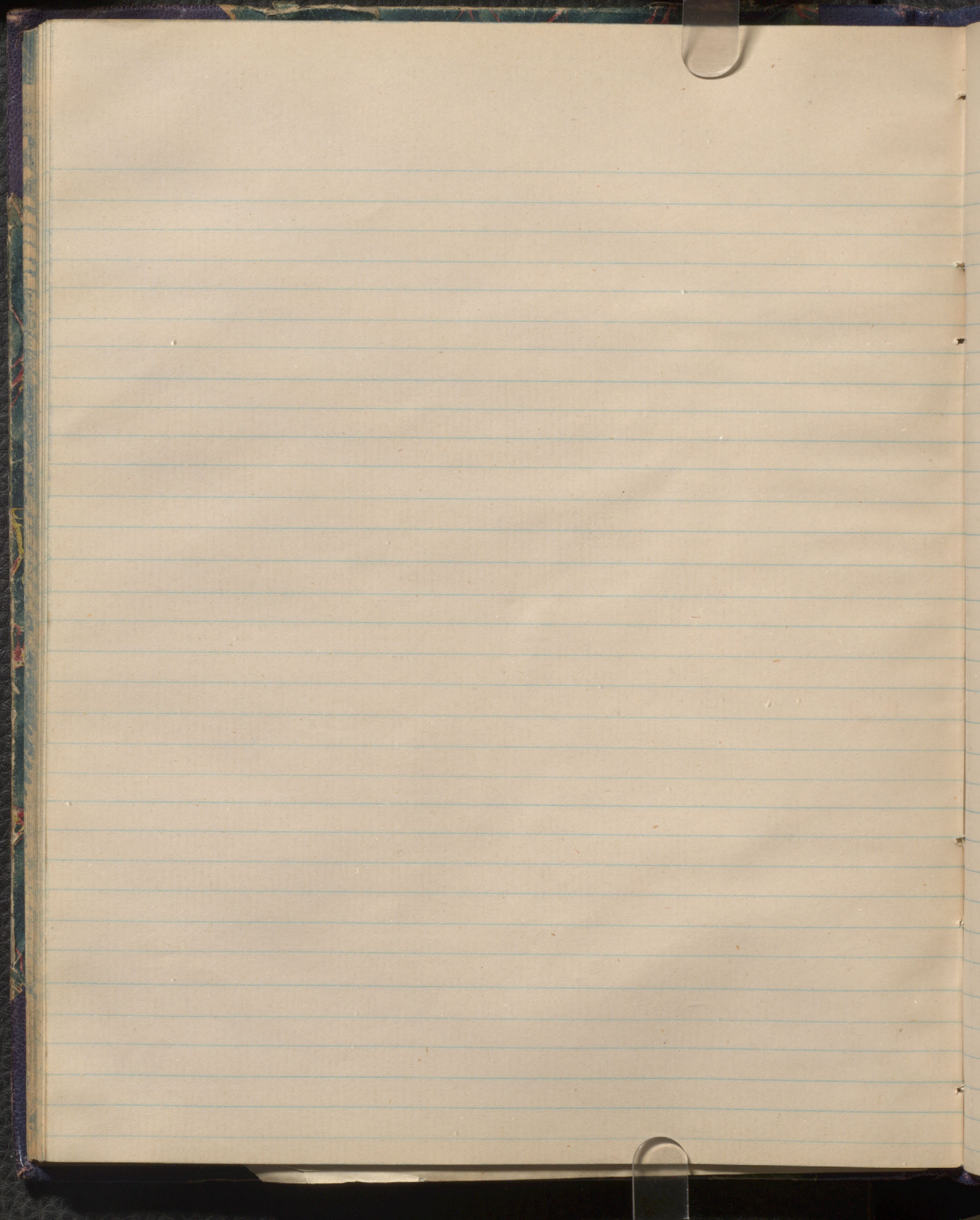


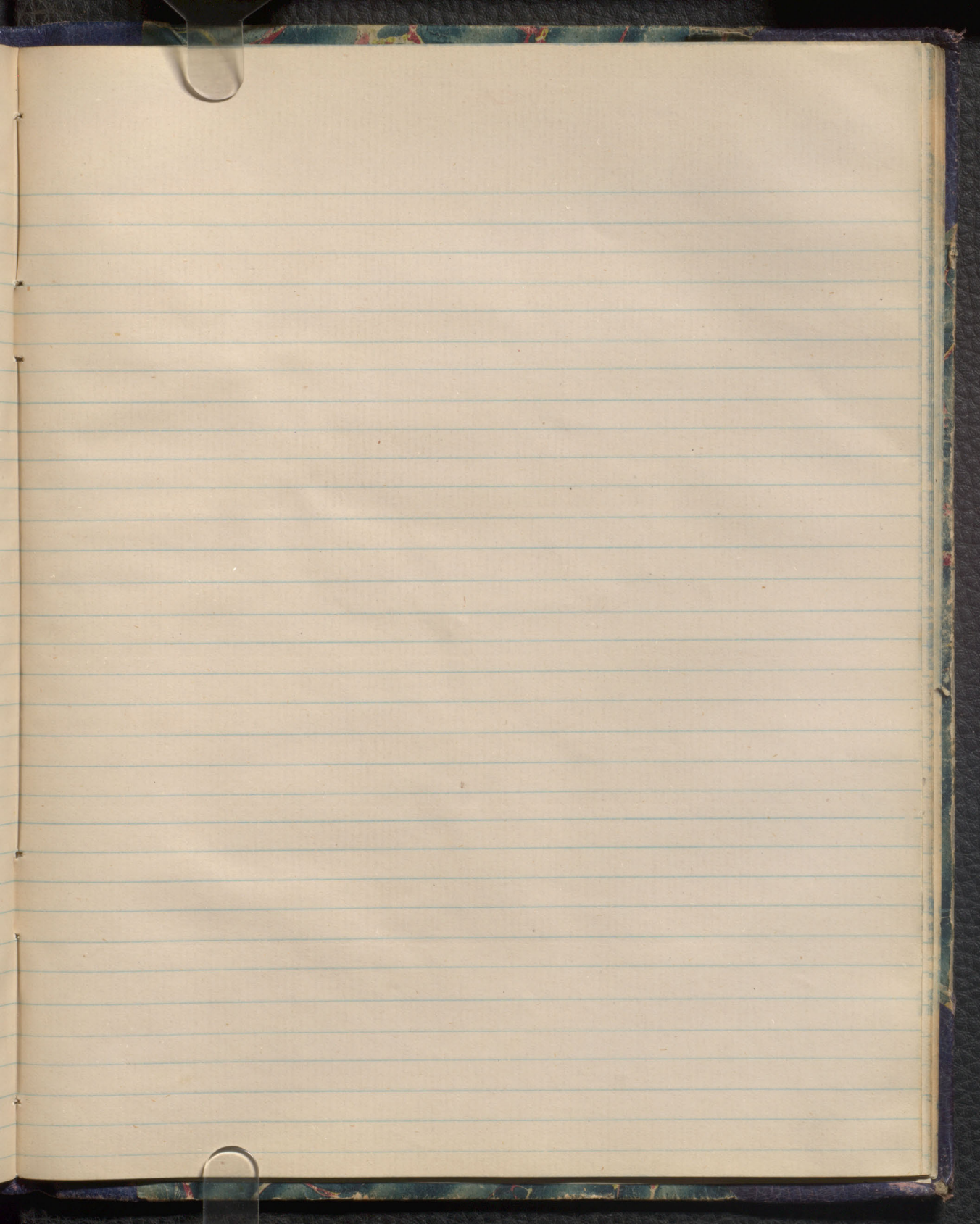


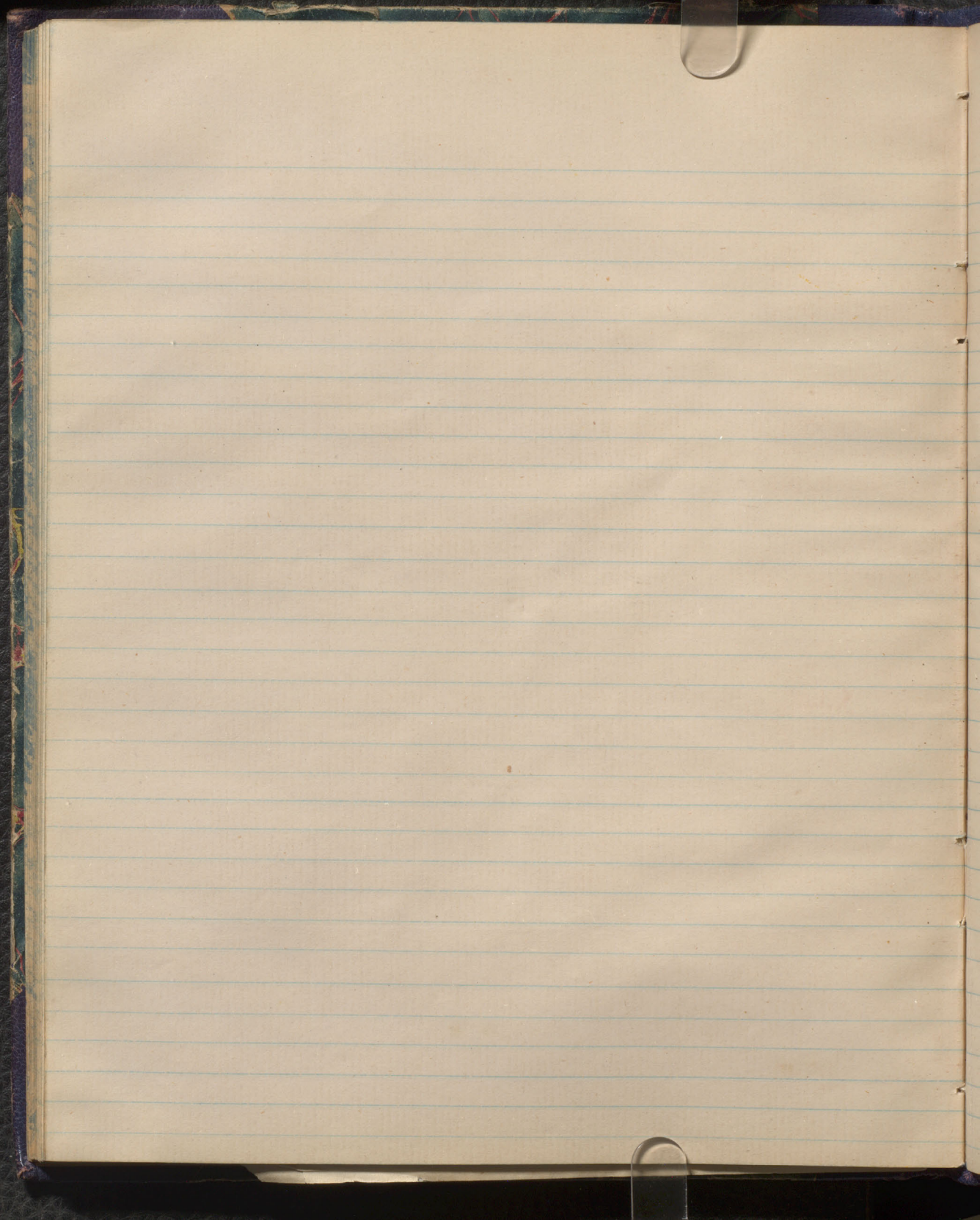


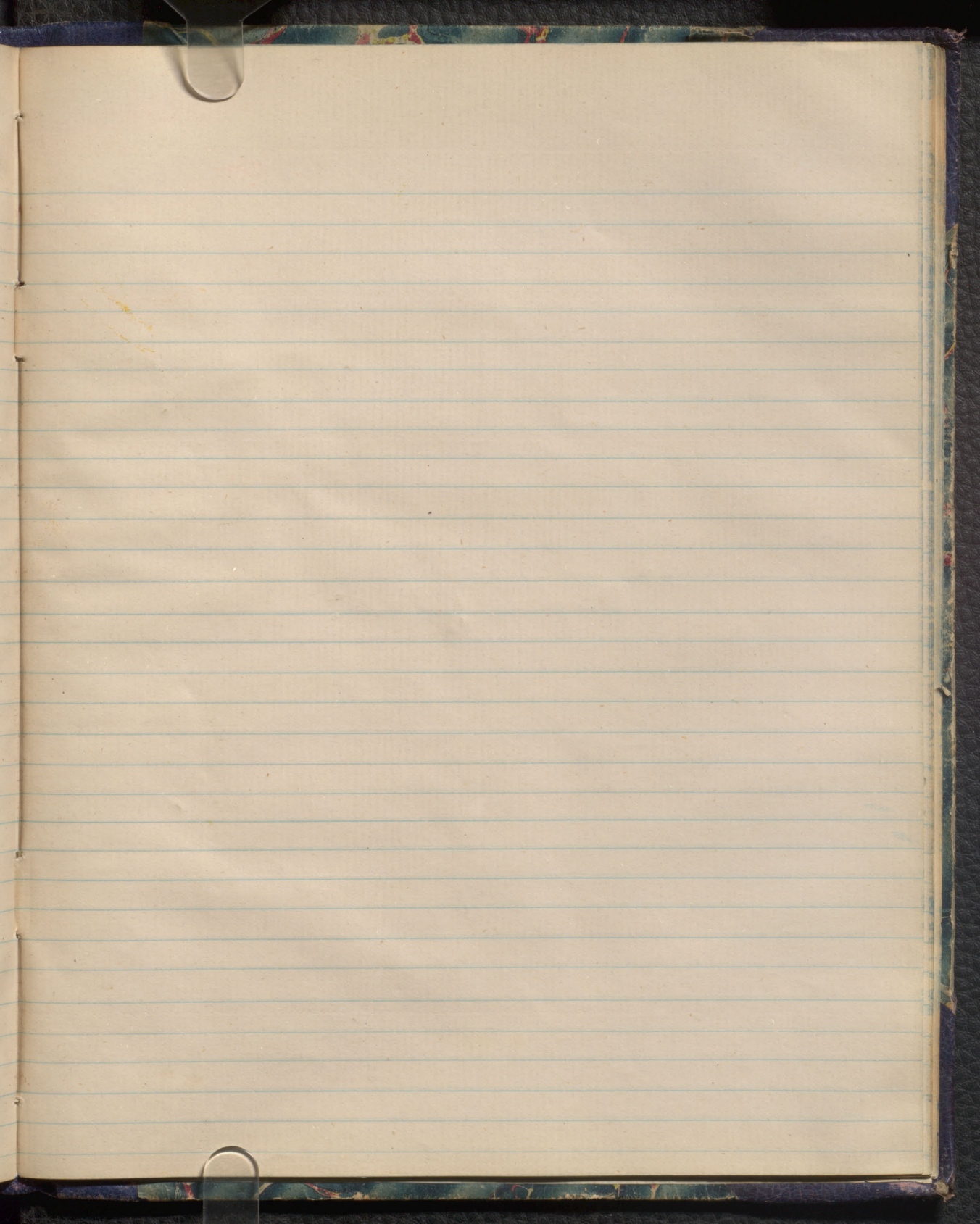


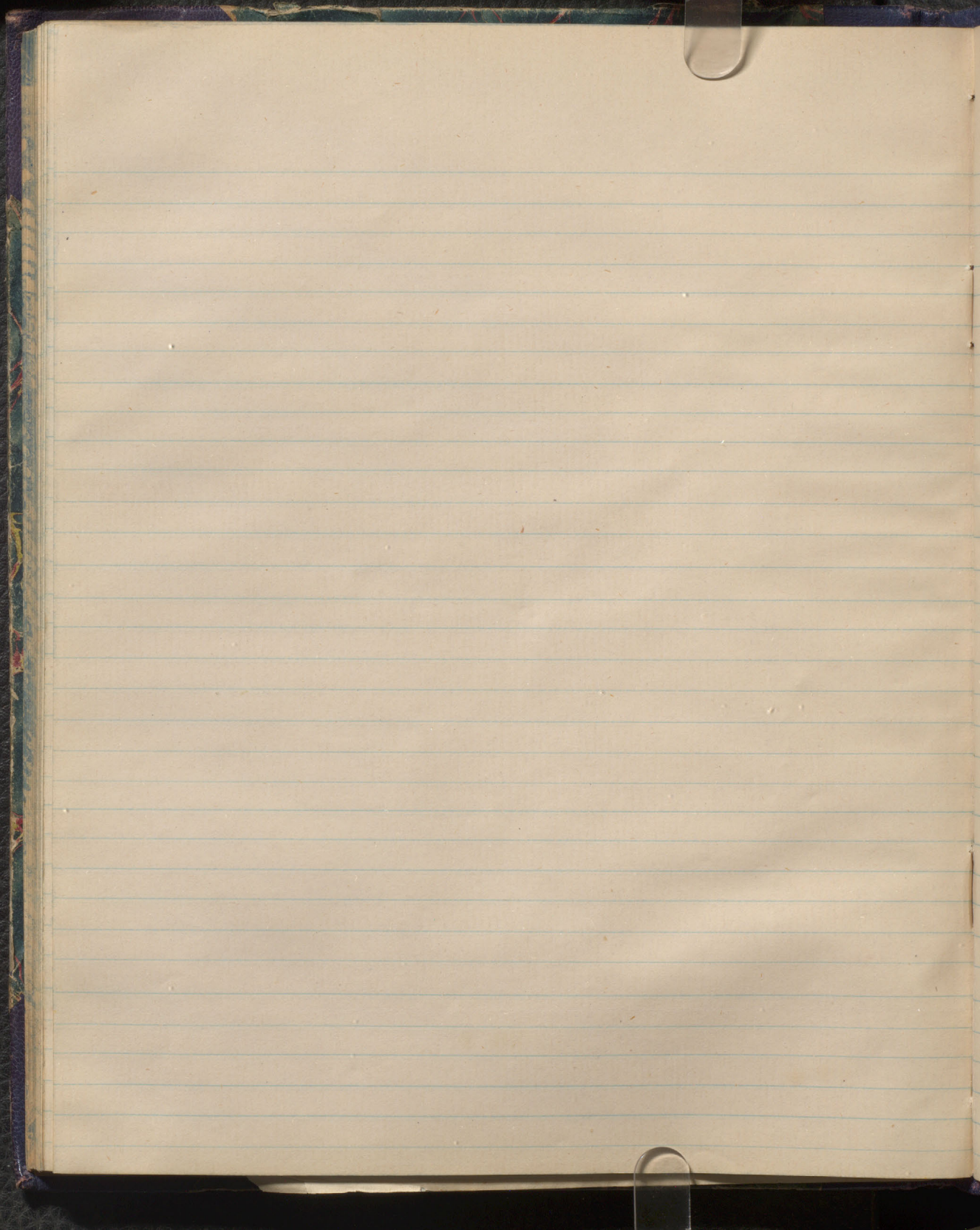


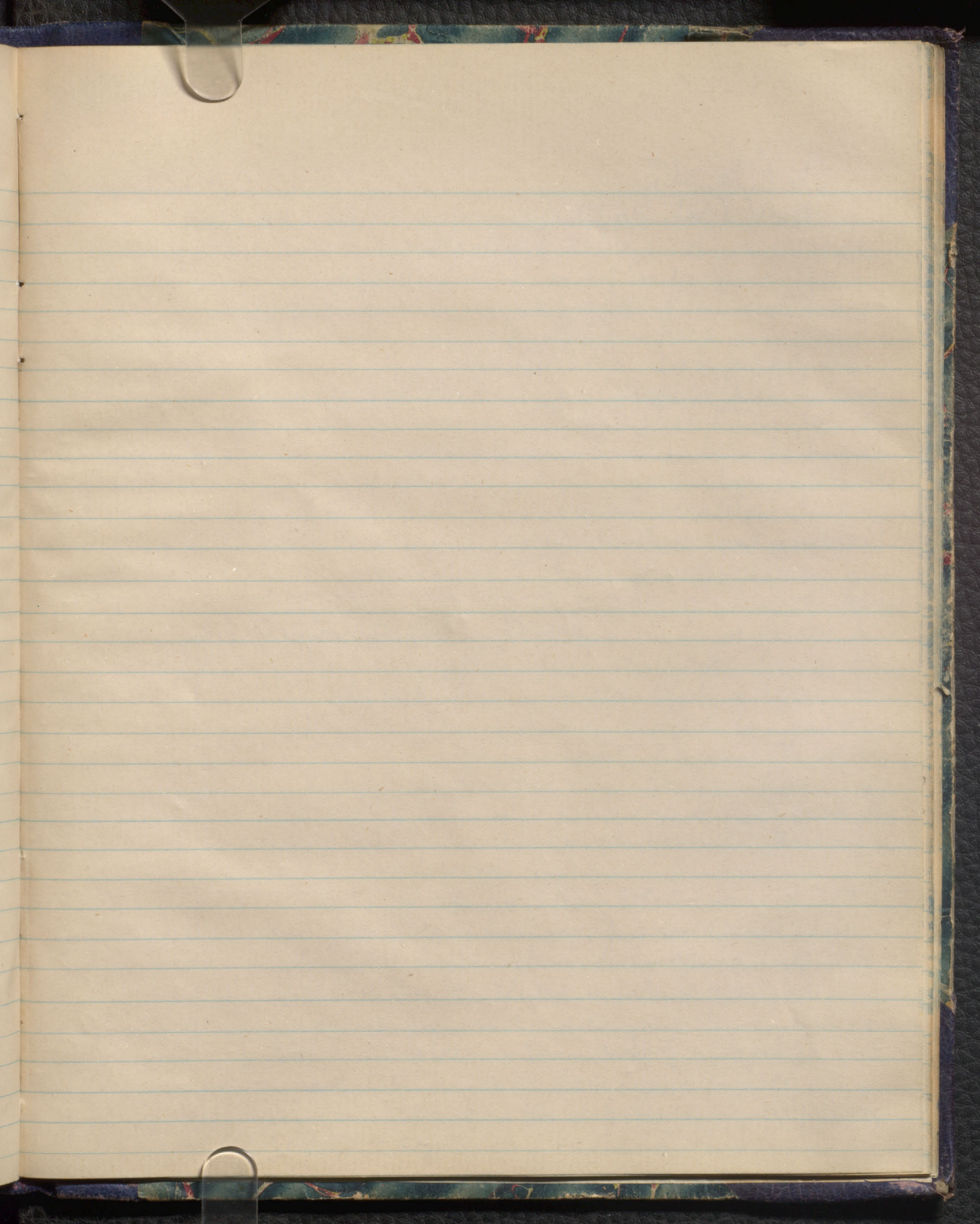












With ten strong
feet across down

parallel sleep away the creek

1
Adventures of the Lass.

Advised - two daughters - started from lodge - walking
walking with no object - Back to lodge. began to work
Selmon. Cured way - started to make feast for
the stumps - Carried in way & set them round his
lodge. Took dry Selmon - eat stump a piece - as doing
jobs of Selmon Tawny above in lodge. As he passed the
bush by time stretched his head - angry - then Selmon
bowed out - as soon as done all pieces given to stumps, Selmon
in holes & began to go away & talk with water - he caught
near pulled him in. at last all gone - began to shiver.
Saw on bank of river - weeping & shouting - at last said go
& look for some - loud off along bank. Just heard of wildfowl -
called out his lass where all gathering & what carrying -
he said I am going to have & carrying a song - all agreed
to come. Forward they all came - hand after hand -
lodge quite full - sound air they - don't like any one to see
no dance - all shut eyes - eyes shut - began to
jump about - very time catch a swan & bring with -
then some away seen - at last a fox opened its
eyes & mine diabolically called out his lass killing as all
then all crowded out, all got out - put water in, just
as going out his lass kicked it & this the reason gets
present form & crooked legs.

Said never mind now plenty to eat - buried all under
hot ashes - left legs sticking up - said will sleep -
spoke to "behind" watch these dishes - you will not
no one steals them - slept - behind watched. - by day
behind wakened him - said someone coming - his lass
got up looked everywhere - saw nobody - got angry with -
behind - said tell us now lies - watch well - lay down
& slept again - soon to - again wakened - his lass
could be nothing - very angry - behind keep in fear &

buccid his trousers - said no more lies now - don't work
 for nothing again - slept - this time b - would not walk
 2 men came along - saw geese ducks & 2 roosting - they
 all up - broke off legs & stuck in as before - went off -
 his legs weakened - said must be cooked - pulled me by -
 came away nicely - said must be well cooked - dry up
 & found nothing - got in fearful position with b - said
 wait will fix you - got lot of small dry poplars - made
 by fire - let burn down to red coals - set down &
 routed b - as roosting very now & then fire - his legs
 maddled - said I will teach you - at last his legs got
 crazy - walked off - always walked in circle - at last
 began to get better - saw track - said someone has passed
 here - started after him - found root beef on road - big
 part of his own b - said my brother you are food -
 picked up & began to eat. While eating whiskey Jack began
 to laugh said his legs lots part of yours - said
 told you before this piece of wood my brother left for me -
 wif. laughing - others his legs mad threw with it wif.
 wif. picked up & went off

After that went back to lodge - went in - shot the door -
 began to snow - snowed & snowed till house covered - but only
 fell on & round the house - completely covered - wif. broke brand
 of berries - scraped hole through to lodge & threw in berries -
 said eat these - why stare when plenty berries outside
 as less started him much - scraped away hole &
 came out - heard someone in way down below
 started down without thinking about eating as fast as he
 could run - saw 2 girls dressed in animal skins - all
 naked - said why said warm clothes warm weather
 why not naked as I? They took off robes - all watching to
 see - then went off & found many berries - then called

back to girls & come to berries - When went up he ran down & stole their clothes & ran off with them. Made bargain with girls before he gave them back clothes, then went down to lodge & later with girls - who gave him a present.

Started off again - in middle of prairie saw beautiful black pt ~~was~~ - said will make splendid cap - low keel him - had little stone knife - ystak ~~is not~~ breed & spoil fur if prock on head - same - said catch hold will bite - said will make fire all round him - gathered dry grass & piled round - about to fire - said will burn all fur - concluded but to stop - then said where but, in heart, neck & I will considering for fat up & ran off. - U sat down & began to cry -

Went off again - came to lake - all round many widgins eggs - gathered & set to cook - went to sleep - while slept the Buffle head gathered up eggs - carried off & hid. U - waked - hunted eggs - very angry, began to fight with the trees about. Buffle head swung along, began laughing - said not trees stole eggs but me.

U picked up stick to kill - buffle stream out on lake. again started & stayed - would be home - find wife dead - two daughters there - got angry with them for leaving water to starve - eldest said let us make boat & put him in - but him in & placed on edge of rock - elder said push in - younger said no - you put him in push him in yourself - elder said if you don't push him in I will put you in lake too - younger ran off - elder pushed father in - drifted down to brother's Schwan war & slunk there, & every time water roared & saw lot & heard U say Keek - Keek - Went back to wife & said what can be in that boat - wife said your brother & I know you is a vessel - perhaps him - all his hair pined & pined - & but all his hair rubbed off & quite bald.

4.

So then after putting on clothes asked Sister in law to
comb head - they said no hair to comb - said never
used comb just to ears - every time passed comb hair
came to the chest - as it fell head of hair -
started again (Story of the swans etc)

Then went off down river & saw someone fishing on opposite bank.
Fry hungry - said put on pieces of fat for bait - turned hungry
with fish - dried fish by piece of fat on hook - took it off &
let it - man kept on pulling said - U - everything took
off a bucket took - man went & got very strong looking
thing - U went to get - got caught by lower jaw - man
pulled - U held on till it cut his jaw pulled off -
man called out come & see what I have got - something not
good - just like jaw bone of a man - U went down &
got ashore - came up close to lodge - heard great singing
& dancing - saw old woman - said grandmother what
singing about - said sorry young people have been pulled
& pulled at something like mouse jaw - making a feast
(describes process of recovery of eye) all young men
knifed out firing arrows but could not hit him -
called out us - then are doing this (recapitulate us - two)

(Story of getting water from grizzly bear)

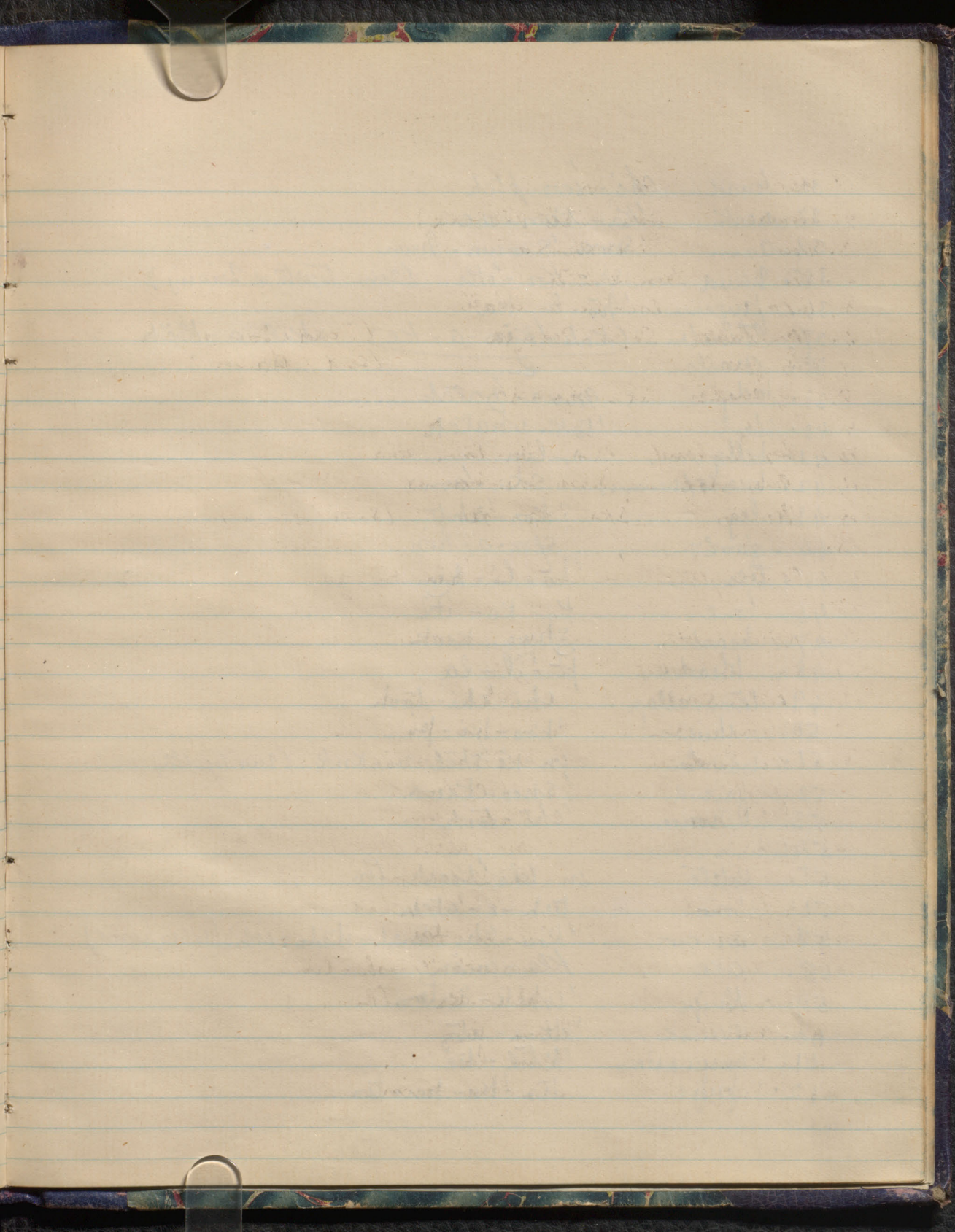
(Story of fire - Caribou gets it - after failure yell other
bear passes - winter takes fire from Caribou when he
pressed bear took to water - must need loaded on bank
& put fire to woods - (us - two tried this among the other
animals but failed))

After that married the grizzly bear's daughter - began
killing his brothers in law - stop them on one side - wife
called out you kill your brothers in law - said shoot them

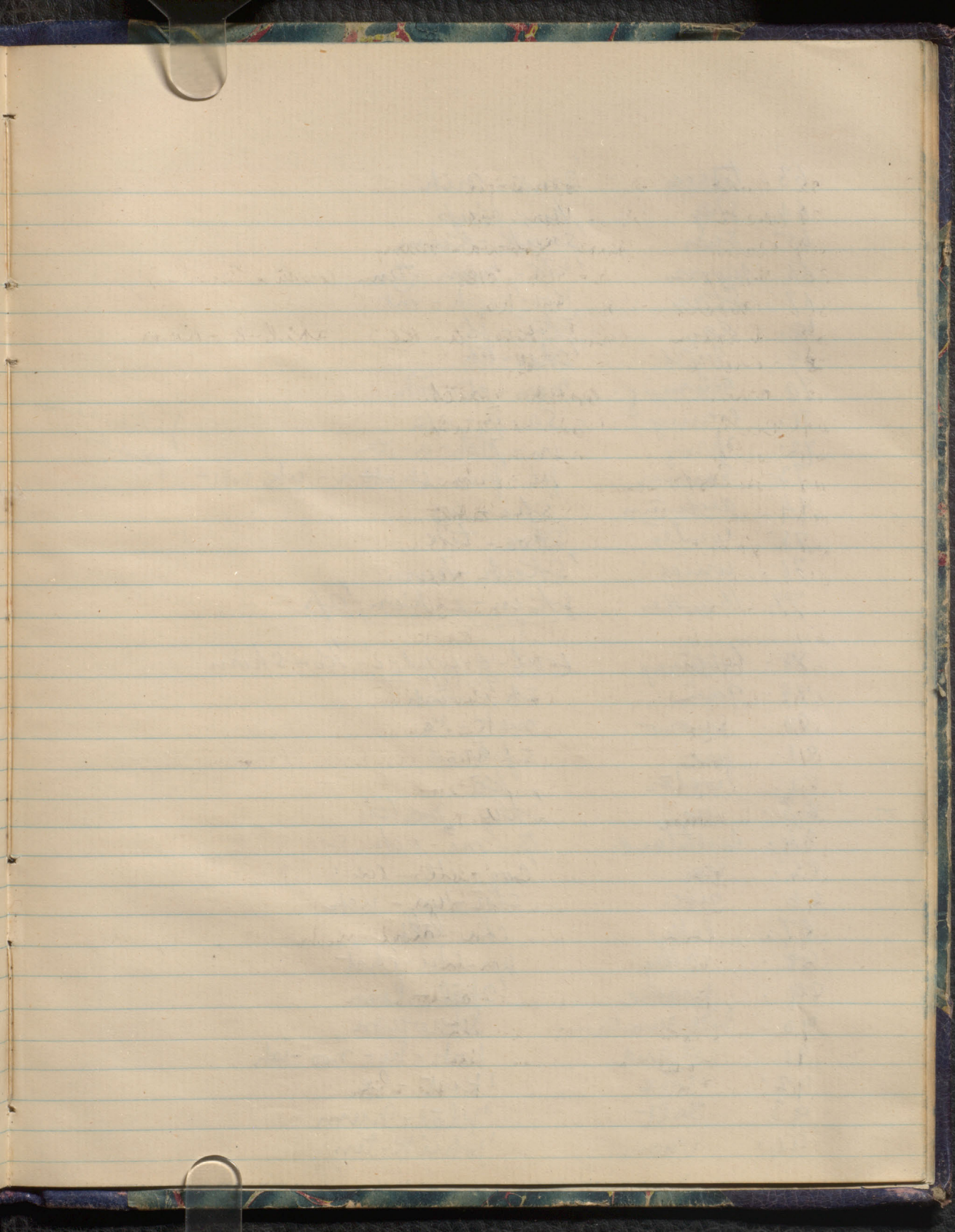
again from the other side - which he did & all came alive again
When all recovered all went home & began to try to kill
the father by some trick - failed - came to us town & asked
him to try - said their hearts not strong enough - U saw
his heart strong - if wanted killed would do it - said yes
U asked if father as at you formerly will fall
- said yes - went to father in law & said want to go &
hunt with you - went to see how you kill Caribos - old
father said yes - very glad - but little care about fire white gun
and killed me - O yes said U - saw Caribos - hurried
again father - & continued - then began to run the Caribos -
just as soon as heard U - shot - killed - went back to
brothers in law - very glad - made great potlatch for
him.

Lillooet Vocabulary

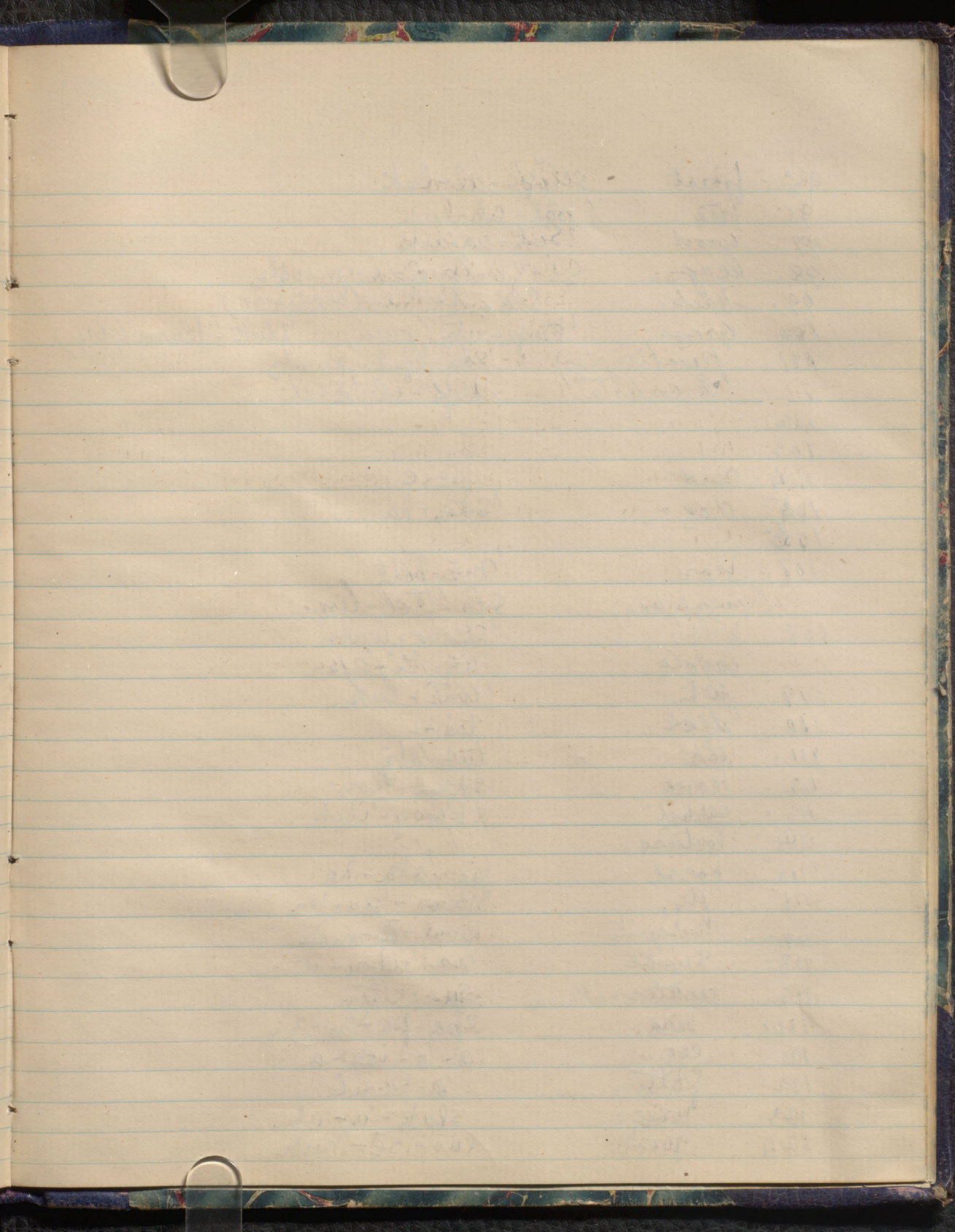
- Jul 1876.
- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. man. | a-pa | |
| 2. woman. | Smoo-ttato (ki-ka) | |
| 3. boy | Skoo-kum-i | |
| 4. girl | Sm-i-ttits | |
| 5. infant. | tsi-ki-a-whatl | |
| 6. My father | 'Skat-soo-za | (said { son) |
| 7. My father | " | (said { daughter) |
| 8. My mother | 'ski-hoo-za | |
| 9. | " | |
| 10. My husband | noo-ka-'tam-teha | |
| 11. My wife | 'nish-im-'am-a | |
| 12. My son | 'Skoo-ka-zei | (said { father) |
| 13. | " | ({ mother) |
| 14. My daughter | 'Smoo-ttich-kin-koo-za | |
| 15. | " | " |
| 16. Older brother | ni-'kok -a-dick | (?) |
| 17. younger brother | 'sis-kiwuz | |
| 18. elder sister | 'ni-kuh-kuh | |
| 19. younger sister | sis-kiwuz-smoo-ttits | |
| 20. an Indian | 'o-whil-mook | |
| 21. people | 'o-whil-mi-who | |
| 22. the head | 'Skap-kun | |
| 23. hair. | 'ma-kin | |
| 24. face. | tt-kuh-ttoosh | |
| 25. forehead | 'nal-ki-noos | |
| 26. ear | 'klin-ke | |
| 27. eye | noo-ka-'ttoooh-tin | |
| 28. nose | Spus-ks (missing) | |
| 29. mouth | 'choo-chin | |
| 30. tongue | 'tah-la | |
| 31. teeth | i-'i-chi-min | |
| 32. | | |



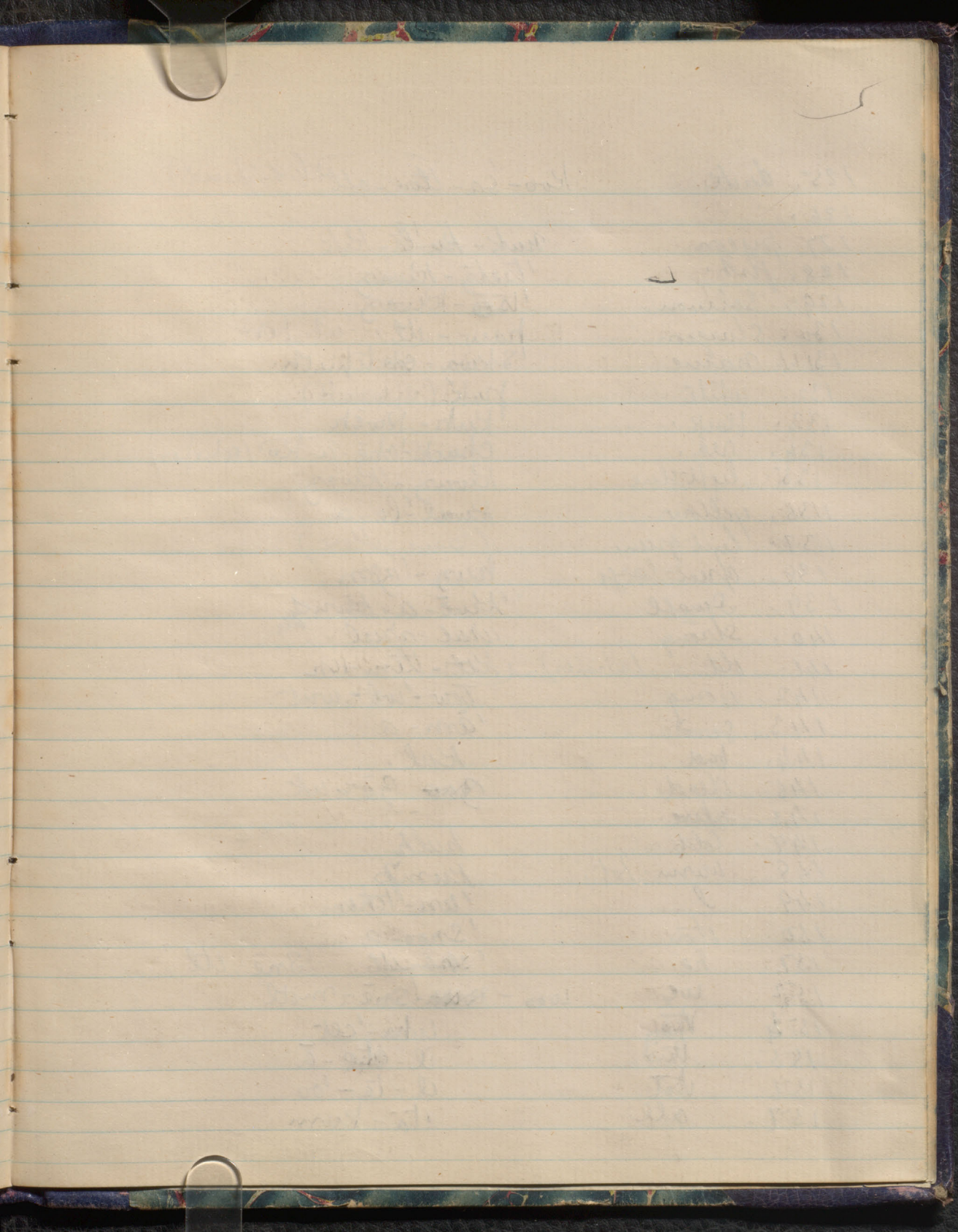
32. hand chi-'woo-ptch
 33. neck 'Ka-Kun-me
 34. arm ~~soowa~~ 'soowa-hun
 35. hand sh-Koo-'okk (run together & kissing)
 36. fingers 'hō-la-ka
 37. thumb (Kok-'kin-a-ke) shēl-a-kēh
 38. nails ↓
 39. body mus-hatch
 40. chest 'tat-whatch
 41. belly o-lin
 42. breasts (woman) ska-'am
 43. leg skoo-'āht
 44. foot spa-a-hin
 45. toes 'hō-li-hin
 46. bone ka-ko-itl
 47. heart shwa-kook
 48. blood pt-'il-la
 49. town, village chi-'chi-tooh
 50. chief 'koo-ke-pi
 51. woman in-kē-shēl-ni-kenk (run together)
 52. friend 'shoo-kuwa
 53. house 'chī-tooh
 54.
 55. kettle in-cha-'koosh-tin
 56. bow tuh-o-'atch
 57. arrow 'koo-'chi-mal-itche-ish (whispered)
 58. axe kla-min
 59. knife 'white-ā-ten
 60. canoe 'klt-a-uh
 61. moccasins 'ktil-tē
 62. pipe wa-'ko-hes-tin



- | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 63. tobacco | 'smā-nih | |
| 64. sky | ho-kup | |
| 65. sun | 'snek-kum | |
| 66. moon | 'klā-nim-tin | |
| 67. star | koo-'koooh-int | |
| 68. day | 'skii-it | |
| 69. night | 'shii-teh | |
| 70. morning | nan-et-oooh | |
| 71. evening | sa-ā-aps | |
| 72. spring | in-'otch-a-ka | |
| 73. summer | pi-'pun- ch at-a- <u>uk</u> soft- | perhaps names
of months. |
| 74. autumn | 'sho-ug | |
| 75. winter | 'shoo-tik | |
| 76. wind | 'skuk-kum | |
| 77. thunder | <u>skin-i-kin</u> -aps
<small>quick</small> | |
| 78. lightning | <u>wul-e-wul-i</u> -'ko-shim | |
| 79. rain | sh. ^{quick} kwish | |
| 80. snow | mak-ka | |
| 81. fire | spems | |
| 82. water | 'kō | |
| 83. ice | 'skii-match | |
| 84. earthland | ta-'mi-uch, soft | |
| 85. sea | 'Coo-itl- (clicking) | |
| 86. river | stii-'wa-uch | |
| 87. lake | cha-lah | |
| 88. valley | un-chi- <u>chet</u> | |
| 89. prairie | 'späl-lum | |
| 90. hill mountain | skwum | |
| 91. island | kuk-hi-noo-ish | |
| 92. stone | 'kut-le | |
| 93. salt | 'klāl-kum | |
| 94. iron | 'whiiK-tin | |



95. forest - stl'ik-'al-luk
 96. tree 'päl-al-luk
 97. wood Suk-uz-iik
 98. leaf Si-si-'pool-i-mooth
 99. bark. Sla-kuk (explosive)
 100. grass 'tup-ut₂ (green) 'sluk-Kum (dry)
 101. pine (Douglas) Shi-apl-Kwat₂
 P. contorta Kof-ul-'ē-it
 102.
 103.
 104. weed tse-e
 105. dog. 'ska-ha
 106.
 107. bear 'mē-halt
 (squizz, bear) sla-'tel-lim
 108. wolf. 'skow-warm
 Coyote un-ki-'ap.
 109. fox 'wāl-luk
 110. deer toi-i
 111. elk tuh-'ā₂
 112. beaver skul-flow
 113. rabbit skwoy-'itch
 114. tortoise
 115. horse lā-'ska-ha
 116. fly. Skwas-'ses-ko₂ (explosive)
 117. mosquito Kwal-ē-mak
 118. snake na-'woy-it
 119. rattlesnake Sa-a-'tin
 120. bird spa-pa-'zo-za
 121. egg. a-'ō-ish-a
 122. feathers 'ō-puul
 123. wings sluk-'a-al
 124. goose cus-sē-nuk



125. duck

Koo-'sa-tin-alt (whispered)

126.

127. pigeon

nuk-ku-lā-kik

128. fish

'tsetz-kwaz

129. salmon

'sō-kwaz

130. sturgeon

haw-itt - whisper-

131. name

'Skwa-~~et~~ tchiith

132. white

puk (affirmative)

133. black

Kuh-kwēh

134. red

chuck-'chē-'a-'to' (whisper)

135. light blue

Kwaz-'kwaz

136. yellow

Kwal-'le-'a

137. light green

(same yellow)

138. great large

huz-'zōm

139. small

'Kwē-'a-'kwaz

140. strong

wal-aruē

141. old (whisper)

Kit-tim-ill

142. young

Tow-'wē-'wut-

143. good

'ām-'a

144. bad

Kul

145. dead

~~zō~~ zō-'uk

146. alive

hulh

147. cold

kump

148. warm-hot

'wun-tchim

149. I

'Snoo-'a

150. thou

'shē-itt 'Sne-itt

151. he

woo - ~~shē~~ 'Sne-'mōt

152. we

153. they

wha-'ētt

154. this

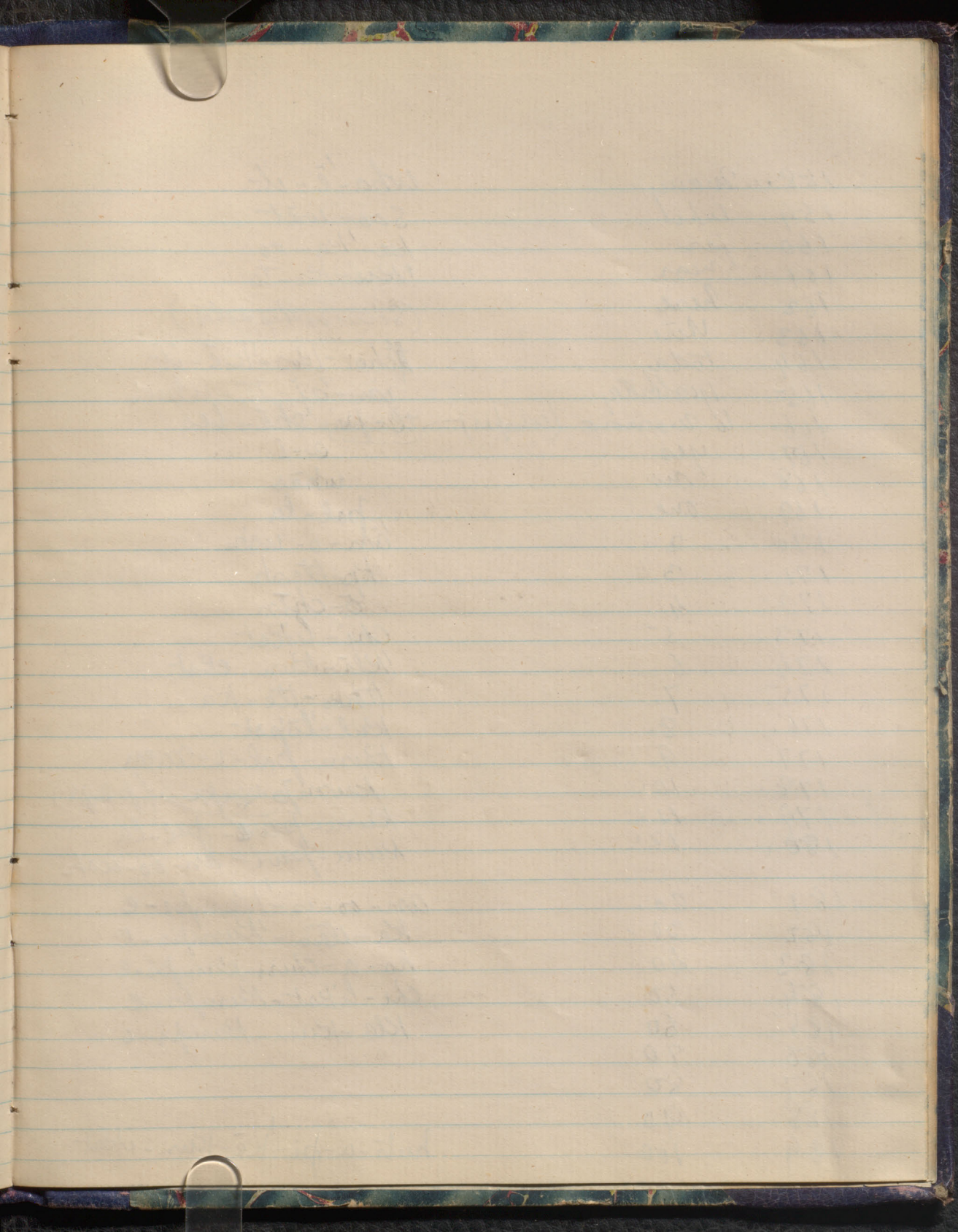
il-'shē-'ā

155. that

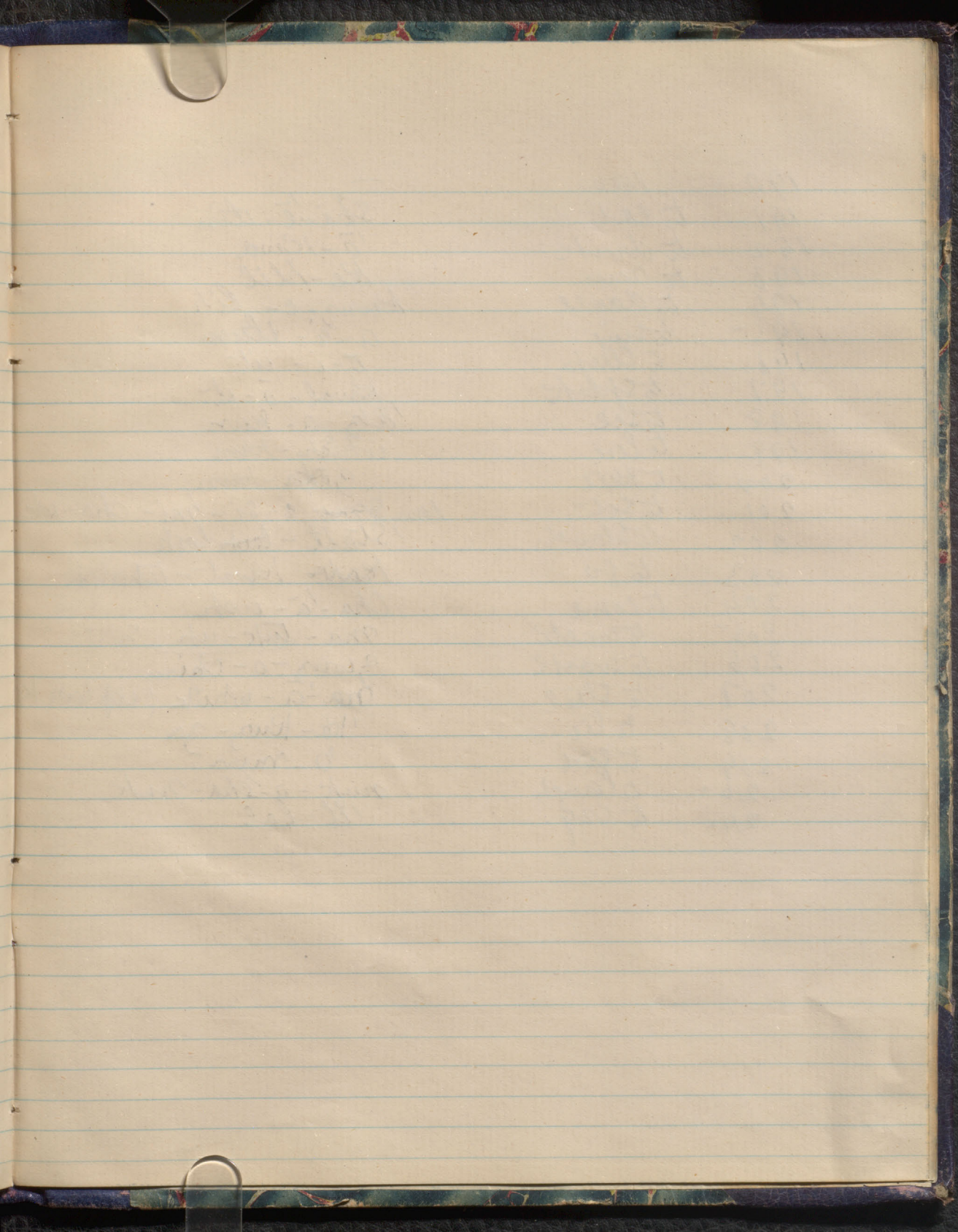
il-'tē-'oo

156. all

'tā-'kum



158.	many	wha-'ē-it
159.	who	soo-wāt
160.	far	ka-'ka-oo
161.	near	'kii-ka-ta
162.	here	(same as this set)
163.	there	'tcha-'kos-'lē-it
164.	today	in-'ai-tā-whus
165.	yesterday	
166.	to-morrow (whisper)	tl-'pi-'shē-les
167.	yes	e-i
168.	no	whās
169.	one	pal-la
170.	2	'ān-o-ush
171.	3	ka-tlash
172.	4	'ō-chin
173.	5	chi-'likst
174.	6	'klā-kum-ekst
175.	7	tchoo-tte-ka
176.	8	kul-'lōpst
177.	9	kum-pal-i-men
178.	10	kump uupa (p soft)
179.	11	kum-pwē-pal-la
180.	12	kum-pwi-an-oo-ush
181.	20	an-oo-is-'kumps-e
182.	30	ka-tlas-'kumps-e
183.	40	ko-a-chin-kumps-e
184.	50	chi-'likst-kumps-e
185.	60	klā-kum-kumps-e
186.	70	
187.	80	
188.	90	
189.	100	huts-a-pi-'lē-kum-ekst



190	1000	
191	to eat	Shi-ē-tin
192	to drink	'ō-kwa
193	to run	Ke-kil
194	to dance	Kwuz-e-lih
195	to sing	a-i-ūm
196	to sleep	ō-i-ūt
197	to speak	Kwal-'ō-it
198	to see	'ātz-a-hun
199	to love	whish-kun
200	to kill	gōks-kun
201	to sit	kun sūi i-si-mi-cha-uk
202	to stand	'Stall-tak look
203	to go	Kar-kwat-tchatch
204	to come	Cha-'ā-ukh
205	to walk	ma-tuk-uh (soft)
206	to work	guz-o-chim
207	to steal	ma-'a-whūk (elflike K)
208	to lie	'lā-kuz-za
209	to fire	'ō-min
210	to laugh	nuk-a-sha-nuk
211	to cry	'il-lal

